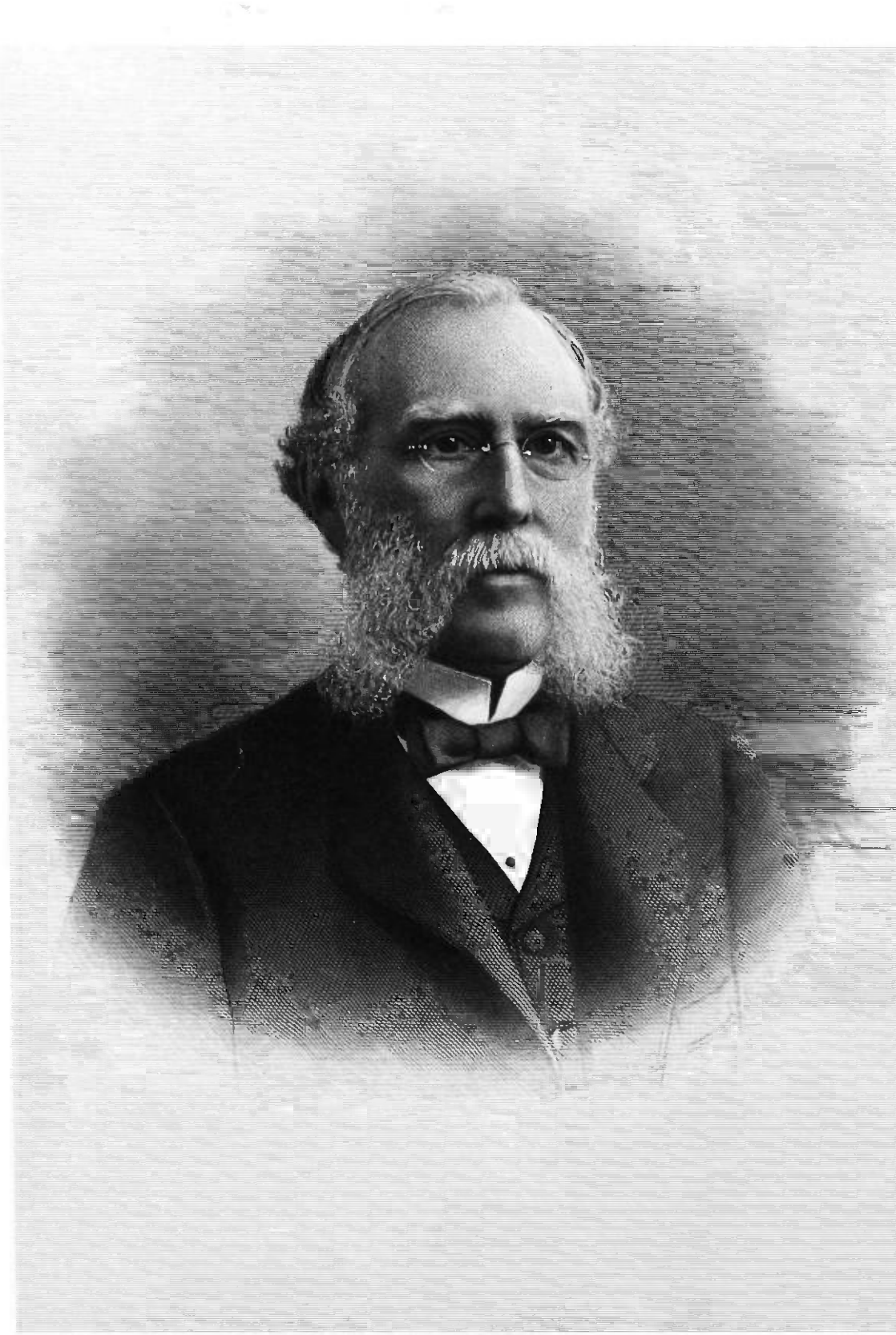

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James A. Webb

Biographical and Genealogical

HISTORY

OF

MORRIS AND SUSSEX COUNTIES

NEW JERSEY.

ILLUSTRATED.

VOL. I.

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PREFACE.

OUT of the depths of his mature wisdom Carlyle wrote: "History is the essence of innumerable biographies." Farther than this, what propriety can there be in advancing reasons for the compilation of such a work as the one at hand? Morris and Sussex counties have sustained within their confines men who have been prominent in the history of the state and nation from the early colonial epoch. The annals teem with the records of strong and noble manhood, and, as Sumner has said, "The true grandeur of nations is in those qualities which constitute the true greatness of the individual." The final causes which shape the fortunes of individual men and the destinies of states are often the same. They are usually remote and obscure; their influence wholly unexpected until declared by results. When they inspire men to the exercise of courage, self-denial, enterprise, industry, and call into play the higher moral elements; lead men to risk all upon conviction, faith,—such causes lead to the planting of great states, great nations, great peoples. That nation is greatest which produces the greatest and most manly men, and the intrinsic safety depends not so much upon methods and measures as upon that true manhood from whose deep sources all that is precious and permanent in life must at last proceed. Such a result may not consciously be contemplated by the individuals instrumental in the production of a great nation. Pursuing each his personal good by exalted means, they work out this as a logical result. They have wrought on the lines of the greatest good.

Ceaselessly to and fro flies the deft shuttle which weaves the web of human destiny, and in the vast mosaic fabric enter the individuality, the effort, the accomplishment of each man, be his station that most lowly, or one of majesty, pomp and power. Within the textile folds may be traced the line of each individuality, be it the one that lends the beautiful sheen of honest worth and honest endeavor, or one that, dark and zigzag, finds its way through warp and woof, marring the composite beauty by its blackened threads, ever in evidence of the shadowed and unprolific life. Into the

great aggregate each individuality is merged, and yet the essence of each is never lost, be the angle of its influence wide-spreading and grateful, or narrow and baneful. In his efforts he who essays biography finds much of profit and much of alluring fascination when he would follow out, in even a cursory way, the tracings of a life history, seeking to find the keynote of each respective personality. These efforts and their resulting transmission can not fail of value in an objective way, for in each case may the lesson of life be conned, "line upon line; precept upon precept."

Whether the elements of success in life are innate attributes of the individual, or whether they are quickened by a process of circumstantial development, it is impossible to clearly determine. Yet the study of a successful life is none the less interesting and profitable by reason of the existence of this same uncertainty. So much in excess of those of successes are the records of failures or semi-failures that one is constrained to attempt an analysis in either case and to determine the method of causation in an approximate way. The march of improvement and progress is accelerated day by day, and each successive moment seems to demand of men a broader intelligence and a greater discernment than did the preceding. Successful men must be live men in this age, bristling with activity, and the lessons of biography may be far-reaching to an extent not superficially evident. A man's reputation is the property of the world. The laws of nature have forbidden isolation. Every human being either submits to the controlling influence of others, or, as a master, wields a power for good or evil on the masses of mankind. There can be no impropriety in justly scanning the acts of any man as they affect his public, social and business relations. If he be honest and successful in his chosen field of endeavor, investigation will brighten his fame and point the path along which others may follow with like success. Not alone are those worthy of biographic honors who have moved along the loftier planes of action, but to an equal extent are those deserving who are of the rank and file of the world's workers, for they are not less the conservators of public prosperity and material advancement.

Longfellow wrote, "We judge ourselves by what we feel capable of doing, while others judge us by what we have already done." If this golden sentence of the New England bard were uniformly applied, many a man who is now looking down with haughty stare upon the noble toilers on land and sea, sneering at the omission of the aspirate, the cut of his neighbor's

coat or the humbleness of his dwelling, would be voluntarily doing penance in sackcloth and ashes, at the end of which he would handle a spade or, with pen in hand, burn the midnight oil in his study, in the endeavor to widen the bounds of liberty or to accelerate the material and spiritual progress of his race. The humble and lowly often stand representative of the truest nobility of character, the deepest patriotism and the most exalted purpose, and through all the gradations of life recognition should be had of the true values, and then should full appreciation be manifested.

In the Biographical and Genealogical History of Morris and Sussex Counties the editorial staff, as well as the publishers, have fully realized the magnitude of the task set them. The work is purely biographical in its province, and in the collation of material for the same there has been a constant aim to use a wise discrimination in regard to the selection of subjects, and yet to exclude none worthy of representation within its pages. Those who have been prominent factors in the public, social and industrial make-up of the counties in the past have been given due recognition as far as it has been possible to secure the requisite data. Names worthy of perpetuation here have in several instances been omitted, either on account of the apathetic interest of those concerned, or the inability to secure the information demanded. Yet, in both the contemporary narrative and the memoirs of those who have passed on to "that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns," it is believed that there has been such utilization of material as to more than fulfill all stipulations and promises made at the inception of the undertaking.

In the compilation recourse has been had to divers authorities, including various histories and historical collections, and implying an almost endless array of papers and documents, public, private, social and ecclesiastical. That so much matter could be gathered from so many original sources and then sifted and assimilated for the production of a single work without incurring a modicum of errors and inaccuracies, would be too much to expect of any corps of writers, no matter how able they might be as statisticians or skilled as compilers of such works. It is, nevertheless, believed that no inaccuracies of a serious nature can be found to impair the historical value of the volumes, and it is further believed that the results will supply the demand which called forth the efforts of the publishers and the editorial corps.

To other and specific histories has been left the task of touching the

general history of these counties; for the function of this work is aside from this, and is definite in its scope, so that a recapitulation would be out of harmony with the compilation. However, the incidental references made to those who have been the important actors in the public and civic history of the counties will serve to indicate the generic phases and will shadow forth much to those who can "read between the lines." In conclusion we can not do better than to quote another of Carlyle's terse aphorisms: "There is no heroic poem in the world but is at bottom a biography, the life of a man."

BIOGRAPHICAL AND GENEALOGICAL HISTORY.

JAMES AUGUSTUS WEBB.

The history of the United States is best told in the story of the lives of its individual citizens. The aggregate of such lives is the national life exemplified under free institutions. An individual is best studied in the environment of his residence, where the observations and opinions of neighbors receive and retain his conduct for good or evil as a sensitized plate does the image cast upon it. Judged by such a test, the life of the subject of this sketch is readily written, and worthy of permanent record and careful storing as an aggressive force for good, socially, morally and civilly.

A common test of success is the acquisition of wealth. The true test, however, of its power for good or evil lies in its distribution. Money is power, and the individual who has gathered wealth and applied his acquisitions to the elevating of mankind is a public benefactor. Such a man is James Augustus Webb, a prominent resident of New Jersey, and a leader in the business life of the American metropolis for many years. He belongs properly upon that roll of honored American citizens whose efforts contribute to the general prosperity of the community.

Mr. Webb was born in Chenango county, New York, in the town of Norwich, February 3, 1830, a son of Augustus Van Horn and Phoebe (Baker) Webb, of New York city. Orange Webb, the father of Augustus Van Horn Webb, was a prominent merchant and ship-owner in New York, and resided at No. 19 Maiden Lane, opposite Little Green street, now known as Liberty street. He was an elder in the old brick church at the corner of Nassau and Beekman streets, Rev. Gardiner Spring, D. D., being its pastor. Orange Webb had two sons, Augustus Van Horn and David; and his daughters were Catherine C., who became the wife of Rensselaer Havens, of New York city; Fannie, wife of Rev. Alexander G. Fraser, who

formerly lived in New York, but, being the heir to the Lovett estate in Scotland, removed to that country in or about 1830; and Sarah A., wife of James H. Leverich, whose business interests connected him with both New York and New Orleans, he being a very prominent man in the commercial circles of the latter city.

Augustus Van Horn Webb was reared in New York city, and in early life engaged in the dry-goods business. He removed to Norwich, Chenango county, New York, in 1830, and engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods. From his father he inherited considerable inventive genius, and during his residence in Norwich he invented a fluid and lamp for lighting purposes, —a substitute for candles and whale-oil, then in general use for illuminating. In 1836 he resumed his residence in New York city, and about that time he invented "Camphene," and a lamp known thereafter throughout the world as "Webb's burner." He established many branches or agencies of his main business house in various cities of the United States, his main establishment being at 418 Broadway, northeast corner of that and Canal streets. For several years his enterprises were attended with success, but afterward he met with financial reverses, causing the loss of much of his accumulated wealth. He retired from active business ripe in years, and died, honored and beloved by all who knew him.

In writing the personal history of James A. Webb we record the career of one who has attained success in business along the tried lines of honorable effort, indefatigable energy and perseverance. Educated at the academy of Barry & Lockword, at 411 Broadway, he began his business career with his father, where he remained but a few months. In August, 1843, he entered the establishment of Messrs. Doremus, Suydam & Nixon, wholesale dry-goods merchants, located at the corner of Nassau and Liberty streets, opposite the old South Dutch church. There he continued faithful to the interests of his employers until August, 1848, when he entered the employ of Arnold, Southworth & Company, wholesale jobbers and importers of fancy goods. He was the accountant for this firm for some five years, when, in March, 1853, notwithstanding that his prospects for admission as a partner were most flattering, he gave up his position in order to embark in business on his own account. His father, though in failing health, rendered valuable assistance to the young man in his new undertaking, which consisted in the refining of camphene and alcohol and the manufacture of burning fluid, the elder man

having invented some important improvements in the production of the articles of commerce mentioned. Our subject built and operated refineries in Newark, New Jersey, and in New York city, and in 1855 he occupied a store at No. 165 Pearl street, in the last named city. He is still located there and is pursuing the same business as in former years, with his accustomed energy and success. Considering the changes necessary upon the conduct of business in the metropolis, the instances are rare where a firm has continued in one location in the same line of business, successively and successfully, for forty-four years.

As Mr. Webb in his early business years proved faithful and loyal to his business superiors, so, in his later life, he has always entertained a proper regard for his own employes, recognizing their manhood and ability, and providing for them when, by reason of impaired health or advancing years, they are incapacitated for further active service. It is quite true to state that a clerk has never left his employ, to receive better treatment or higher compensation, and it has often occurred that, when an employe of his has found opportunity to enter business upon his own account, he has found in Mr. Webb a wise counselor, and received at his hands substantial assistance. With Mr. Webb business has never been a trade, but rather a profession, in which the test was not time service, but a hearty and wholesome loyalty to entrusted interests, which served to develop all that was best in the individual, and tended to develop all that is best in manhood.

Mr. Webb continued his residence in New York city until 1862, when he removed to Madison, where he had been well known for many years. He was married there to Margaretta Baker, a daughter of Jacob and Anna Maria (Brittin) Baker. Mrs. Webb is a native of Westfield, New Jersey. The two children of Mr. and Mrs. Webb are Ella Cebra and James Augustus. The daughter was educated at Vassar College and is now the wife of Edward Packard Holden, of Madison, who for twenty-four years has been connected with the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York city. They have three daughters and one son, namely: Margaretta Webb, Eleanor Sanford, Edward Packard and Elizabeth Cebra. The son, James Augustus, Jr., was born in New York city, July 11, 1859, and graduated in Princeton College with high honors, a member of the class of 1881. He was very popular in college and there associated with many who have attained brilliant positions in professional and business life. While pursuing his education James Augus-

tus Webb, Jr., passed the months of his vacation in his father's office, gaining a practical knowledge of business methods, and upon completing his collegiate course he entered the establishment as corresponding clerk. In 1884 he was admitted to a partnership in the business, under the firm name of James A. Webb & Son, displaying an energy, enterprise and discretion in its management that rapidly won him recognition and commendation among leading business men generally. He was a young man of broad, humanitarian principles and sympathy and was active in church and benevolent work. The poor found in him a friend, bestowing his gifts in such a manner as not to destroy the self-respect of the one who received assistance. His kindly tact and sympathy were as marked as his beneficence, and many have reason to remember him with gratitude for his timely aid. He was a lover of music and found one of his chief sources of pleasure through that art.

In December, 1885, James Augustus Webb, Jr., married Miss Nellie Sanford Packard, a daughter of David S. and Eleanor Packard. It was on the 6th of April, 1887, that the useful and noble career of this worthy young man was ended by death. His loss in every honorable walk of life—in business, in social circles, in the home and in Christian work—has been most keenly felt.

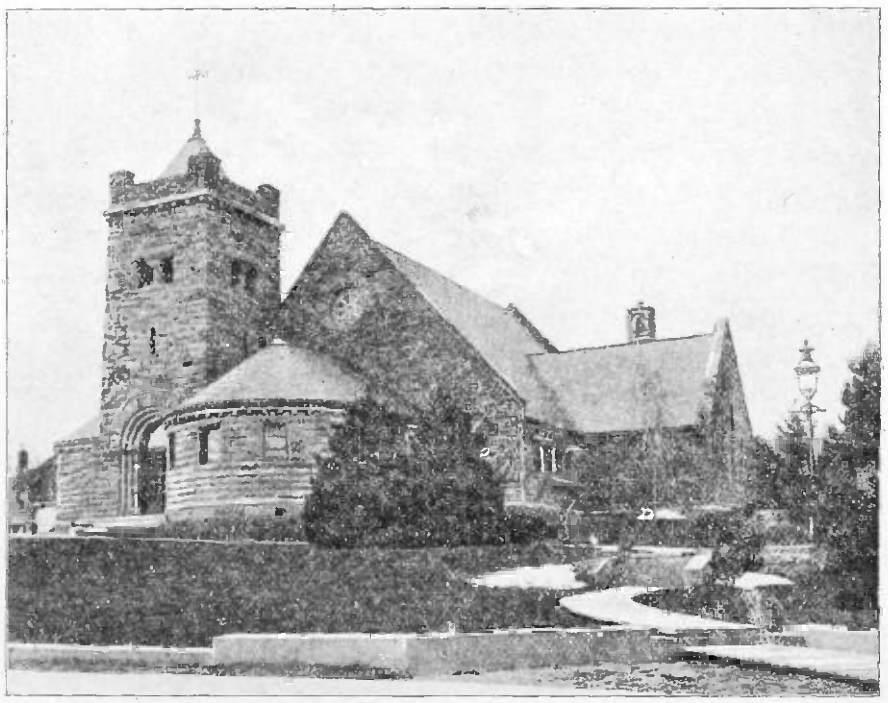
"His life was noble and the elements
So mixed in him that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world, 'This was a man.'"

His father, in commemoration of his upright career and devotion to all that is truest and best, erected in Madison a beautiful memorial known as the Webb Memorial Chapel, a fitting monument to one whose every act was prompted by a lofty purpose.

James A. Webb, Sr., also is active in the work that develops the character and lifts man from the sordid things of life to "a purer and broader view." He was one of the organizers of the Young Men's Christian Association of Madison, and was its second president. He continues in his efforts to promote its interests. A life-long member of the Presbyterian church, he has been treasurer of his home church and was superintendent of the Sunday-school for more than thirty years, and has ever labored earnestly for the advancement of Christianity among men. His belief, too, is evidenced in those practical efforts wherein assistance is rendered in tangible form—gifts to those who fail to secure success, and the advancement of various interests

that contribute to the material welfare, the aesthetic culture and the happiness of the individual. In this way he has been instrumental in promoting the interests of Madison.

The commercial activity of any city contributes to the welfare of all its citizens, and realizing this truth Mr. Webb has been an active factor in promoting a number of her enterprises. He is a director and vice-president of the First National Bank of Madison; was one of the organizers and directors of the Morristown Trust Company; a director of the Safe Deposit Company of Morristown, a member of the Washington Association of Morris county, and



WEBB MEMORIAL CHAPEL, MADISON, N. J.

is interested in several banking and trust institutions in the city of New York, and is a director and officer in several large manufacturing concerns in that city.

In his political affiliations Mr. Webb has been a stalwart Republican since the organization of that party, and has been a conspicuous figure in local and state politics. Though frequently urged to become a candidate for office, both state and national, he has steadily refused, and will accept no

political office, having served only in positions in Madison when he felt that his duties of citizenship demanded his services. He was a Harrison elector in 1892, and has served as commissioner of appeals of Madison and Chatham townships for more than a quarter of a century. Mr. Webb was closely identified with the formation of Madison borough, resulting in the establishing of first-class water works and the installing of an electric-light plant of the very best order. Through his personal efforts and guaranty, the benefits of a metallic-circuit telephone exchange are now enjoyed by the citizens of Madison. In short, whenever co-operative effort will inure to the benefit of his fellows, Mr. Webb is always at the front. He is the owner of a large amount of town property. His own home is located on High and Prospect streets, Madison, in the midst of ample grounds, standing on an eminence which commands a splendid view of the surrounding country.

Mr. Webb's prominence in the business world has made him well known by reputation throughout the country. He is a familiar figure in Washington and in New York, and among his friends are some of the most distinguished statesmen of the capital city, the most celebrated representatives of the press and the most prominent business men of the country, and he is accorded that honor and respect everywhere given to true worth. The world instinctively pays deference to the man whose success has been worthily achieved, who has attained wealth by honorable business methods, acquired by merit the highest reputation in his chosen calling, and whose social prominence is not the less the result of an irreproachable life than of recognized natural gifts.

THE BURNET FAMILY.

(By Mrs. Helen M. Brittin.)

Some one has said it is as hard to realize the infancy of a city or town as for a grown-up man to think of himself as a child,—to go back to the time when powers were untrained and habits unformed, and to believe in his childish griefs, quarrels, hopes and fears, weakness and dependence. So, too, it is hard to look back to the days when Madison was an unbroken forest, with no inhabitants but the Indians. The year 1740 is the probable bottom

of our history; but it is so far away that we can only discover a few of its general outlines.

Who first explored this section and brought the desirability of the land to the notice of the white people is not certainly known, but from tradition and old deeds and records there is reason to warrant the belief that two young men (relatives of William Burnet, governor of New York from 1719 to 1728) were passing through this valley from Elizabethtown on their way to visit their uncle, Aaron Burnet, at Whippany, when they found a few cleared spots used by the Indians in raising corn and tobacco, well watered by perennial springs and sheltered by the surrounding hills. They were so impressed with the natural advantages of this place that they took measures to secure from the Indians a large portion of land. There is a tradition in the family that "the boys bought one thousand four hundred acres of the Pompton Indians on their first visit, and afterward two thousand acres, which comprises all of Madison and its surroundings." Surely the red man's title was easily relinquished and for ever and ever quit-claimed!

David and Daniel returned to Elizabethtown and Southampton, Long Island, and at the opening of the year 1740 returned to Bottle Hill, and brought with them other pioneer settlers, whose names have a familiar sound to-day,—Carter, Miller, Coyle, Genung, Potter, Thompson, Cook, Meeker, Bruen, Budd, Howell and Bonnell. These men, with others who came in, established the colony. We have authentic history that this is true, and also papers, deeds, etc., as well as tradition, to prove the identity of the Burnets in the first settlement of Bottle Hill. The above names of the early settlers appear on the index at the clerk's office in the court-house at Morristown more than a thousand times, in exchange of property on record back in 1700. It is well to remember that Elizabethtown and Newark were settled long before, and that the sons of the early settlers passed westward over the first mountain into the valley of the Passaic, settling in Hanover, Whippany and Morristown. The principal center of these settlements was on the Whippany river where the village now stands, and the first church ever organized in what is now the county of Morris was formed there, about the year 1718.

As this is biography rather than history, we will now see that these young and early settlers were not reckless adventurers, but were persons of substantial character, intelligent, industrious and some of them pious. Some

peculiarities they had,—faulty, too, doubtless,—and yet they were men to be honored for their bravery and revered for their virtues. Like their brothers in Southampton, wherever they went the church and school-house, too, followed in their wake. The first church in this section was built on the site of the present cemetery in Whippany. Not until 1738 was a successful effort made to erect a church in Morristown, and in 1748 land was given for a house of worship, and a church-yard in Bottle Hill, by David Burnet, one of the two young men who first scaled the hills, penetrated the forests and looked down upon the beautiful valley of the Passaic.

"Who were the Burnets?" Burk's General Armory mentions thirteen families in Scotland and England, of the name of Burnet, as having coats of arms. John Burnet, attorney of New York, previous to 1792, had a book-plate, which contains a coat of arms, as follows: Argent; three holly leaves in chief proper, and a hunting horn in base, sable garnished gules; crest, a hand issuing out of a cloud about to prune a vine fruited, all proper. Motto, "Virescit vulnere virtus." This distinguished family dates back to one Robert Burnet, a baron of Leys, who received his commission from King James the First. His son Alexander was a Scottish advocate of reputation, who had a son, Robert Burnet, constituted by Charles the First one of the senators of the College of Justice, and was Lord Chimond. He married Rachael Johnston, sister of Sir Archibald Johnston, of Warriston, one of the principal popular leaders of the civil war in Scotland. They had three sons, Thomas, Gilbert and William. Thomas was physician to King Charles, also a clergyman eminent for learning, genius and virtue, who probably would have succeeded Tillotson as archbishop of Canterbury had not his heterodoxy stood in the way. His will was written at Southampton March 16, 1679. Mary Burnet, his wife, was sole executrix, witnessed by John Foster and John Laughton. A true copy was made by John Howell, clerk of Suffolk county, at the clerk's office, August 28, 1890. The two distinguished men, Bishop Gilbert Burnet and Dr. Thomas Burnet, died the same year, 1715,—one seventy-two and the other eighty years of age; and there is no doubt as to their relationship to each other and to Governor William Burnet.* Gilbert Burnet was the renowned Lord Bishop

* Since this outline of the history of the Burnet family was written, I have found that historians differ in regard to the relationship of the three distinguished men, Thomas, Gilbert and William Burnet. One says, "They belonged to entirely different families;" another that "they were cousins;" another that "two of them were brothers and one a nephew;" still another

of Salisbury, who wrote various theological treatises, among which is an Exposition of the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England. He left in manuscript his celebrated History of My Own Times, and a full narration of what took place from the Restoration to the year 1713, during which period the author advanced from his seventeenth to his seventieth year; he was married three times and left a family.

William and Thomas Burnet resided in Yorkshire after they left Edinburg, only a short time before coming to Lynn, Massachusetts. William was made governor of New York and Massachusetts, and also the second colonial governor and chancellor of New Jersey. He married Mary Vanhorn and had four children,—Gilbert, Thomas, William and Mary. His will was executed in Boston October 14, 1729, and an inventory of his personal estate covers twelve closely written pages, as shown by Abraham Vanhorn, Esq., a copy of which is held by William Nelson, Esq., corresponding secretary of the New Jersey Historical Society, Newark, New Jersey.

Dr. William Burnet, son of Dr. Ichabod, was graduated in Newark while the College of New Jersey was located at that place, and settled there after completing a course of medical studies in New York. Dr. Burnet took a very active part in the Revolution, was chief physician and surgeon in an important section of the army during the war, and was a member of the congress of the United States for 1780–81. In 1754 he married Mary Camp and became the father of eleven children, among whose descendants we find the names of many of the most eminent citizens of New Jersey. Dr. Burnet was one of

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(who I incline to believe is right), that "they were brothers and children of Robert Burnet (Lord Chimond)." The same coat of arms is used by the descendants of each of the three, and Dr. Thomas Burnet wrote the Life of Bishop Gilbert Burnet. Who could do this as well as a brother? I have read the last will and testament of each of them. Dr. Thomas Burnet's will was executed at Southampton, Long Island. Governor William Burnet's will was executed in Boston October 14, 1729. In it he mentions his "brother Gilbert" and his son Gilbert, and Thomas, Mary and William. Bishop Gilbert Burnet dated his will October 12, 1711. This will was proved by his son William, who was executor. It is in Somerset House, London, in the prerogative court of Canterbury, in book "Fagg," folio 58. At this distance of time it cannot be hoped to construct complete family records. In 1672 he married Lady Margaret Kennedy (daughter of the Earl of Cassilis), who was distinguished for her extensive knowledge as well as for her beauty. In 1688 Dr. Burnet was advanced to the see of Salisbury, and at this period he married Mrs. Mary Scott, a lady as famed for her private virtues as for her wealth and noble birth. In 1700 he married Elizabeth (eldest daughter of Sir Richard Blake). She was born in 1661 and married first Robert Berkley, Esq., who died 1693. She was distinguished for her devotion to her church and charity. Bishop Burnet's first wife was remarkable for her beauty, the second for her fortune and the third for her piety. On March 17, 1715, he died of a pleuritic fever, in the seventy-second year of his age.

the founders of the State Medical Society, and was its president from 1767 to 1786. Of his six sons, his first-born and namesake, William Burnet, Jr., studied medicine with his father and settled in Belleville, where he practiced his profession. He inherited the patriotism of his father, and like him gave himself to his country as surgeon in the Continental army. He married Joanna, daughter of Joseph Alling, another patriot of the Revolution, who commanded a company of minute men in the township of Newark. Dr. Burnet, Jr., had three daughters: Abby, who married Caleb S. Riggs, Esq., a lawyer of New York; Mary, who married Chief Justice Joseph C. Hornblower; and Caroline, who married Governor William Pennington.

William Burnet Kinney was born at Speedwell, Morris county, in 1799. His grandfather was Sir Thomas Kinney, an English baronet, and his mother was Hannah Burnet, daughter of Dr. William Burnet, a relative of Governor Burnet and chancellor of New Jersey. Chief Justice Joseph P. Bradley, of the United States supreme court, married a granddaughter of Dr. William Burnet and daughter of Judge Abraham Kinney, an officer in the war of 1812. William Burnet Kinney, on June 19, 1851, after occupying the editorial tripod of the Newark Daily Advertiser during a period of eighteen years, entered on a season of well-earned rest, having been appointed United States minister to Sardinia by President Zachary Taylor; and the paper was most successfully conducted by Thomas T. Kinney, son of William B. Kinney, who had the sagacity to secure eminent editorial assistance.

Dr. Thomas Burnet, brother of Gilbert and William Burnet, came from Edinburg, Scotland, to Lynn, Massachusetts, where he was married, December 3, 1663, to Mary, daughter of Rev. Abraham Pierson, who was one of the early settlers of Southampton, Long Island. They were formed into a church organization at Lynn. A few months afterward a settlement had been effected in Southampton, so they brought their minister, Rev. Abraham Pierson, with them, and erected their church edifice in the second year of their settlement. Dr. Thomas Burnet was born in 1635, and died in 1715. According to Hon. George R. Howell's Early History of Southampton, page 206, the names of the children of Dr. Burnet are as follows: John, Aaron, Lot, Joel, Dan, Mordecai, Matthias and a daughter, Miriam. Dan and Mordecai were of the associate settlers of the town of Elizabeth, New Jersey, in 1699–1700 (Hatfield's history). Dan and Elizabeth Burnet had children,—Daniel and Dr. Ichabod. Daniel was a sea captain, and his enter-

prising faculties found exercise in foreign commerce. He built vessels and engaged extensively in the West India trade, and married at Port Royal. He was a man of ample means and of more than ordinary intelligence and sagacity. His wife died in early womanhood, leaving two sons and considerable property in the West Indies, and he wisely determined to give his children as good an education as the times afforded. They were brought from Port Royal, after the death of their parents, and placed at school in the small town of Elizabeth, and by provision of their father's will their inheritance was "to be invested in real estate, under Dr. Ichabod Burnet as guardian," who was a noted physician of the times, son of Dan Burnet, son of Thomas Burnet. Hatfield says "he was born about 1687 and lived to be ninety years old."

Daniel and David Burnet, acting under the advice of Dr. Ichabod and Aaron Burnet, commenced at once to secure and divide the land among the colonis s upon their arrival in Morris county; but delay involved the loss of a planting season. It is said by the descendants of Luke Carter that he drew the first furrow and planted the first land in Chatham township in 1740. David Burnet built the first house near "Kallamazue Spring," at East Madison, and in 1748 gave land for "a meeting-house and graveyard." His uncle, Aaron Burnet, of Whippany, was the first person buried in this churchyard; he was one hundred years old. Daniel Burnet, son of David, gave the land for a new church to the parish in 1823, as well as much time and money, but he did not live to see it dedicated; he died July 12, 1824. It is now (1898) called "the old-fashioned Presbyterian church," but to the descendants of Daniel Burnet there clusters around it a sacred enchantment that no modern edifice can ever fill.

Daniel Burnet's house, on the Bryce place, was the abode of a generous hospitality. In private life he was a conspicuous figure; he was genial, and possessed of humor and a fund of witty anecdote. He had a large family, and gave to each of his children a house and considerable land on their wedding day. The following is taken from the old family Bible record: Daniel Burnet was born December 17, 1758, and married Mary Parsells, who was born October 17, 1756. Their children were: Catharine, who was born September 13, 1781, and married Squire Force; Elizabeth, who was born April 9, 1783, and married Enoch Miller; Nancy, who was born February 17, 1785, and married Daniel Sargeant; David, who was born September 9, 1786,

and married first Lydia Crane and secondly Harriet Bunn; Ichabod, who was born November 12, 1788, and married Joanna, a daughter of Captain William Day, of Chatham; Abby, who was born September 25, 1790, and married David Force; Squire Burnet, who was born December 13, 1793, and married Mary Hight; John Burnet, who was born June 20, 1795; and Mary, who was born September 21, 1798, and married Collin Robertson, sheriff of Morris county, and whose son Alexander was a member of the legislature several years, and also senator from Morris county.

Perhaps there was no trait of the character of the father of this family (Daniel Burnet) more pronounced than that of steadfast adherence to principle and an unflinching courage in the maintenance of his convictions. In 1812, amid the excitement of enlistment, this patriot suspected disloyalty in one of his sons-in-law, and therefore obtained from him the confession: "My father and grandfather were ever loyal to their country and their king: how could I be otherwise?" It is needless to add that he immediately left in a hurry the comfortable home which Daniel Burnet had so generously provided, and espoused the unpopular English side, joining the British army at Montreal, where he died within the first year, suddenly, at the dinner table, of apoplexy; but as his action was the result of education and an honest opinion, there was no personal ill will against him, but rather sympathy for his family—a young wife of twenty-nine years and four little girls,—Maria, Malinda, Hetty and Adelia, all of whom their grandfather tenderly cared for until they were married. Maria married Ezra Howell; Malinda went south and died unmarried; Hetty married William Beach, and Adelia married her cousin, John P. Force, at Augusta, Georgia, one of the most successful business men in the state. His brothers Miller married Miss Lamar and Ward married Miss Julia Harper, of Greensboro, Georgia, members of distinguished families in the south. Benjamin Conley, another cousin, was mayor of Augusta three terms. He married Miss Semmes, sister to Captain Semmes, of the Alabama. At the close of the Civil war Benjamin Conley was president of the senate of Georgia. Governor Bullock refused to "reconstruct the state," and therefore was deposed, divested of his high office, and the president of the senate, Benjamin Conley, was made governor and led Georgia back into the Union. He also founded the university at Atlanta, and schools all over the state for the poor, etc. Although Mrs. Conley lost one hundred thousand dollars' worth of slaves by the Civil war, and her

brother was an officer in the Confederate army, she stood firmly and loyally by the side of her noble husband, and for eight days entertained Union officers and soldiers at their beautiful home and on the plantation near Montgomery, during the "march to the sea," etc.

Daniel Burnet built a hotel in 1800, that was destroyed by fire in 1870. It was located next to Mr. Paulmier's store, and in the days of the stage-coach from Morristown to Elizabeth was kept by his son-in-law, Daniel Sargeant, who sold out to Robert Albright. One of Mr. Sargeant's sons became a noted physician at Somerville, New Jersey, and another a most successful business man, whose two sons, "S. S. Sargeant and A. V. Sargeant, established the Sargeant Manufacturing Company in 1869 in Newark. Their line is general and special saddlery hardware. The capital of the company is seventy-five thousand dollars, and their sales reach the large amount of over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars annually (1886)." It is worthy of note that the Burnets gave land in 1803 for a brick academy, in which two or three generations were educated, and that Ichabod Burnet, son of Daniel, was among the first teachers. This land has been given to the township by the heirs (since a new public school was established near the railroad station) for a public building.

Judge Joseph P. Bradley, in a sketch of Dr. William Burnet in Pennsylvania Magazine of History, vol. 3, page 308, says: "William was a physician of Newark, New Jersey, a graduate of Princeton. He had children: William, born about 1756; Ichabod, 1758; John, 1760; Jacob, one of the founders of Cincinnati, a judge, United States senator, etc.; George Whitefield, graduate of Princeton, 1792, of Dayton, Ohio; David G., first president of Texas in 1836; and Hannah, wife of Judge Kinney."

Matthias, son of James Burnet, was born at Bottle Hill, New Jersey, in 1747, graduated at Princeton in 1769, and was settled in Jamaica as pastor of the Presbyterian church, where, according to Thompson's History of Long Island, he continued highly respected and useful until 1785, when he removed to Norwalk, Connecticut, and took charge of the Congregational church, and there died in 1800. The interment was in his native place, in Hillside cemetery, Bottle Hill. His wife was Fanny, daughter of Rev. Azel Roe, of Woodbridge, New Jersey.

From the History of Essex and Hudson Counties, New Jersey, compiled by William H. Shaw, vol. 1, page 53, the following incident is copied (1884):

"At the commencement of the Revolution a committee of safety was appointed in Newark, the members of which were Dr. William Burnet, Justice Joseph Hedden and Major Samuel Hayes. The committee held daily sessions and was presided over by Dr. Burnet. The Doctor was a grandson of the distinguished English prelate, Bishop Burnet, and, like his grandsire, was a man of great decision and force of character. To serve his country he promptly relinquished a lucrative medical practice and abandoned the pleasures of a delightful home life. After establishing a military hospital in Newark, he became surgeon general of the American army and was stationed at West Point at the time of the discovery of Benedict Arnold's treasonable compact with Sir Henry Clinton, the British commander. It is also related that when the news of Major André's capture at Tarrytown was brought to the Point, the Doctor sat at the table while Arnold read the note from Lieutenant Colonel Jameson announcing the fact. Arnold preserved his countenance but immediately excused himself and withdrew, 'to attend upon an urgent and important service.' Very soon he was hurrying with all speed to the ship of refuge which lay at anchor in the Hudson below the Point, and which, with singular appropriateness, happened to be named the Vulture. The Doctor's son, Major Ichabod Burnet, was an aide on General Greene's staff, and was selected to bear to André, after his conviction as a spy, the official announcement of his fate. He also attended the brave and handsome but unfortunate British adjutant general upon his execution at Tappan.

"Dr. Burnet gave to his country, besides his service as a true and valued patriot, a posterity distinguished for its public and private worth. Jacob, one of his sons, settled in the Northwest territory, when it had but fifteen thousand inhabitants, and when Cincinnati, where he made his home in 1796, contained but fifteen rough-finished houses. Jacob served as a magistrate, a legislator and ultimately as a United States senator. Another son, David Burnet, achievedeven greater distinction. After filling many important public trusts, he finally became the first president of the short-lived republic of Texas, now a brilliant star in the constellation of American states. Dr. Burnet, himself upon the close of the war, resumed his practice and filled the position of judge of the court of common pleas, and was president of the New Jersey State Medical Society. He died suddenly in 1791, in his sixty-first year."

In the record of one hundred and sixty years, we find a few instances of

official life in the family of Burnets. There have been two chief justices, four governors, five judges, five doctors, three colonels, three captains, three clergymen, some few deacons, a few merchants at home and abroad, an occasional justice of the peace, a few lawyers and some good mechanics. For the most part the Burnets occupy the post of honor known as quiet private citizens.

"He that holds fast the golden mean,
And lives contentedly between
The little and the great,
Feels not the wants that pinch the poor,
Nor plague that haunt the rich man's door,
Embittering all his state."

HENRY WARD FORD.

One of the popular young men of the city of Morristown and treasurer of a large manufacturing corporation of Brooklyn is H. Ward Ford, well known in business and social circles. He is a son of Henry William Ford and his ancestral history is given at length on another page of this volume. His birth occurred in New York city, February 2, 1866, and he was reared there and in the summer home of the Fords, in Morristown. He attended St. Paul's School in Concord and was a member of the class of 1889 in Princeton College. While pursuing his collegiate course he also took an active part in athletics and was a well known and popular member of both the base-ball and foot-ball teams. He won athletic honors while in that institution and as a result of his training is a splendid specimen of physical manhood.

In the fall of 1888 Mr. Ford entered upon his business career in connection with the manufacturing interest with which he has since been associated, and soon demonstrated his ability to capably handle the intricate affairs connected with the concern. His affairs have always been conducted on strict business principles,—conducted with fairness to himself and those with whom he has dealings. He is a man of excellent executive ability, quick to recognize and reward faithfulness on the part of employes, and he has the confidence and regard of all with whom he has been brought in contact.

Mr. Ford was united in marriage to Miss Rosette Suckley, of Morristown, and they have three children: Rosette Suckley, Henry William and Emily Ward. The family attend the Episcopal church and are leaders in social circles. Their home is in Morristown, where they have a beautiful and commodious residence near the Washington Headquarters Association, situated on a portion of the old Ford estate. Mr. Ford is a member of the Morristown Field Club, the Morristown Golf Club and the Princeton Club of New York. He is a well-rounded character. Though extensive and important business interests claim his attention, he yet finds time and opportunity to enjoy field sports; in social circles he is known as a very companionable and entertaining gentleman.

WILLIAM GERARD LATHROP.

Boonton was known in Revolutionary times; but it was then a mere hamlet, hardly deserving even that title. A few straggling farms nestling in the valley of the Rockaway, with one or two dwellings at the foot of Sheep Hill, served to demand a name for the locality. At the beginning of this century a few houses had been added, but no importance was as yet attached to the place. A few years later the superior advantages of the location were discovered. The Rockaway, as it brawled through the gorge, dashing and foaming over its rocky bed, carried away its usefulness, to be lost in the placid waters of its greater confluent, the Passaic.

In 1831 the Morris canal was completed, and the appliances it afforded for new industries added largely to the advantages Boonton possessed for manufacturing enterprises. Two years before this date an iron manufactory had been established, which afterward branched out in various forms. The success of this enterprise was variant, and at one time failure intervened in such a manner as seemed then to paralyze all future efforts in that direction.

But later on other men viewed the ground and determined that there should be no failure, and the Boonton Iron Works were established with new energy, and upon a strong financial foundation.

There was then living at Rahway, in New Jersey, a young man who had retired from an active business life in New York to the quiet of a farm. He loved the country, he reveled in its peace, he rejoiced in the companion-

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Wm G Lathrop

ship of books, and he loved with a rare steadfastness the comfort and solace of a home where true affection was supreme. He was fitted to be the ruler of men, but he preferred to be the head of a peaceful household. An accident led him to accept a temporary position in the iron works at Boonton. He and his employers never suspected what would be the outcome of his accidental presence in Boonton. He had gone there to please a relative who was interested in the business; the place he filled for the time was a subordinate one, but he remained, soon to be raised to the post of chief manager of the whole enterprise. This was about the year 1850, and from that time until his death he was identified with every movement tending to benefit the workmen under him, as well as the whole body of citizens in the community.

Boonton at that period had assumed much larger proportions, but by no means was the prosperous town that it is at present. Then the houses, occupied mostly by the men who worked in the mills, were clustered around the foot of Sheep Hill. Now this hill is covered with streets, lined on each side with dwellings, filled with a busy, industrious population. Stores, factories, churches and school-houses meet the various wants of the people. This present prosperity is greatly due to Mr. Lathrop, who had much to do with the fashioning and molding of the interests of Boonton.

William Gerard Lathrop was born October 29, 1812, at Norwich, Connecticut. He was descended from an ancient English family for whom a town in England was named many centuries ago. Among his lineal ancestors was the celebrated divine, the Rev. John Lathrop, D. D., at one time a beneficed clergyman of the Established church in England. Becoming dissatisfied with the tenets of this church, he identified himself with the Independents of his day. This led to persecution and dangers, and finally to confinement in Newgate prison. Released from confinement, he came to this country with many who held the like faith with himself, and settled in New England. From him came that branch of the Lathrop family from which the subject of this sketch is descended, he being of the fifth generation in a direct line from the intrepid minister who suffered so much for conscience's sake.

Few as were the educational advantages afforded in Norwich at the time that young Lathrop needed them, he still could not embrace them. He never attended school after he was twelve years old; but his ardent

thirst for knowledge enabled him to make the very best use of the few facilities at his command. He was an intense lover of books, and books of the very best kind; he haunted libraries, wherever he could find them, in search of his beloved companions, and in this way he laid broad and deep the foundation of an education which well served his purposes in after life. The rapidity with which he devoured the books drawn by him from a public library he much frequented led the librarian to mistrust the benefit gained by the young reader from his reading. So he questioned him and to his amazement found that none of the essential contents of the volumes returned so quickly had been lost. This love of books led him in after life to gather a library of his own, which was a constant source of pleasure to himself and others.

When Mr. Lathrop was eighteen years of age his family removed to New York city, where he became a clerk in the well known house of Oliphant & Talbot, extensively engaged in importing Chinese goods. While in their employment he was sent to South America on important and delicate business requiring prompt decision and intelligent judgment. In this and other trusts his employers were never deceived in their estimate of their young employe.

In 1835, when but twenty-three years of age, he became the junior partner in the firm of Talbot & Lathrop, which carried on the same kind of business in which he had been previously engaged. This was only a little more than sixty years ago. New York then had six thousand dwellings and one hundred and eighty thousand inhabitants. Its assessable property, including thirty-seven million dollars of personal estate, was one hundred and fourteen million dollars; its lighted and paved streets extended, on the west side, to Thirteenth street, and on the east to Dry Dock. Then New England men were prominent in the city's councils and business. An author, writing about this time, says: "New York is distinguished for its display in the way of signs; every device is resorted to to make them attractive. I read and considered the nomenclature of the town; I saw that strangers had got hold of the business and wealth of the place. The busy tribes from New England supplied numerous names, and the names of Knickerbockers were almost varieties in their own homes! Judicious persons told me they thought full one-half of all the business done in New York was by the pushing Yankees." It can well be imagined if our Yankee boy had

remained in New York he could long before his death have held a distinguished place among the business and political circles of the great emporium. The firm of Talbot & Lathrop continued until 1840, when, as has been before related, its junior member, soon to be transferred to a larger sphere of usefulness, retired to a farm near Rahway.

In 1837 Mr. Lathrop was married to Charlotte Bracket Jennings, daughter of Nathan and Maria Jennings, then of New York, but formerly of Windham, Connecticut. Several children were born of this marriage, only two of whom survived their parents, viz.: William G. Lathrop, Jr., now deceased, who became a successful lawyer in New York, of the firm of Brownell & Lathrop. The other is a daughter, still living at Boonton. Into the privacy of his home life we cannot intrude. Those who have enjoyed its hospitality know what it was worth to be there, and never left it without feeling a reverence for those who made it so blessed.

When Mr. Lathrop settled permanently at Boonton he was confronted with new duties—duties that he owed to his employers, to the employed under him, and to the community in which he had cast his lot. He forgot none of them, but set himself seriously to the performance of all. His first duty was to those into whose service he had entered. Into that service he threw the whole strength of his resolute and forceful nature. He had embarked in a business with the details of which he was entirely unacquainted, but he soon mastered every minutia; he left nothing unknown. His energy was untiring; he was ubiquitous; prompt, decided, wise, prudent, careful, he met every requirement of his responsible position, and the result soon showed the wisdom of those who selected him to be the manager of one of the largest iron works in the country. The product of its manufacture went into every part of this great republic and soon invaded the world. Japan, China, South America received the products of the Boonton Iron Works. Everything prospered under his management; it became necessary to increase the appliances for the production of goods; the factory grew and the town grew; the houses of the workmen crept up the hill, the growth of the population invited tradesmen from abroad; shops and mechanics were needed to meet the growing demands of the people; streets were opened, churches were built and Boonton was established on sure foundations.

The workmen who came as employes of the Boonton Iron Company were of a superior class; they were skilled in their craft: some of them

needed no inducement to seek for those higher adjuncts to the increase of human happiness. In their manager they found one who was ever ready to respond to any proper demand. If a school were needed to meet the increasing educational wants of the children, a new school-house was built, and he was ever ready to lend his name, his time and energy and his purse to make the school a success. If the religious want of the workmen required a church edifice to be erected, he inquired not by what sect the building was to be used, but secured the land neccessary, by gift from the proprietors of the works; if a library was proposed to meet the reading tastes of the workmen, the first man called upon to aid was the manager; if a course of lectures was suggested, he secured the speakers. His fertile brain was in constant operation devising something to elevate his workmen, and they soon learned to know that the quiet, persistent man who always insisted on instant obedience to orders and perfect performance of duty by the employes was really their best friend. He adopted a plan by which they might secure homes for themselves and their families. Through his influence the company deeded lots to such of their workmen as were deserving, and who would at once clear off the lot and begin erecting a house. Then a small sum was deducted weekly from the man's wages until the property was paid for, and in this way most of them secured comfortable dwellings.

The influence of this management was felt in two directions: it made better workmen; and they became more self-respecting. A man owning a house and lot has a stake in the community which makes him a better citizen. The company won the confidence and gratitude of their workmen and secured a better return for their wages. There never was a strike at Boonton while William G. Lathrop was at the head of affairs.

Another plan was adopted by Mr. Lathrop in the payment of wages. The custom, at the works, had been to make monthly payments; a large amount of money at one time thus passed into the hands of the men, and this led to some waste and extravagance. By this change of plans the men were paid weekly, and this secured more economy in expenditure. The workmen, quick to notice such things, soon learned the real merit of their superintendent. They trusted him and confided in him as they would in their very best friend. The following incident illustrates the estimate they formed of him. A poor man was relating to a stranger an accident which had befallen his pig and ended his story by saying that he was going to tell Mr.

Lathrop about it. "Pooh!" said the listener; "what will he care?" The indignant reply came swift and emphatic: "He cares as much for me as he does for the richest man in the place."

Mr. Lathrop never sought political preferment. If he had simply put himself in the way and had signified his desire to receive office, he would have had no difficulty in securing the object of his ambition. He douhtless would not have refused office if it had been pressed upon him; but it is not the custom of modern times to reward the modest citizen, even though he may be deserving both by merit and capability and by long years of service. There were other means open to Mr. Lathrop by which he could serve his fellow men. So he was found acting as trustee of school districts, as a director in bank and savings institutions and in other fiduciary capacities. During the Rebellion he became treasurer of the Pequannock bounty fund, and was foremost in attending to the wants of the soldiers in the field. When it became necessary to establish another state lunatic asylum, he was selected one of the commissioners to choose a site and to superintend the building of the edifice, and he took a very prominent part in the performance of the important duties intrusted to himself and his fellow commissioners.

He was a benevolent man, large-hearted in his benefactions, never ostentatious, but wise and prudent in his giving. Very few knew the amount or extent of his beneficence. His family was the dearest object of his affection and his highest ambition was to create a home for them and surround it with every comfort.

But even in the erection of the beautiful dwelling at Boonton, where was to be centered his real happiness, in making happy those whom he loved best, and where his friends were to be welcomed with that sincere hospitality he so loved to extend, he did not forget the claims of others. None but Boonton workmen, he declared, should be employed, so far as possible, for in Boonton he had made his money and there it should be spent.

He had the force of his convictions upon every subject which it became his duty to examine for the purpose of determining what course he should pursue in relation thereto. But he never committed himself to any line of conduct until he had strictly scrutinized and fully understood the whole subject and could conscientiously subscribe to the demands of his cool judgment and discriminating intellect.

He was a Republican and fully believed in the principles of that party,

but he did not give his adhesion to it until he fully knew what it demanded and upon what foundation it based its policy. So he supported it with his full judgment and satisfied conscience, after an exhaustive examination.

He was open, however, to conviction. His nature was not of that sullen, obstinate kind which relishes argument but does not favor conviction, even though it may have the worst of the argument. He was sent as a delegate from New Jersey to the Chicago convention which nominated Lincoln. He went strongly favoring William H. Seward, but soon became satisfied that Abraham Lincoln was the best man to be nominated, and so he voted for that great man. From that time to the close of Mr. Lincoln's life he believed in him, and never lost his faith in his wisdom and patriotism.

He died, March 2, 1882, in the beautiful house he had reared for his family, having lived in it for nine years.

Mr. Lathrop in his person was an attractive man, of slight built, but graceful, agile and alert in all his movements, with a charm of manner and a magnetism which delighted all within his influence; his eye was keen, bright and piercing, his features clean-cut and classical; gentle and genial in his dealings with all, he inspired his friends with the deepest devotion, which he returned with a grip of steel. In all the great trusts committed to his charge he showed the greatest faculty in grasping all the circumstances connected with the situation, and an executive ability to control and move, if necessary, with lightning speed; there was no delay in his movements,—they were straightforward and with a purpose to the desired result. While he was decided in his own convictions, he was careful to respect the opinions of others, and never in disputed matters where conscience should be the arbiter did he attempt to change the views of others who differed with him.

He dearly loved children and delighted ever to give them pleasure. His constant endeavor during his whole life was in all things to imitate the example of the Master.

The involuntary tribute given to his memory by a neighbor, an old man, who had known him long and intimately, was the best estimate of the appreciation of his goodness, of the purity and excellency of his life. When Mr. Lathrop was laid away to rest, this neighbor sold his burial lot in another cemetery and bought one next to Mr. Lathrop's, declaring that he wished to be laid near to him. Nothing better than this remains to be said of this man who was so worthy of all praise.

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Edward Pierson

ALFRED A. LEWIS, M. D.

For twenty years Dr. Lewis has been successfully engaged in the practice of medicine in Morristown. Thorough preparation, close application, earnest purpose and deep interest in the profession, both from the scientific and humanitarian standpoints,—these are the essential elements of success as a medical practitioner, and it has been along these lines that Dr. Lewis has won a foremost place among his brethren of the medical fraternity.

A native of New York city, he was born on the 19th of September, 1849, and is a son of Jacob K. and Eliza (Bellis) Lewis. The grandfather, Isaac Lewis, was a native of Virginia and belonged to the prominent Lewis family of the Old Dominion. His father, Rev. Thomas Lewis, who removed from Virginia to New Jersey, was one of the pioneer ministers of Morris and surrounding counties, and his noble life and kindly manner made him greatly beloved. He established the first church in Mendham, and spent his last days in that place, his remains being interred in the cemetery there.

Jacob K. Lewis was born in Somerset county, New Jersey, and after the birth of the Doctor removed from New York city to his old home in the county of his birth. There our subject was reared to manhood, and in the well-known school of Dr. Pingry, at Elizabeth, New Jersey, he completed his literary education. As a life-work he chose the medical profession, and prepared for this vocation by a thorough course in the New York University, where he was graduated in the class of 1872. He entered upon his professional career in Basking Ridge, New Jersey, and removed from there to Morristown in 1878, since which time he has been an active and prominent representative of the profession in this city. His business has steadily increased as experience and further reading have gained him greater proficiency, and his practice is now a large and profitable one. He is a member of the Morris County District Medical Society and of the New Jersey State Medical Society.

EDWARD PIERSON.

The death of the subject of this memoir occurred May 29, 1896. He was for more than three-quarters of a century one of the most highly respected citizens of Morristown, and in the autumn of life he received that

veneration and honor which should ever crown old age. His history touches an early epoch in the annals of the county and his days were an integral part of that indissoluble chain which linked the early formative period with that of latter-day progress and prosperity. His ancestors were connected with the founding of the county, the progenitor here being Thomas Pierson, who settled at Morris Plains, when the work of development was in its incipiency. The grandfather, Samuel Pierson, and the father, Stephen Pierson, were both natives of Morris county, and Edward Pierson was born in Morristown on the 13th of March, 1813.

He first opened his eyes to the light on the old family homestead owned by his father, on South street, and throughout a long and useful career of eighty-three years he aided in the progress and upbuilding of the city, being imbued with earnest purpose and unswerving fidelity. He was an active business man, not only in his early manhood, but throughout his career. In his younger years he engaged in merchandising in connection with his brother, Samuel Pierson, and later entered into partnership with George Cramer. On his retirement from that line of activity he became connected with the banking interests of the city, as cashier in the old Morris County Bank, which went out of existence during the war of the Rebellion, Mr. Pierson continuing with the institution until that time. In 1865 he accepted the position of secretary and treasurer of the Morristown Gas Light Company, and from 1869 until his death he held a similar position with the Morris Aqueduct Company. His business ability never waned with advancing years and his duties were discharged with the utmost reliability up to the time of his last illness. The strictest integrity and the most unbending fidelity characterized all his dealings, and the most painstaking care was evidenced in even the slightest detail of his business life.

Mr. Pierson was a man of domestic tastes, devotedly attached to his family and home. He was thrice married, first to Margaret Cooper, secondly to Miss Elizabeth Guerin, who died early in life, leaving two sons: Dr. Stephen Pierson, of whom mention is made in the following article, and Charles E. Pierson, who died in 1875, having been an attorney and engaged in active practice of his profession for some five years prior to his death. He was a young man of distinctive ability and his death was most untimely. Mr. Pierson afterward married Anna Maria Sayre, a daughter of William Sayre, a representative of one of the old families of Morris county. She died in

1886, leaving the following children: Phil B.; Laura A.; and Dr. Samuel, of Stamford, Connecticut.

Mr. Pierson was a faithful member of the First Presbyterian church of Morristown for more than forty years and was never absent from his place in the house of worship. He lived that practical religious life that is mindful of the unfortunate, the poor and the needy, and his charity was free, but unostentatious. In all life's relations he commanded the respect and confidence of those with whom he came in contact, and the world is better for his having lived.

STEPHEN PIERSON, M. D.

A son of Edward and Elizabeth (Guerin) Pierson, Dr. Pierson was born in Morristown, November 8, 1844, and was prepared for college in Morris Academy. He entered Yale College in 1861, but left that institution at the close of the freshman year in order to go to the defense of his country, then engaged in civil war. He enlisted in the nine-months service, in August, 1862, as a member of the Twenty-seventh New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the Fredericksburg campaign, under General Burnside, and was in service in Kentucky. In July, 1863, he was mustered out with the rank of second lieutenant, but in August of the same year re-enlisted, becoming sergeant-major of the Thirty-third New Jersey Infantry. Under General Hooker he participated in the campaign against Chattanooga and was in the Atlanta campaign; he also went with Sherman on the celebrated march to the sea. He took part in the campaign through the Carolinas and was present at the time of General Johnston's surrender. He became adjutant of the regiment and was brevetted captain and later major for gallant conduct on the field of battle. On the first of July, 1865, he was mustered out as one of the youngest officers of the brigade, and returned home with an honorable war record,—one which for valor and fidelity was not excelled by that of any time-tried veteran.

When the country was once more at peace Dr. Pierson again turned his thoughts to the school-room, and in September, 1865, re-entered Yale, where he remained for one year, when he became a student in the College of Phy-

sicians and Surgeons, of New York city, where he was graduated in 1869. He next became house physician in Bellevue Hospital and in 1870 located in Boonton, New Jersey, where he practiced until 1873, since which time he has resided in Morristown. He was soon established in an excellent business here and enjoys a very liberal and lucrative patronage, coming from Morristown's best citizens. His knowledge of the science of medicine is comprehensive and accurate and he is a recognized leader in professional circles. He keeps abreast with the advancing thought and improvement in medical circles through his membership in various societies, including the Morris County District Medical Society, the New Jersey State Medical Society, the New York Academy of Medicine and the Bellevue Hospital Alumni Association. With abundant knowledge and skill as a physician he ranks high among his professional brethren.

In 1880, twenty years after leaving Yale College, Dr. Pierson received from that institution the honorary degree of Master of Arts. He has been a member of the Morristown board of education for more than twenty years, is now a member of the New Jersey state board of education and is medical director of All Souls Hospital, of Morristown. He has served as a director of the Morris county board of freeholders and is a director of the Morris Aqueduct Company. He is connected with two military organizations,—holding membership in A. T. A. Torbert Post, No. 24, G. A. R., of Morristown, of which he is past commander, and in the Loyal Legion, U. S. A., New York Commandery. The Doctor is a trustee and elder in the First Presbyterian church of Morristown and gives his support to all measures for the public good. He is a scholarly man and deep thinker, a progressive citizen, of kindly impulses and generous nature, and his character is well rounded.

NICHOLAS S. VAN DUYNE.

The Van Duyne family originated in Holland, Martin Van Duyne, the progenitor of the American branch, having come from that country and settled in White Hall, New Jersey, previous to 1700. It is known that he had one son, named James, who succeeded to the homestead and became the father of a large number of children, including seven sons, one of whom was

Ralph. John R. Van Duyne, son of Ralph and a grandson of James, also succeeded to the old homestead, upon which he passed his entire life. He married and had a large number of children, all of whom are deceased with the exception of Harrison Van Duyne, a civil engineer of Newark, New Jersey. Martin, a grandson of Martin, was born on the homestead and followed farming, with which he combined the trade of blacksmith. He married Miss Ann Parliman, by whom he had one son, Nicholas. After her death he married Miss Catharine Line, and the following five children were born to them: Alfred, Martin, Rachel, Ann and Betsy. They were devout members of the Dutch Reformed church. Nicholas Van Duyne became a farmer and carpenter and located near the old homestead, where he passed the remainder of his days. He married Miss Hannah Young and they had the following children: Stephen, now living in Boonton; John, deceased; Silas, a resident of White Hall; Elijah, also of White Hall; Albert, deceased; Martin, living in Pine Brook; James, deceased; and Caroline Ann, deceased.

Stephen Van Duyne, father of our subject, was born in White Hall, on the 18th of April, 1820, obtained his education in the public schools, took up farming, with which he combined the trade of carpenter, and resided near White Hall until 1895, when he moved to Boonton. He has served as township constable, has always been an advocate of temperance, and is a member of the German Reformed church. In 1841 he was united in marriage to Miss Harriet Crane, daughter of Benjamin Crane, and she died in 1889, after becoming the mother of three children, namely: Nicholas S.; Marietta married Samuel B. Jacobus, resided in Essex county, and is deceased; and Elizabeth, who is unmarried and lives at Boonton.

Nicholas S., son of Stephen and Harriet (Crane) Van Duyne, was born in Pine Brook, New Jersey, on the 4th of September, 1842, acquiring his mental discipline in the public schools and under the instruction of private tutors. Upon attaining his eighteenth year he engaged in teaching and for the ensuing thirty years was one of the most successful educators in Morris county, and for eleven years taught in Boonton. In 1893 he retired from the school-room and engaged in the real-estate and insurance business, which he has since conducted with pronounced success.

In his political faith Mr. Van Duyne was for many years affiliated with the Democratic party, but is now prominently identified with the work of the Prohibitionists. He served as a member of the board of freeholders, was asses-

sor of Boonton for one term, and was a member of the board of education for three years, during which time he was largely instrumental in securing appropriations for a school building, which has just been erected.

Mr. Van Duyne consummated his marriage in 1866, when he became united to Miss Sarah Gould, a daughter of Stephen J. Gould, of Caldwell, Essex county, and they have had two children, namely: Charles, who died in 1894; and Ernest, who lives at home. Mr. and Mrs. Van Duyne are adherents of the Presbyterian church, in which he has served as elder for six years. He is well known in his home city and stands high in the estimation of his many friends.

Benjamin Crane, deceased, the maternal grandfather of Nicholas Van Duyne, was born in what is now Bloomfield, New Jersey, on the 31st of August, 1787, the son of Benjamin Crane, a native of Connecticut. He first located in Newark, moved to Eagle Rock, and thence to Morris county, settling near Pine Brook, where he became a prominent farmer and fruit culturist. In politics he was a stanch Democrat, and was elected judge of the circuit court of Morris county, occupying that position for several years. He was twice married, his first wife being Miss Eleanor Stiles, daughter of Ephraim and a sister of Levi Stiles, and of this union the following children were born: Timothy W., of Montville township; Benjamin F., of Newark; Julia, deceased, married Martin R. Van Duyne; Hettie M., now Mrs. Abraham C. Van Duyne, of Pine Brook; Lucinda, deceased, married A. H. Freeman, of Orange, New Jersey; Harriet C., deceased, the mother of our subject; Eleanor S., who became the wife of Enos Martin, of Montclair. Mrs. Crane departed this life on the 9th of June, 1836, and in 1836 Mr. Crane contracted a second marriage, this time being united to Miss Barbara Bowlsby, and their issue comprised two children, namely: Marietta, who married Christopher Woodruff, a practicing physician of Boonton; and B. Flora, who is now Mrs. Cornelius Van Wagener, of Bloomfield.

In 1850 Mr. Crane instituted the custom of holding family reunions, the first one of which occurred at his residence near Pine Brook in that year, since which time they have been held annually, and from 1858 a grove has been utilized for this purpose; and on the 31st of August all the members of the family, now numbering some two hundred and twenty people, assemble and pass a most enjoyable day, which is filled with exercises, reminiscences, and concludes with an open air banquet.

CHARLES E. COOK.

Long and honorably identified with the annals of American history, touching in a conspicuous way the colonial and Revolutionary epochs, and tracing down through consecutive generations of worthy men and women to an intimate relationship with the affairs of Morris county, New Jersey, it is certainly incumbent that specific reference be made in this compilation to the genealogy of the family of which the subject of this sketch is a representative. The records extant do not establish above all peradventure the name of the original American progenitor of the Cook family with which this review has to do. The first of the name in New Jersey was Ellis Cook, who came hither from Southampton, Long Island. He was the son of Abiel Cook, who, in turn, was the son of Ellis Cook, whose name first appears in the town records of Southampton in the year 1664. It is predicated with all reasonable authenticity that he was a member of a company formed at Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1640, by Edward Howell, who gave the name Southampton to the Long Island settlement, in honor of Southampton, England, whence he was said to have come. The Ellis Cook first above mentioned, on June 22, 1747, purchased of Cornelius Drake, of Hanover township, Morris county, New Jersey, a farm of one hundred and ten acres, lying on the south side of the road to the old "iron works," and extending westerly sixty-two chains. This tract has been sold by James and Sarah Ball, and it was bounded on the south by the property of John Canfield and the meadow belonging to Caleb Ball, and on the west by Mrs. Wheeler's land.

In the old Hanover burying-ground is to be found a small gravestone bearing the following inscription: "Here lyes ye body of Mary, wife of Ellis Cook. Died April 19, 1754, aged 38 years;" and in close proximity is another, bearing the following record: "Here lyes ye body of John Williams. Died February 8, 1755, in the 77 year of his age." In an old document, dated March 12, 1751, John Williams, of Hanover, cordwainer, gives to his daughter, Mary Cook, wife of Ellis Cook, a tract of land estimated at forty acres, with dwellings upon it, after the decease of himself and wife. In case of her death it was to be given to her five sons; the eldest, named Williams, to have a double portion of the same. This tract was bounded on the east by the Passaic river, west by the lane or road north of John Ball's land, and south by Henry Burnet's. The witnesses to the indenture were John

Burnett and William Dixon. In book No. 2, of wills, page 404, in the office of the secretary of state, at Trenton, is recorded the last will and testament of Ellis Cook. It is dated March 11, 1756, and was proved August 31st of the same year. He names his sons Williams, Ellis, Jonathan, Epaffras and John, and the witnesses were Jonathan Squier, Thomas Bigelow and William Dixon. The occasion of the rendering of the will at this time is said to have been on account of the drafting or enlistment of the sons, Epaffras and John, in the Jersey regiment which, under General Schuyler, was sent to Oswego. Ellis Cook accompanied his sons on this expedition, and was killed on the way out, the sons eventually returning in safety to their home. The will gave the property in Hanover to Williams and Ellis and legacies to the other sons, and much of the land is still held by descendants of the honored founder of the family in New Jersey.

Tracing the lineage from this original ancestor we find that Williams, son of Ellis, had three sons,—Ellis, Williams and Calvin. Ellis, son of Ellis (1st), of Hanover, married Margaret Griswold Crocker, who bore him the following named children: Zebulon, James, Margaret, Matilda, Ruletta, Jabez, Ambrose and George Whitfield. The father died April 17, 1797, aged sixty-five years. Zebulon, son of Colonel Ellis, had children as follows: Clarissa, Margaret, Griswold, Mary, Ellis, John, Jabez and Phebe. Ellis, son of Zebulon, had children,—Jabez, Janette and Lindley Guiren, the last named being the father of the immediate subject of this sketch. Lindley G. Cook lived in Hanover, where he married Jane Van Blarcom, who bore him four sons,—Henry Van Blarcom, Charles Ellis, Edward L. and Frank P. The father, who was a man of ability and inflexible integrity of character, lived to attain the venerable age of seventy-eight years, his death occurring on the last day of January, 1894. His wife died September 4, 1893, aged seventy-seven years. John Cook, son of Zebulon, lived in Hanover and had eight children,—Isaac Munn, David Tichoun, George Hammell, Mary, John Henry, Matthias Munn, Sarah Margaret, and Joanna Eliza. David Tichoun continued to reside in Hanover, his children being Isaac, George, Samuel H. and Sophia. George, son of David T., lives in Hanover, and his children are Rae and Caro.

Charles Ellis Cook, whose name initiates this review, is a native of the city of Newark, New Jersey, where he was born on the 9th of January, 1845, the son of Lindley G. and Jane (Van Blarcom) Cook, to whom reference has

been already made. The youth of our subject was passed on the homestead farm in Hanover township, Morris county, his parents having taken up their abode there when he was five years of age. He received his early educational discipline in the public schools, and effectively supplemented the instruction thus secured by completing a course of study in the Newark Academy. At the age of fifteen years he came into touch with the practical activities of life, beginning then to serve his apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, under the effective direction of his father. For a term of three years, from the age of twenty-two to twenty-five, he was located in Orange, Essex county, where he followed his trade with a due quota of success. He continued operations along this line for a period of fifteen years, gaining a reputation as a contractor and builder of marked ability.

On the 30th of June, 1875, Mr. Cook was united in marriage to Miss Susan Elizabeth Watson, a native of New York city, and the daughter of Benjamin E. Watson, a prominent business man of the metropolis. Soon after his marriage Mr. Cook took up his residence in Madison, and here engaged in the lumber business for five years, after which he enlarged his field of operations by including the hardware business, continuing the two enterprises jointly for a term of three years thereafter. He eventually determined that excellent opportunities were offered for successful endeavor in a radically different line, and he became identified with floriculture upon an extensive scale. His conservatories now show a glass-covered surface of twenty-seven thousand square feet and he devotes his attention principally to the raising of roses for the New York market. Under his careful and effective direction the enterprise has been peculiarly successful, and the products of his conservatories and gardens find a ready demand. Mr. Cook was one of the original directorate of the First National Bank of Madison, in which he has a very considerable stock representation. He has been assessor of the borough of Madison since its organization, being a stanch Republican in his political proclivities. He has been secretary of the board of health for seven years and is at the present time superintending the laying out and completion of the Madison park, having ever maintained a constant and lively interest in all that conserves the progress and substantial upbuilding of his home city. He has been a trustee of the Presbyterian church for eighteen years, and fraternally is identified with Madison Lodge, No. 93, A. F. & A. M., and with the Royal Arcanum. He is honored not less as a representative of

one of the old and prominent families of the county than as a representative and public-spirited citizen.

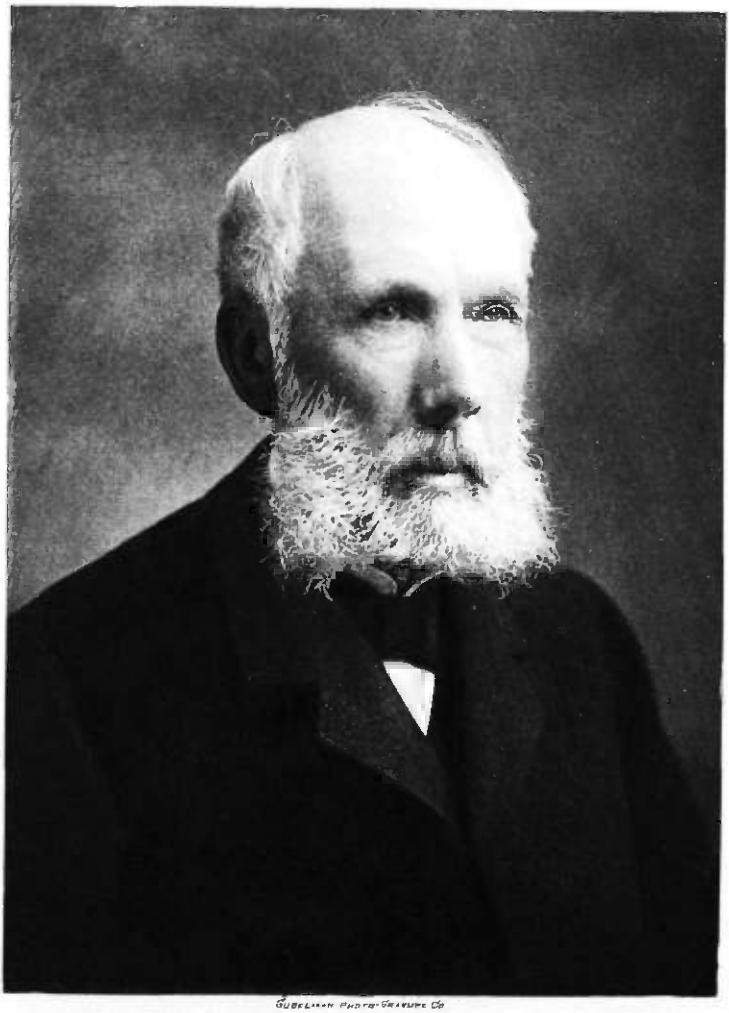
Mr. and Mrs. Cook are the parents of the following named children: Zaidee Watson, Jennie Inez, Van Blarcom, Morris Watson, Carrie Louise and Charles Ellis, Jr.

JONATHAN WILLIAM ROBERTS.

Among the earnest men whose depth of character and strict adherence to principle excite the admiration of his contemporaries, Mr. Roberts is prominent. He is a man of distinguished ability, and his character is one which is above a shadow of reproach. Many responsible trusts have been placed in his hands and the utmost fidelity has marked their full and complete discharge. Widely known and respected by all who have any knowledge of his honorable and useful career, the history of Morris county would be incomplete without extended mention of Jonathan W. Roberts, who has for more than thirty years resided at his ideal country home, known as Glenbrook, at Morris Plains, New Jersey.

Mr. Roberts was born in Hartford county, Connecticut, on the 1st of September, 1821, a son of William Martin and Maria (McMillan) Roberts. The family name of his father was originally MacRoberts, both parents being of Scotch-Irish descent. Their ancestors came to America in colonial days, and in the war of the Revolution both families were represented by valiant soldiers who were numbered among the brave "Green Mountain Boys."

The subject of this review spent his childhood and early manhood in the state of his nativity. In 1842, when about twenty-one years of age, he went to New York city, where he secured a clerkship in the wholesale dry-goods store of Amos R. Eno. Later he became a member of the firm organized under the name of Eno, Mahoney & Company, and five years later the firm name was changed to Eno, Roberts & Company. Further changes caused the assumption of the firm name of J. W. Roberts & Company. Mr. Roberts continued in business until 1866, when failing health caused his retirement. In the meantime, notwithstanding the heavy losses sustained in consequence of the Civil war, he had by well directed effort, keen sagacity, close applica-



GUBELMAN PHOTO-GRAVURE CO

Jonathan M. Roberts

tion, remarkable executive ability and unfaltering determination, acquired a competence, which has since enabled him to live retired, unharassed by the cares of an arduous business.

He became connected with the South Street Presbyterian church of Morristown, in 1867; soon after he was made an elder, and later superintendent of the Sunday-school, president of the board of trustees and chairman of the building committee for the erection of the beautiful new church, completed and finished largely through his efforts, without leaving a dollar of debt. He was one of the founders of the Young Men's Christian Association in Morristown, was at three different times its president, and as chairman of its building committee erected the handsome new building on South street principally from his own designs and without creating a debt, as Mr. Roberts has made it the rule of his life to discourage and disapprove of any improvements, public or private, which cannot be paid for when completed.

For some years Mr. Roberts was president of the Morristown Institution for Savings. He accepted the office at a critical period of its history, and saved it from great loss, if not failure, by his energy and business methods. In 1884 he was elected a trustee and made chairman of the executive committee of the Washington Association of New Jersey, and in 1887 was elected its president, which office he still (1898) holds, and by his untiring efforts has increased the membership four-fold; has more than doubled its domain; paid off its large debt, and personally secured a large part of its valuable collection of relics, always keeping the association free from the humiliation of indebtedness. He has also been vice-president, chairman of the executive committee and, under the new organization, is now one of the most valuable members of the board of trustees of the New Jersey Historical Society, and has freely given time, effort and means in its aid.

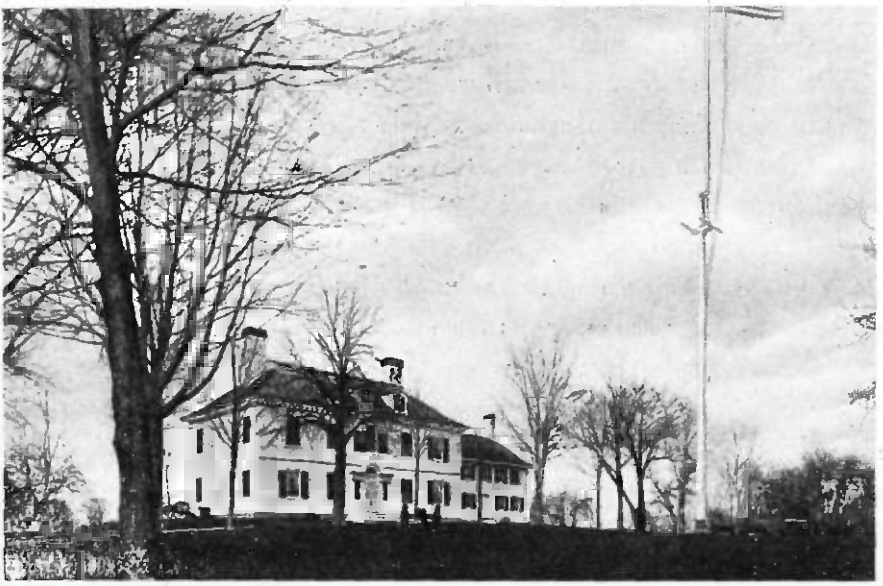
Mr. Roberts is an earnest Republican, has been a member of the Republican state committee and often a delegate to conventions, but he has steadily refused all inducements to nominations for political office. Whatever public service Mr. Roberts has undertaken has always been a success, and when he has done his work he gladly retires from office and gives place to others.

Since his retirement from business, Mr. Roberts has taken a very active part in public interests and has been especially zealous in the support of all matters pertaining to the general good. He is a man of broad humanitarian principles, of generous impulses and noble deeds, and his upright and well-

spent life commend him to the regard of all with whom he has been brought in contact.

Mr. Roberts was married at the age of twenty-eight to Miss Mary King, who was eighteen, a daughter of Hezekiah King, a retired gentleman, residing on the banks of the Delaware river, at Bristol, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Roberts was very lovely in form and features, winsome and graceful in manner, of bright intelligence and charming in disposition and Christian character. She was a delightful companion in her home and on the extensive journeys made with her husband in this country and in Europe, during their forty-four years of happy married life, which was terminated by her death in 1894.

Mrs. Roberts was one of the three honorary members of the Washington Association, and was the donor of the large number of autograph letters at the Washington Headquarters, Morristown, known as the "Roberts Collection."



WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS, MORRISTOWN, N. J.

WASHINGTON ASSOCIATION OF NEW JERSEY.

It is certainly consistent that in any compilation touching the history of Morris county distinct recognition should be accorded the Washington Association, which is an organization whose aim has not only been to restore and preserve intact the historic building in Morristown which figured as Washing-

ton's headquarters during the winter of 1779–80, but also to keep perpetually aflame on the altar the fire of patriotic appreciation. For the following history of the Washington Association we are indebted to the Morris County Chronicle, of February 25, 1898:

The Washington Association had its origin in the thought of a few public-spirited and patriotic individuals to whom it occurred that a house which had been the headquarters of Washington during one of the most trying periods of the Revolutionary war, and around which all the historic associations of three years' encampment of the patriotic army had gathered, should be preserved in its integrity and be maintained throughout future generations as a memorial of the Father of his Country, and of the heroism and fortitude of the officers and enlisted men who here in Morristown withstood the severe hardships and sufferings of the winters of 1777, 1779–80, and 1780–81.

After the death of the Hon. Henry A. Ford in 1872, his heirs-at-law, for the purpose of settling or partitioning his estate, caused this, his homestead, and the adjoining lands, to be surveyed and divided into plats, and advertised the whole for sale at public vendue, on the 25th day of June, 1873. The sale attracted the attention of Governor Theodore F. Randolph, Hon. George A. Halsey, General N. N. Halstead, and William V. V. Lidgerwood, Esq. Without preconcert these gentlemen attended the sale; but before the property was offered the three first named had agreed to purchase the headquarters and the plat on which it stood, and offer it to the state to be preserved as "a historic place." In the bidding Mr. Lidgerwood alone competed with them, and had bid it up to twenty-four thousand one hundred dollars, when Governor Randolph made public announcement of the intention of himself and his friends, and their willingness, to give twenty-five thousand dollars for the property, and offer it to the state at cost, or make such other disposition of it as would effect their purpose. Mr. Lidgerwood stated that his object in bidding was precisely similar to that of the others, and expressed his willingness to be a fourth to carry out the governor's plans. The property was at once struck off to the four gentlemen, who paid, then or soon after, thirty per cent. of the purchase money, and deeds were executed to them dated July 31, 1873, for the house and lot on which it stood, being about two hundred and fifty-three feet front, and about five hundred and forty-five feet deep, and containing a little over three acres. With the real estate was transferred the furniture of Washington's room, which had been carefully preserved, since its occupancy by him, by the Ford family.

Having secured the property, the next step was to form an organization to carry out the design of the purchasers. At the next meeting of the legislature a charter was applied for and obtained, which gave the association perpetuity and secured state aid for its proper maintenance and support.

Theodore F. Randolph was elected the first president, in 1874, and continued in the office until his death in 1883, when George A. Halsey was elected to fill the position of president, and he continued to act until 1887, when he withdrew and Jonathan W. Roberts, who had been chairman of the executive committee for several years, was elected president and has since filled that office with marked ability and success. In January, 1884,

about ninety persons had enrolled as members of the association. Many of these original members have since died and there are now about four hundred and ninety living members, including the successors to deceased members. Over eighty per cent. of the increased membership subsequent to 1884, together with the removal of the debt, and the restoration and improvement of the property, the purchase of more than twenty thousand dollars of additional real estate, and erection of buildings at a cost of ten thousand dollars, all without debt, is due to the personal efforts of Jonathan W. Roberts, who since the time of his first connection with the association in 1884 has given it his constant and unwearied attention.

The increase and formation of the various collections of relics, now valued at more than fifty thousand dollars, together with their arrangement in the house, has all been done under his personal superintendence, and in many cases by his own hands. It is not too much to say that the present flourishing state of the association and the excellent condition of its property is very largely due to the enthusiastic and indefatigable efforts exerted by Mr. Roberts in its behalf, coupled with his shrewd sense and sound business principles in the management of its affairs.

No more valuable or creditable thing has ever been done by the authorities of the state of New Jersey than the aid given to this association as recited by the following extract from its charter:

"7. And be it enacted, that so long as the building known as the Washington Headquarters shall be open to the public free of charge, at all proper times, and so long as it shall be held as an historical building, within which all the people of New Jersey may deposit articles of interest connected with the men and events of our Revolutionary struggle, the treasurer of this state shall pay to the president or treasurer of the Washington Association, on the first days of April and of November of each and every year, the sum of twelve hundred and fifty dollars, to be used by the trustees for the care, maintenance and perpetuation of the Headquarters, and trustees shall render to the governor of this state, on the first day of December of each year, an account of their expenditures made from the funds thus appropriated."

Not one dollar of this state appropriation has ever been expended for any other purpose than for the necessary care of the Headquarters.

It is impossible to mention here any considerable portion of the valuable relics which have become the property of the association. The following are some of the principal ones: Besides the articles of furniture used by Washington, and which were obtained with the house, there is, first of all, the original commission of Washington as commander-in-chief of the Continental forces, the gift of Ferdinand J. Dreer, Esq., of Philadelphia, who also presented two order books—one of Captain Nathaniel Webb, of the Connecticut Division, extending from September 23, 1778, to January 23, 1780, containing General Steuben's "Instructions for Manœuvering the Troops;" the other of an officer of the Pennsylvania Line, extending from February 10, 1780, to April 29, 1780; the suit of clothes owned by Washington and worn by him on the day of his first inauguration as president of the United States, with a silver-hilted dress sword and buckles worn with it; a large punch bowl, presented by General Washington to an ancestor of Col-

onel Cadwalader J. Pride, and a pair of vases presented to the same person by General La Fayette; a handsome portrait of Alexander Hamilton; a unique marble bust of Washington, by Houdon; full-sized copies in oil of Woolaston's Martha Dandridge and C. W. Peale's Washington; a chair from the library at Mount Vernon; a gun made in Queen Anne's time and captured with a British vessel by a party of Jerseymen at Perth Amboy; "Old Nat," a gun presented to Captain Nathaniel Camp by General Washington for the defense of Newark; "The Crown Prince," a gun captured from the British at Springfield, and afterward used as a signal gun; two of the brass cannons surrendered by Burgoyne; a number of British muskets captured in the battle of Trenton, together with muskets, swords, and uniforms of both Continental and Hessian troops; the silk Masonic sash or baldric worn by Washington and presented by him to Judge Gunning Bedford, of Delaware; a number of articles of china and glass ware, formerly part of the table furniture of Washington, and bought at the recent sale in Philadelphia, made by the administrators of Mrs. Lorenzo Lewis; the plan and papers relating to the proposed capture of Prince William, with the journal of General Matthias Ogden in the expedition against Quebec; the original letter-book kept by the agents of Lord Stirling at his furnace at Hibernia, during the war; antique furniture, side-board, knife-boxes, tables and chairs of the Revolutionary period.

There are many autograph letters of Washington and his contemporaries, among which is one of the few autograph letters of Martha Washington, and a large collection of letters, documents, and engraved portraits of Revolutionary heroes in separate cases and designated as "The Roberts Collection," presented by Mrs. Jonathan W. Roberts. In the kitchen is a large number of old-time utensils, and in the hall adjoining, cases filled with rare old china.

On Monday, the 5th day of July, 1875, a large public meeting in honor of the anniversary of American independence was held at the Headquarters, at which President Randolph made an eloquent address, from which we quote:

"Morris county is peculiarly rich in Revolutionary reminiscences. During two winters, Washington established his headquarters at this town. The place where the younger Ford built the powder-mill, the site of the old magazine, the Arnold Tavern, the Knox Headquarters, the camps on the Wicke farm, the Lowantica Hospitals, and the sacred little 'God's Acre,' are all here about us. But peerless among them all stand these old Headquarters within which lived the great commander.

"The disasters of 1776 terminated in the retreat of Washington beyond the Delaware. To the old soldier, this march, through half-frozen mud, so terrible to endure, was known as the 'Mud Rounds.' Only about 4,000 men followed Washington at this period. Deep gloom had fallen upon the country, but joy sprung to every patriot heart as the brilliant victories of Trenton and of Princeton closed the year of 1776 and opened that of 1777. In January, 1777, soon after the victories at Trenton and at Princeton, Washington established his headquarters at Morristown—at the Arnold Tavern. During this winter he made the acquaintance of the family of Colonel Jacob Ford, Jr., the builder and owner of this house, since made famous by its illustrious occupancy.

"The powder-mill, which Colonel Ford built at his own cost, not only furnished good powder and in needful quantities, but became the frequent object of the enemy's plans to attack and destroy. In this they never succeeded. The powder-mill stood on yonder Whippany river, and not far below where we stand. This house had its foundation laid in 1772, and was ready for occupancy and was occupied by Colonel Ford's family in 1774. They builded well. Sledge, and hammer, and trowel shaped and placed these broad foundations before England's king had ceased to rule the land. Ax and adze hewed out girder and beam from massive oak that to-day defies the full century gone past.

"The oaken planks that make these outer walls, calked like the frame of a great frigate, are as sound to-day as when they sheltered Washington from the storms of the terrible winter of 1779–80. The carved work about these doors and on these beautiful cornices are rare specimens of elegance in wood-work. It would be difficult to excel their chaste design to-day.

"Those who builded have gone. Not one of all that busy throng that laid the base-stone or capped the roof-girder are in life to-day. But they builded well. The same oaken doors open to you as they did to Washington; the massive knocker his hand was wont to touch yet waits obedient to your wish. The floors he trod in anxious thought and with wearied brain, you may tread. The century has wrought no change in rafter or beam, or floor, or sheltering oak. Is there no significance in the remarkable preservation of this house?

"This dwelling was for many months the home of Martha, the wife of George Washington. Within these rooms, with quiet dignity and grace, she received her husband's guests. Never idle, she set a constant example of thrift and industry. Under this roof have been gathered more characters known to the military history of our Revolution than under any other roof in America. This fact is not generally known to our own people, and consequently the rich historic value of our old Headquarters has never been properly appreciated. Here the elegant and brilliant Alexander Hamilton lived during the long winter of '79, and here he met and courted the lady he afterwards married—the daughter of General Schuyler. Here, too, was Greene—splendid fighting Quaker as he was—and the great artillery officer, Knox, the stern Steuben, the polished Kosciusko, the brave Schuyler, gallant Light-horse Harry Lee, old Israel Putnam, "Mad Anthony" Wayne, and, last to be named of all, that brave soldier, but rank traitor—Benedict Arnold."

THOMAS B. PIERSON.

The subject of this review, a well known and substantial business man of Morristown, was born at Mendham, Morris county, New Jersey, on the 6th of January, 1832, at the old Thompson homestead. His parents moved to Mount Freedom in 1838 and there he was reared, obtaining his literary

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT
MORRISTOWN

A MORRIS COUNTY
MEMORIAL OF HISTORIC SPOT

education in the public schools. He learned the carpenter's trade and worked at the same both at Morristown and Newark, and then returned to Mount Freedom, whence he came, in 1860, to Morristown and soon thereafter became salesman and manager for the plumbing establishment of Egbert Searing, doing all the estimating for that gentleman. He continued with Mr. Searing for a period of eight years, when his employer died and our subject entered into a partnership with Day, Searing & Company, in the plumbing, tinning, heating and ventilating business, which was successfully conducted for the ensuing five years by this firm, and then Mr. Pierson purchased the interests of his associates and has since been sole proprietor. Mr. Pierson enjoys a large patronage and in the past quarter of a century has acquired a comfortable competency, the logical result of his industry, thrift, perseverance and that strict integrity of character which insures thorough honesty in all his dealings.

In his political faith Mr. Pierson is a stanch supporter of the Republican party, and has served two terms in the city council, where he was a member of the street-lamp, license and improvement committees and rendered material aid in securing cheap lights for the city. Socially considered, he is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained the degree of the Holy Royal Arch in Madison Chapter, No. 27, and is also a member of the Washington Headquarters Association at Morristown.

Mr. Pierson solemnized his marriage September 11, 1855, when he became united to Miss Gertrude P. Loree, a daughter of Samuel A. and Mary Ann (Arnold) Loree, and the following named children have been born to them: Charles H., who married Miss Margaret Kane; Frank E., who married Miss Agnes Romaine; and Walter B., Augustus F. and Laura L., who are single. Mr. and Mrs. Pierson are devout adherents of the Methodist church.

Alpheus Pierson, the father of our subject, was born in Mount Freedom, New Jersey, on the 6th of January, 1806, and was a nail-maker by occupation, following the same when it was in its primitive condition, before the invention of nail-cutting machinery. He was also engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was first married to Miss Mary Bowman, and of this union three children were born, Thomas B.; Harriet, who married William Evert, of Dover, New Jersey; and Sarah, who died in early life. The mother of these children died and Mr. Pierson was again married, his second wife being

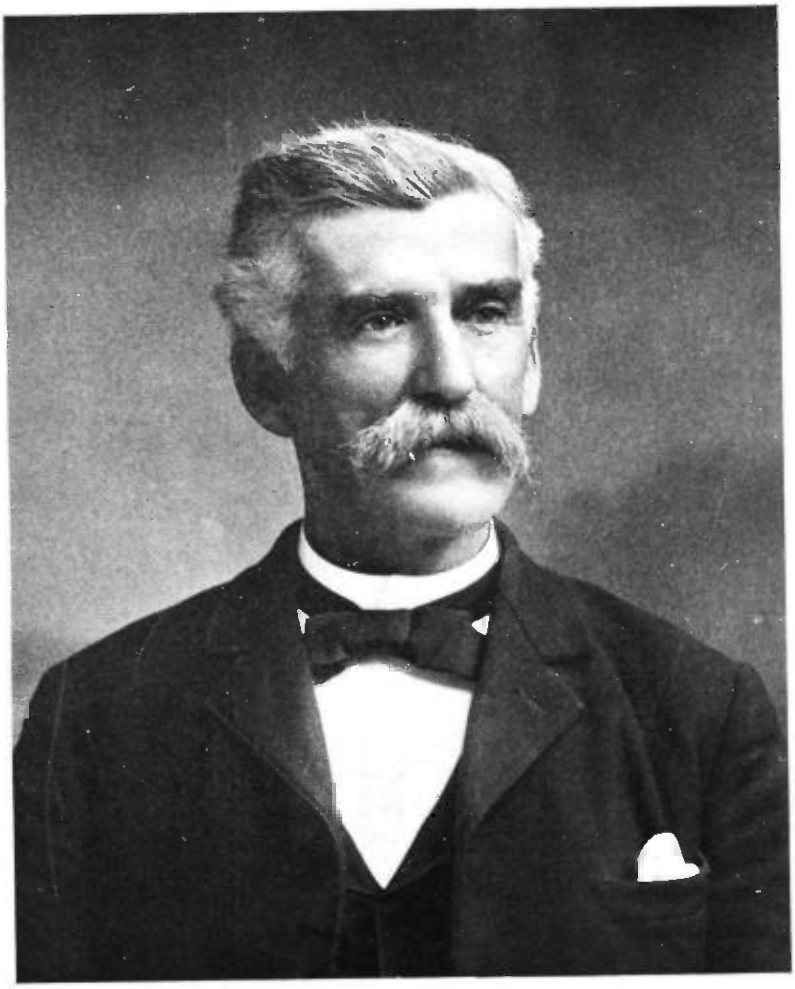
Miss Unis Larrison, by whom he had two sons, A. Ebenezer and George W., and one daughter, Elizabeth (Mrs. Floyd Woodhull). The paternal grandfather of our subject was Job Pierson, who emigrated from England and passed the latter part of his life at Mount Freedom, where he died. He also was a farmer and nail-maker.

JOHN JONES.

Among those conspicuously identified with floriculture in Morris county and one who has attained marked success and prestige in the connection is he whose name initiates this paragraph. The fine greenhouses of Mr. Jones are located at Convent Station, in the borough of Madison, and he is known as one of the representative and enterprising citizens of the county and as a man whose sterling characteristics have gained to him the respect and confidence of the community and of all with whom he has business relations.

A native of Shropshire, England, Mr. Jones was born in the year 1851, being the son of John and Mary Jones. He received his educational discipline in the schools of his native county and in his early youth became identified with an enterprise analogous to that which now demands his time and attention. He was reared to the vocation of a gardener and gave to the various details of the work a thorough study, which effectively supplemented his practical training, which was one of most effective order, making him master of his business.

In the year 1870 Mr. Jones emigrated to America, and he secured a position in the employ of Governor Jewell, of Connecticut, his duties being in that line of occupation for which he had so thoroughly prepared himself. After remaining in Connecticut for a time he finally removed to Flatbush, Long Island, New York, where he entered the employ of William Bennett, who conducted a florist business, having extensive greenhouses, and Mr. Jones retained the position of managing florist for one year, after which he entered the employ of Judge Lathrop, at Madison, and severed his association with the Judge only upon the latter's death. After the death of his employer Mr. Jones rented the greenhouses and conducted the business successfully for a period of two years. At the expiration of this time, in 1884, he purchased his present home, the property comprising nine acres of land.



Geo. W. Howell

He has large and finely equipped conservatories and is extensively engaged in raising roses for the New York market, while he also does a large retail business as a general florist, raising the finest varieties of roses, carnations, violets and other popular floral products. His enterprise has been very successful and has been conducted upon those correct and honorable principles which assure consecutive supporting patronage. He is one of the pioneer rose-growers of Madison and is a recognized connoisseur in the line. He was the first president of the local Rose Growers' Club, is a member of the Gardeners' & Florists' Club, of Morristown, of which he was one of the organizers, and maintains a lively interest in all that touches the important line of industry with which he is identified.

In the year 1871 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Jones to Miss Sarah Annie Taylor, who was born in Staffordshire, England, whence she came to America shortly prior to her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Jones became the parents of the following named children: Oliver, who died at the age of four and one-half years; Henrietta; Arthur, an assistant engineer and draftsman; Florence and Charles. The family enjoy a distinctive popularity in the community, and the home is notable for its genial hospitality.

THE HOWELL FAMILY.

COMPILED BY GEORGE W. HOWELL.

It is believed that all of the Howell blood in America may claim their origin from Edward Howell, who, in 1640, headed a party which purchased a large tract of land from the Indians and settled Southampton on the south shore of Long Island. This was the first town settled by the English within the present bounds of the state of New York. In commemoration of the event, and in memory of the leader, the Howell arms are carved on the grand western staircase of the capitol at Albany.

Researches in England have carried the line back to the early part of the sixteenth century.

William Howell purchased Westbury Manor, parish of Marsh Gibbon, Bucks county, England, in 1536; died November 30, 1557. (The old stone manor-house, somewhat modernized, is still standing, and is occupied by the worthy rector of the parish.)

Henry Howell, son of William, buried July 20, 1625.

Edward Howell, son of Henry, baptized July 22, 1584. He sold Westbury Manor for sixteen hundred pounds, June 8, 1639. Emigrated to Boston, where he was made Ffreeman March 14, 1640. He had a grant of five hundred acres at Lynn, Massachusetts, but soon organized and planted the Southampton colony, of which he was magistrate to the end of his life; also member of the colonial legislature at Hartford. He died in 1655. His children were: Henry, baptized December 20, 1618; Margaret, baptized November 24, 1622, wife of Rev. John Moore, of Southold, Long Island; John, baptized November 22, 1624; Edward, baptized September, 1626; Margery, baptized June 1, 1628; Richard, baptized 1629; Arthur, baptized 1632; Edmund.

The arms of the family, as shown on old documents and on tombstones in the old burying-ground at Southampton, are: *Gules*, three towers triple towered, *argent;* crest used by some branches. Out of a ducal crown *or*, a rose *argent* stalked and leaved *vert*, between two wings, indorsed of the last. Motto: *Tenax propositi.*

About the middle of the eighteenth century a considerable emigration seems to have occurred from Long Island to New Jersey. Descendants of the fifth generation from the pioneer Edward settled at Troy, Parsippany, Morristown, Chester and Flanders. (The present sketch refers chiefly to the family of Gideon, one of these emigrants.)

Gideon Howell, whose line is Edward, Richard, Richard, Edward, Gideon, settled first on the farm now owned by George B. Smith, Esq., at Troy Hills. By the burning of his house he lost everything he had, even to the wearing apparel of his family. A subscription for his relief, still extant, shows the esteem in which he was held by his friends and neighbors. He then removed to the farm at Littleton, which remained in possession of his descendants for a century and a quarter.

Gideon was born at Southampton, January 26, 1728, married April 2, 1753, died at Littleton January 20, 1803. His wife, Sarah Gordon, was born March 25, 1732, died October 22, 1803. Their children were: Sarah, born February 15, 1754, married (1st) Jonathan Fairchild; (2d) John Ball, February 17, 1816; died April 20, 1833. Martha, born June 20, 1756, married (1st) Asher Fairchild, (2d) John Ball, January 16, 1787; died February 14, 1815. Ezekiel, born March 27, 1758, married February 16, 1786; died June 16,

1831; his wife, Susannah Hill, was born May 15, 1762; died November 27, 1851. Abigail died in infancy. Hannah, born June 20, 1763; married (1st) Lemuel Minton, (2d) Thomas Osborn; died March 20, 1829. Daniel, born November 29, 1765; died July 6, 1790. Abigail, born December 8, 1767; married Henry Badgley, February 4, 1786; died January 5, 1832. Gaius, born May 25, 1770. Elias P., born July 8, 1772; married (1st) Rebecca Tucker, May 14, 1803, (2d) Hannah Pruden, April 14, 1808; died October 31, 1829.

The children of Gideon all settled in Morris county, except Daniel and Gaius, who removed to Ohio. From Sarah descended the Fairchild, Garrigus and Headley families; from Martha and Abigail the Badgleys, Balls and Strongs; from Hannah, by her first marriage, the Crane, Minton, Hopkins, Mason, Macfarlane, De Forest and Pullman families of Chicago; and the one child by her second marriage, Mary, wife of Hiram Smith, was mother of the Smith family of Troy, her children being,—sons, Samuel B., Thomas O., John Condict, George W., Richard, Henry; and daughters, Eleanor (wife of Rev. Elihu Doty, missionary to China), Marcia S. (wife of William Kitchell, formerly state geologist of New Jersey), and Mary L.

Ezekiel Howell, third child and oldest son of Gideon, had children: Anna, born January 6, 1787, married John Ward, of Newark, November 4, 1809, and died January 8, 1840. She was mother of the late David J. and General William Ward, of Newark. Eunice, born June 15, 1789, died at Littleton, unmarried, May 28, 1857. Daniel died in infancy. Calvin, born October 7, 1792, married Charlotte, daughter of Captain Ezekiel Kitchell, of Whippany, August 30, 1821, and died October 8, 1868. Sarah Fairchild, born July 2, 1794, married Rev. John M. Carpenter, March 29, 1837, and died June 11, 1863. Hannah Minton, born October 1, 1800, married David Todd, son of Robert Todd, of Morris Plains, February 25, 1830, and died at Littleton, January 13, 1884. Edward, born February 27, 1804, married Mary, daughter of Major William Lee, of Littleton, April 21, 1831, and died May 20, 1878. His wife was born March 5, 1809, and died August 31, 1896.

Ezekiel Howell spent his life on the farm at Littleton. He was in the New Jersey militia and was present at the battle of Springfield.

Calvin Howell, son of Ezekiel and grandson of Gideon, in his early life followed the carpenter's trade, being engaged in the erection of buildings at

Easton, Pennsylvania, and Ogdensburg, New York, and for several years had a contract for erecting government buildings on Tybee island, Savannah, Georgia. Later he was concerned with his father-in-law in the early experiments with the inclined plane on the Morris canal, at Rockaway. His home after his marriage was at Whippany.

He enjoyed in an eminent degree the respect and confidence of the community. His public life was marked by sound judgment and stanch integrity. He was a member of the Morris county board of chosen freeholders, a judge of the courts, and a member of the legislature in 1846 and 1847. While in the last mentioned office he was chairman of the committee having in charge the erection of the lunatic asylum at Trenton, where his practical knowledge and business capacity were of great value to the state.

Joseph Warren Howell, the oldest son of Calvin that reached maturity, studied medicine and was a practicing physician at Whippany. He married Augusta, daughter of Edwin Wilson; died in 1864, leaving one child, Mary, wife of Edward E. Baldwin, of Parsippany.

William H. Howell, second son of Calvin, was born at Whippany April 6, 1841, on the family homestead, where he died July 15, 1889. His wife, Susannah A., daughter of Captain Timothy Tuttle, of Whippany, survived him about six years He was a member of the house of assembly in 1873 and 1874, his sterling qualities giving him high rank in the legislative body. For a number of years he was a member of the board of freeholders of Morris county, and for two years was director of the board. In 1881 he was elected sheriff of Morris county by the largest majority ever given to a candidate for that office. He was an ardent Republican, was a member, and for several years chairman, of the Republican county committee. From young manhood he was a member of the Whippany Presbyterian church. He left children: Francis C., Rodney H. and Joseph Warren.

Francis K. Howell, third son of Calvin, was born on the Whippany homestead and is a practicing lawyer in Newark.

Edward Howell, son of Ezekiel and grandson of Gideon, lived and died on the Littleton homestead. For many years he was assessor of Hanover township, also township school commissioner. In his early life he spent several winters in teaching in the district schools. For fifty years he was deacon, church clerk and trustee of the Morristown Baptist church. He served two terms (1855 and 1856) in the house of assembly. His children

were: William Lee and Charles Edward, who died in infancy; George W., born December 21, 1835, and Susan, born December 24, 1841.

George W. Howell, son of Edward and grandson of Ezekiel, was born on the Littleton homestead, which he sold in 1885, since which time he has resided in Morristown. He entered the New Jersey State Normal School in 1856, the first year of its existence, as a pupil, and was for several years a teacher in that institution. Since leaving the teacher's profession he has been engaged in civil engineering, having been connected with the earlier surveys for the state, under Dr. George H. Cook, state geologist, with the location and construction of railroads in this and other states, bridge engineering, reservoir and water-supply designs and construction, drainage and sewerage. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers; Washington Association; Sons of the American Revolution; State Sanitary Association, and is director and secretary of the Morristown Memorial Hospital.

He was married December 31, 1862, to Rachel M., daughter of Robert B. and Rachel G. Cornish, who were formerly of Otsego county, New York, and who settled at Gillette, Passaic township, in 1855. Mrs. Howell was born August 22, 1840, and died while on a visit at Providence, Rhode Island, April 21, 1898. Their children are: Edward, born January 7, 1866; Charlotte K., born June 30, 1868; Suzy, born July 4, 1871; Mary Lee, born November 21, 1872; and Rachel C., born August 14, 1879.

Edward Howell, son of George W., was graduated at Rutger's College, in 1889, in civil engineering, and has since been connected with his father in business. He was married November 25, 1890, to Nettie Lee, daughter of Theodore F. and Mary (Burnet) French, of Plainfield, New Jersey. Their children are Margaret Lee, Edward and Eleanor.

For four generations this branch of the family has been officially connected with the Morristown Baptist church.

Suzy Howell, daughter of George W., was married December 23, 1896, to Professor Herrick Platt Young, of Providence, Rhode Island, and has one child, Howell Thomas.

Susan Howell, daughter of Edward and granddaughter of Ezekiel, was married December 29, 1864, to Theodore M., son of Stephen M. Peck, of East Orange. Their children are: Mary Louisa, born September 30, 1865; Martha B., born January 9, 1867, married E. Fred Knapp; Ellen D., born September 28, 1868, married Rev. George Bonsall; Anna H. died in infancy;

Margaret F., born July 18, 1876. Theodore M. Peck was born April 25, 1837, was engaged in the hardware business at Madison, New Jersey, and died at Mentone, California, December 15, 1897.

About the time that Gideon Howell came to New Jersey, two brothers of another branch, Benjamin and Jeremiah (whose line is, Edward, Edward, Jonah, Samuel, of Mecox, Benjamin and Jeremiah), came, the one to Troy, the other to Parsippany.

Benjamin Howell, son of Samuel, of Mecox, was born on Long Island October 10, 1725, and died at Troy, December 26, 1798.

John Howell, only child of Benjamin, was born October 20, 1759; married Phebe, daughter of Ebenezer Farrand, and died October 5, 1834. Their children were: Benjamin, born June 29, 1786, died February 17, 1852; Samuel F., born October 18, 1788, died February 22, 1860; Sarah, born May 6, 1792; Chileon died in infancy; Elizabeth, born January 11, 1800, died September 18, 1815.

Benjamin Howell, son of John and grandson of the emigrant Benjamin, had children (besides some who died in infancy): Susan C., born November 17, 1812, died January 16, 1862; Phebe F., born October 11, 1816, married Louis B. Cobb, and died March 20, 1869; Monroe, born September 9, 1819, married Henrietta Clay Stevens, June 13, 1849, and died March 2, 1883; Benjamin F., born October 11, 1822, married Frances H. Willis; Lemuel C., born February 28, 1829, died April 10, 1862.

Monroe Howell was a life-long resident of Troy, where he was engaged in farming and general merchandising, was for years assessor of Hanover township; also held other township and county offices, and was, at the time of his death, surveyor-general of the eastern division of New Jersey.

THOMAS M. CARTER.

America is no less proud of an old family than are the nations of Europe, but this pride arises not from a boasted "blue blood;" it is based upon the honorable lives of a long line of ancestors, men who have been true to their country, their neighbors and themselves. Of such a family history Mr. Carter can boast. More than a century and a half has passed since the first

settlement was made by a Carter in New Jersey. Before the year 1732, Barnabas Carter crossed the Atlantic to America and purchased of one Allen, an agent for the Indians, a tract of land, the homestead comprising one hundred and fifty acres, while the other portion embraced over six hundred acres. His descendants continued in possession of this property and placed it under a high state of cultivation. His son, Luke Carter, there carried on agricultural pursuits and reared his family, which included Thomas Carter, the grandfather of our subject, who was born in 1755.

Having arrived at years of maturity, Thomas Carter was united in marriage to Miss Lydia Williams, who was born in 1763. They resided on the old homestead and two children came to bless their union: Ashbel and Martha, the latter now the wife of Jonathan Oliver, of New Vernon, New Jersey. The father was a leading member of the Presbyterian church in Madison, served as elder for many years, and was instrumental in erecting the old house of worship at that place. He lived to be seventy-nine years of age, passing away in 1829.

Asbbel Carter was born on the old homestead in October, 1796, spent his boyhood and youth there, attending the public schools of the neighborhood and assisting in the development and cultivation of the fields. On the 21st of December, 1824, he led to the marriage altar Miss Mary Ward, who was born in 1801, a daughter of Jacob Ward. They resided on the old home place and became the parents of two children: Ann Eliza, who became the wife of George Allen, of Morris county, and died March 24, 1892; and Thomas M., of this review. They also had an adopted daughter, Minnie M. Carter, who became an inmate of their home when eight years of age and was reared as one of their own children.

Ashbel Carter was a very prominent and influential citizen and was honored with election to several local offices, including those of assessor and collector of his township. He voted with the Whig party in early life, but when the issues of the day caused a new political division to be formed he espoused the cause of Republicanism and was unwavering in support of the party principles. For many years he served as elder of the First Presbyterian church of Madison and did all in his power to promote the cause of Christianity and promulgate its principles among men. His religious belief permeated all the acts of his life and made him one of the most honored and trusted citizens of the community. He passed away March 7, 1881, and his

estimable wife, who survived him several years, was called to her final rest November 23, 1888.

The old family homestead of the Carters, situated on Meadow Ridge, in Chatham township, was the birthplace of Thomas M. Carter, who entered upon life's activities September 3, 1828. The old farm was also his playground and his training school for the affairs of life. His mental talents were stimulated and cultivated in the public schools of the neighborhood, and when the school year was ended he took his place in the field, aiding in the plowing, planting and harvesting. After attaining his majority he more and more assumed the management of the farm, and his able direction of affairs brought a rich return for the care and labor he bestowed upon it. He continued to carry on agricultural pursuits until 1888, when he laid aside business cares and removed to Madison, where he is now living a retired life. He holds membership in the Presbyterian church—the church of his fathers—and exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party. He is true to all his duties of citizenship, honorable in his business relations and faithful to his convictions, and commands the respect and confidence of all with whom he has been brought in contact.

HENRY W. YOUNG.

Mr. Young is descended from Scotch ancestors and possesses many of the sterling qualities of that nation,—the resolute purpose, the fidelity and the progressiveness. During a period of persecution occurring in the reign of King Charles the Second, about a hundred men that had been spared the sword were put on the Caledonia, an unseaworthy old craft that leaked so badly that it was the evident expectation that all on board would go down ere they were out of sight of land. But a competent man was chosen as captain, and by dint of constant bailing a kind Providence brought the ship safely to the shore of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, in 1685.

These refugees, thus borne to the New World, at once began to make homes for themselves, and Robert Young, then nineteen years of age, and two associates, respectively named Clisby and Nesbitt, went to Newark, New Jersey, while others made their way to Freehold, this state. The first named

married Sarah Baldwin, daughter of Benjamin Baldwin, who belonged to one of the old families of Essex county. Their children were David, Jonathan, John, Robert, Stephen and Sarah. The first of these, David, came to Hoppingtown (now Afton), Morris county, before the war of the Revolution. He had two sons, Moses and Daniel. Jonathan and his family became residents of Orange, New Jersey; Robert (No. 2) settled at Pine Brook, New Jersey, and had two sons, Nathan and Amos, the latter being the father of David Young, school-master and astronomer, who compiled and published the Farmers' Almanac for several years.

John Young, the great-grandfather of our subject, was for some years a resident of the village now called Afton, in Chatham township, Morris county. He came here in 1772 and had four children,—Elizabeth, Sarah, John and Noah. The last-named presided as chairman of a meeting at which the name of the village of Hoppingtown was changed to Columbia. John (No. 2), of this family, was the grandfather of our subject. He was reared on the old homestead in Chatham township, and when the colonists attempted to throw of the yoke of British tyranny he joined the American army and, with his brother Noah, did service at Springfield. He married Achsah Crane, of Cranetown (now Montclair), and they had five children,—John, Mary, Sarah (wife of Timothy Hopping), Elizabeth and Thomas.

John Young (3d), father of our subject, followed the occupation of farming as a life work and was a man of much influence and prominence in the community in which he made his home. He was a leading member in church work, served for many years as elder of the Presbyterian church in Hanover, and accomplished much good in that direction. He passed to his final rest in 1875. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Lydia K. Baldwin, was a daughter of Stephen Baldwin, of Hanover, and their children were Henry W., Mahitabel and Elizabeth.

Henry W. Young was born on the old family homestead in Chatham township, March 4, 1829, and in the schools of the neighborhood familiarized himself with the common English branches of learning. After arriving at years of maturity he married Charity Coulter, a native of Jersey City, this state, and a daughter of William and Charity (Prior) Coulter, of an old family that located on Staten Island. Two children came to bless the home of Mr. and Mrs. Young: Howard E., who is living at home; and Henry M., a carpenter and builder of Newark, who married Emma J. Tunis.

Throughout his active business life Mr. Young has followed agricultural pursuits, and has a farm, neat and thrifty in appearance, from which he gathers good crops, deriving therefrom a fair income. His land is a part of the old family homestead. In matters pertaining to the public welfare he is deeply interested and he does all in his power to promote those measures which are calculated to advance the general welfare. He votes with the Republican party, and in 1870 was elected to the office of freeholder. He has been township assessor several terms; has served as town committeeman and on the election board, and was chairman of the meeting at which the name of Columbia was changed to Afton, his great-uncle having occupied a similar position when the name of Columbia was adopted. He holds membership in the Presbyterian church, and is a prominent factor in political, agricultural and church circles in Chatham township.

JOHN W. HURD.

One of the oldest farms in New Jersey, the Hurd homestead in Dover, whereon our subject now resides, has long been in possession of representatives of the name. While British and Colonial troops battled, the one for the subjection, the other for the independence, of the colonies, and awakened the echoes of the neighboring hills, when the work of formulating the new republic was being carried on, and through the latter-day progress and development, the Hurds have borne their part in sustaining the interests of America, and have ever been representative of her best citizenship.

The family originated in England and was founded in the New World in 1631 by John Hurd, who emigrated from Somerset county and took up his residence in Dorchester, Massachusetts. The great-grandfather of our subject was Josiah Hurd, who lived upon the farm that has since been in possession of his descendants and is now the property of John W. Hurd. His son Moses Hurd was there born, as was the father of our subject, Jacob Hurd, whose birth occurred in 1798. He also carried on agricultural pursuits and for many years was proprietor of a hotel, which was known as the Hurd House and which was a prominent landmark of eastern New Jersey. He served as a freeholder for some years and died in 1870. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Hoagland, was a daughter of Peter G. and

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John B Hamed

Elizabeth (Hurd) Hoagland. Jacob and Mary (Hoagland) Hurd became the parents of three children, Elizabeth, Carrie and John W.

The gentleman whose name introduces this review was born in Dover, August 12, 1827, and spent his early youth in the usual manner of boys of the period, conning his lessons in the public schools, and assisting his father in the hotel. Later he took charge of the old homestead, which had been left him by his father, and throughout his active business career he carried on agricultural pursuits, but is now living retired, enjoying a rest which he has truly earned and richly deserves. His interests were well managed, and his business methods were above question, his dealings being characterized by the utmost fairness.

On the 16th of July, 1855, Mr. Hurd was united in marriage to Miss Hester A. Hawley, a native of Connecticut and a daughter of Harmon and Emma Hawley. Her death occurred December 14, 1856. By this marriage there was one son, Jacob H. Hurd, who died young. Mr. Hurd was again married, his second union being with Miss Margaret S. King, a daughter of James and Charity King. She was born in Morristown, and by her marriage became the mother of four children, but the two sons died in infancy. Carrie V., who died in 1889, at the age of twenty-two years, was a young woman of beautiful character and high accomplishments, gaining and retaining the love of all with whom she came in contact. Of a buoyant and happy nature, unselfish and ever ready to do a kindly act, she was a leader among the young people in the church and social circles of Dover, and was at all times deeply appreciative of the friendships which came to her, as the result of her intrinsic gentleness and nobility. She became a student in Miss Kenyon's school, at Plainfield, New Jersey, and was an accomplished musician and artist, her distinctive love of nature making her particularly felicitous in painting, in which line her art productions show unmistakable talent. Her untimely death was deeply mourned by her large circle of admiring friends. Mary, wife of Rev. W. W. Casselberry, died in May, 1897, at her home in Haddonfield. From an obituary in the Dover Iron Era we quote the following:

Mrs. Casselberry was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Hurd and was born in the old homestead on West Blackwell street twenty-three years ago. She was well known in Dover and the news of her death plunged her large circle of friends in mourning. The remains were brought to this city on Thursday and taken to the home of her parents, where the funeral will be

held this afternoon. The Rev. W. W. Halloway, Jr., who was her pastor for many years and who officiated at her marriage, will conduct the services.

The death of Mrs. Casselberry was a great shock to her friends in this community, even though not unexpected, because of her known illness. But it seemed as if she was so young and fair that even death would be constrained to spare her. Only a few months ago, October 20, 1896, she was married to the Rev. W. W. Casselberry, and at that time she was the center of brightest hopes and surrounded by all of life's pleasantest possessions. But she was really an invalid even then, although she would not acknowledge it. Taking up her home in Haddonfield she made a brave fight for her life, and never gave up her cheerfulness or hope. She joined the Presbyterian church of Dover, by confession, in 1890, and had been a faithful and earnest Christian young woman. Her class in Sunday-school loved her. As chairman of the social committee of the Endeavor Society three years ago, she gave new life to that feature of the society, and by her personality made every entertainment a success. There was a power about her which drew all to her in affection and admiration. If she had lived and had possessed health her new position as a minister's wife would have given her an opportunity which she would have gladly seized to become useful to a marked degree. Death has cut her off in her youth and beauty, but in a fairer clime and under better auspices her work will be completed and her character perfected.

Her loss was an almost unbearable blow to her parents, who received hundreds of letters of condolence from her school friends and teachers. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hurd are consistent and faithful members of the First Presbyterian church of Dover, and their many excellencies of character have gained them high regard. Mr. Hurd is a modest, unassuming man, but his reliability in business transactions, his fidelity to the duties of citizenship, and his honor in all the walks of life have gained him the respect of all with whom he has been brought in contact.

HUDSON HOAGLAND.

In America individual merit can claim a recognition accorded it in no other country on the globe. The power of personality in conquering fate, in utilizing opportunities and taking advantage of possibilities for raising to higher planes is here acknowledged, and the man who wins public honor and fame is not he who depends upon the reputation of his ancestors or the influence of wealthy friends, but upon his own ability, enterprise and honesty. Such an example is furnished in the life record of Mr. Hoagland. In his youth serving in a humble clerkship, he is to-day one of the prominent capi-

talists of the east and a financier whose opinion is regarded as authority on matters of investment. His name is a power in the world of banking, and his fellow countrymen accord him the honor so justly merited by reason of his individual accomplishment.

From a historic family Mr. Hoagland is descended, being a representative of the sixth generation in America. The founder of the family in the New World was Christoffel Hoaglandt, who was born in Holland, in 1634. When a youth he served as a clerk in a mercantile establishment and on attaining his majority he began business on his own account. On emigrating to America he located in the section of the country where lived most of his countrymen, and built the first brick house in New York city, the site being on the Hudson, almost directly opposite the tomb of General Grant. What is now Pearl street on the west side of Broad street, New York, was called Hoaglandt Corner. He had large realty holdings in the Empire state and in New Jersey, and was a very prominent citizen of the Dutch colony. He was a member of the Dutch church in New Amsterdam and married Catrina Cregier, a daughter of Captain Martin Cregier, and to them were born seven sons and a daughter. After the death of Christoffel Hoaglandt, the family removed to New Jersey.

Hudson Hoagland, of the sixth generation of the family, was born in Dover, New Jersey, March 6, 1820, a son of Peter Gordon and Elizabeth (Algers) Hoagland. His father died when he was five years of age, and when sixteen years of age he secured a clerkship in the employ of John M. Losey, afterward his partner, the store being a general mercantile establishment, containing dry goods, groceries, crockery, hardware, and boots and shoes. In 1855 he removed with his mother to New York and entered the commission grocery business in connection with Charles Sheppard, the partnership continuing until 1857, when Mr. Hoagland withdrew and formed a partnership with William A. Bigelow, his brother-in-law, as wholesale dealers in boots and shoes. The house soon won an excellent reputation and a fine trade, the business steadily and constantly increasing. In 1861 Mr. Bigelow retired, but Mr. Hoagland continued the enterprise under the firm style of Hoagland, Du Bois & McGovern, until 1872, when he also sold out. Every change in his business has enlarged the field of his operations and the scope of his enterprises.

On his retirement from the shoe trade Mr. Hoagland embarked in the

banking business, which he has followed continuously since. He is vice-president of the Broadway Bank, of New York city; vice-president of the National Union Bank, of Dover; director of the Hanover Bank, of New York city, and trustee of the New York Security & Trust Company. His investments have ever been judicious and profitable. He is an excellent judge of men, is conservative and careful, and yet when his interest and support are given to any measure he stands by it until it is carried forward to successful completion.

Mr. Hoagland was married June 30, 1858, to Miss Martha D. Bigelow, who died January 5, 1897. His home is in New York, but his interest in the city of his birth is often evidenced by the liberal support which he gives to its public measures, calculated to promote the general welfare. In politics he is a Republican, but has had neither time nor inclination to seek office. He is a man of polished manners and great suavity of demeanor, cited for his courtesy and consideration for others, and respected by all with whom his busy life has brought him in contact.

GEORGE McCRACKEN.

Written in such indelible characters that time is powerless to obliterate their influence, men of marked ability, forceful character and honesty of purpose leave their impress upon the communities with which they are connected, yet there is no ostentation in their manner of thus molding the public life; they are rather men of modest reserve, whose influence is the result of sterling worth and not of self-seeking. Such a man is the gentleman whose name introduces this review and who is now serving as postmaster of Dover. He is also a prominent representative of the business interests, connected with a number of enterprises which not only add to his individual prosperity, but also materially advance the welfare of the community by promoting commercial activity. In political affairs he is a chosen leader of the Democracy, and in social circles he is also prominent.

Mr. McCracken was born on the 4th of July, 1840, in Hackettstown, New Jersey, a son of William and Anna C. (Clauson) McCracken, who were also natives of the same town, the father born September 15, 1814, the mother in 1820. For many years the former was the well-known and popular

proprietor of the Warren House in Hackettstown, but he had been retired from active business for five or six years prior to his death, which occurred March 23, 1897. The mother of our subject is a daughter of Jacob Clauson, a native of New Jersey, and the paternal grandfather was George McCracken, a native of New York and an early settler of Hackettstown, where he followed the tanner's trade.

George McCracken by personal experience knows what it is to work on the farm. In his boyhood he assisted in the labors of field and meadow through the summer months, and in the winter season pursued his studies, being indebted to the public-school system for his educational privileges. Not wishing to follow the plow and garner the grain as a means of livelihood, he entered the employ of E. D. Cramer, in 1860, to learn the trade of carriage-painting, and remained with that gentleman for seven years, mastering the business in every detail and becoming an expert workman. In 1868 he formed a partnership with Nelson H. Dykeman and embarked in the manufacture of carriages and wagons in Hackettstown. On the 1st of March, 1870, they opened, in Dover, another establishment, under the firm name of Dykeman & McCracken, and continued business at both points until 1873, when the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Dykeman taking the business in Hackettstown, Mr. McCracken that in Dover. For twenty-seven years Mr. McCracken has been a leader in industrial circles here and is now conducting an extensive manufacturing plant at the corner of Bergen and Blackwell streets. In addition to the manufacture of all kinds of vehicles, he does all kinds of repair work in his line, and the house has a reputation for good workmanship and reliability that insures it a liberal patronage. In connection with this enterprise Mr. McCracken carries on a coal and wood yard and a livery stable, the last being under the supervision of his brother. He is also a director in the Electric Light Works, and the Singleton Manufacturing Company, and is president of Dover's well established and successful Building Association, whereby the upbuilding of the town has been materially advanced.

On the 20th of March, 1867, Mr. McCracken was joined in wedlock to Miss Amanda R. Johnson, a daughter of Samuel Johnson, of Independence township, Warren county, New Jersey. During the first year of their residence in Dover, their son, Seymour R., died, in the second year of his age. Their daughter, Mrs. W. H. Sullivan, resides in Morristown, and the parents

live in a pleasant cottage on Bergen street in the midst of many friends whose warm regard they have long shared.

Since attaining his majority Mr. McCracken has given his political support to the Democracy, and he has been honored with a number of positions of public trust, the duties of which he has ever discharged with the utmost fidelity. In 1886 he was elected collector of Randolph township, Morris county, and in 1892 was selected by the board of chosen freeholders for the office of county collector for a two-years term. In 1894 he was re-elected to that position, and in the meantime, by legislative enactment, the term was extended to three years. In May, 1893, he was elected mayor of Dover and his administration was one in which the best interests of the city were well conserved. He was largely instrumental in securing the location of the Richardson & Boynton Company's shops at this place,—an industry which has proved of immense benefit to the town. Much against his wish he was nominated for the position of state senator and made a strong canvass. On the 29th of June, 1896, he was appointed postmaster of Dover and his administration is one creditable to the city and to himself. On the 1st of July this was made a second-class office, so that Mr. McCracken was the first postmaster to be appointed directly by the president, his commission bearing the signature of Grover Cleveland. He takes an active interest in all measures pertaining to the public welfare and withholds his support and co-operation from no movement for the public good. Socially he is connected with Acacia Lodge, No. 20, F. & A. M., and in all the relations of life he is highly esteemed by those whom he has met.

ROBERT F. ORAM.

This resident of Dover is a self-made man who, without any extraordinary family or pecuniary advantages at the commencement of life, has battled earnestly and energetically, and by indomitable courage and integrity has achieved both character and fortune and won the highest respect. By sheer force of will and untiring effort he has worked his way upward and is to-day one of the wealthiest men of Morris county; but so honorably has his success been achieved and so worthily has it been used that he is thus placed above

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Robt. F. Oram

the envy of those who through some lack of business ability or perhaps of industry have not risen to the heights that he has gained.

Mr. Oram was born in the mining districts of Cornwall, England, in October, 1825, and was the youngest son of Thomas and Lovedy (Ford) Oram. His father also was a native of Cornwall, and from his early boyhood was connected with the copper, tin and lead mines of that locality. The father of the last mentioned, Thomas Oram, was born in Wolverhampton, England. The mother of our subject, also a native of Cornwall, was a daughter of Francis Ford, a native of that county.

During the first sixteen years of his life, Robert F. Oram remained in the place of his nativity and attended private school until thirteen years of age. He then entered upon his business career, and the following year he was placed in charge of an engine to assist his father, who was an assayer of tin, being employed in that capacity till his death. In 1845 the son bade adieu to friends and native land and took passage on the sailing vessel Roger Sherman, commanded by Captain Nicholson, and after a voyage of forty-six days anchor was dropped in the harbor of New York. From the metropolis Mr. Oram went at once to Pottsville, Pennsylvania, on the Schuylkill river, where, in connection with his brother Thomas, he engaged in mining and shipping coal to Philadelphia. The industry was then in its infancy, the first coal-breaker ever erected in this country having been put up at Minersville, not far from that place.

In 1848 Mr. Oram engaged to go to Dover, New Jersey, and in connection with his brother took charge of the Swedes' mine, which was owned by John Stanton, William Green, Jr., and Lyman Dennison. It was originally the property of Colonel Jackson, of Rockaway, and was sold to the parties named above in 1847. In the early part of 1848 the Mount Pleasant mine was purchased and placed in charge of Mr. Oram, who began operating the same on the 16th of August. In 1849 the company purchased the Burrell farm, on which was located the Orchard mine, the works of the Port Oram Furnace Company and the village of Port Oram. The following year the Mellon mine and the Beach Glen property were purchased. All of these properties were sold to Dudley B. Fuller and James Brown, of New York, in 1852, and soon afterward Messrs. Fuller and Lord became the owners and the firm name was changed to Fuller, Lord & Company, so continuing until 1875.

In 1858 Mr. Oram purchased of Fuller & Lord the property on which the village of Port Oram now stands, and the following year began to improve the same. In 1859 he erected four dwelling-houses, and in connection with John Hance built the Port Oram store, where they opened a general stock of merchandise, in 1860, associated with John Hill and William G. Lathrop, of Boonton. A year later Mr. Hill retired and the firm of Oram, Hance & Company commenced business. Mr. Oram was the manager of the entire business interests of the firm, at the same time had in charge the mining interests of Fuller, Lord & Company until February, 1881. In 1892 the firm of Oram, Hance & Company was dissolved, since which time the business has been conducted under the name of R. F. Oram & Company and managed by his son, Robert F., Jr. Their business has grown until to-day they operate a general store, drug store, hardware, plumbing and tin store and extensive lumber and coal yards.

In addition to his other business interests Mr. Oram is a stockholder in the National Union Bank of Dover, is a stockholder in the Newark Bank and in the First National Bank of Morristown, and is connected with the Traders' National Bank, of Scranton, Pennsylvania. He owns a good farm of one hundred and twenty-five acres, with a fine house, surrounded with natural scenery—no landscape gardening—and a system of water works, a reservoir in the mountain above being supplied by a hydraulic ram from a brook of pure water which runs through his park and grounds. The lawns are beautifully kept, and on the whole the spot is one of the finest building sites in the county. Besides all the properties mentioned, Mr. Oram also owns about seventy-five houses in Dover, Rockaway and Port Oram. To enjoy life he has traveled to a considerable extent, making frequent trips to Europe and to his native country.

He and his family attend the Presbyterian church. In politics he is independent, voting for the men whom he considers the most honest.

Remembering his own struggle to secure a start in youth, he is ever ready to help young men who are willing to help themselves, and the business interests he has established have contributed not only to his individual prosperity but have also added to the material welfare of the community. When he came to this county there were no railroads, and he walked from Morristown to Dover. The iron industry was carried on with small forges, the material being hammered by hand into wagon tires, chains, anchors, etc.,

and they were carted to New York city, and goods were brought back in the same carts, such as pork, fish, groceries, dry goods, etc. There was very little money.

As we think of the heights to which he has arisen, Mr. Oram's success seems most marvelous; yet it is but the legitimate outcome of well-directed, persevering and honorable efforts, of capable management and unflagging enterprise, qualities which may be cultivated by all and which are never without their fruits.

CHARLES H. MULFORD.

The history of this gentleman comprises references to the elements that are essential in the successful career of one who, unaided by wealth or influence, starts out in life to wrest from fate a share of the necessities and comforts of life. Coming from the farm to the city, he had no capital save energy, industry, a resolute purpose and a laudable ambition. Untrained in the ways of commercial life, he set to work to master all difficulties, and saw the obstacles in his path to success disappear before his earnest, honest efforts. Steadily, energetically and persistently he worked his way upward; no unusual elements entered into his career; fortuitous circumstances played no part therein, and to his own labor alone may be attributed his success. Such a career is certainly worthy of both commendation and emulation, for it is indicative of the best type of our American citizenship.

Born at Hanover Neck, Morris county, on the 15th of September, 1822, Mr. Mulford comes of a patriotic ancestry that furnished its representatives to the colonial army in the war of the Revolution. The grandfather, Christopher Mulford, was born on Long Island, was married in 1776 to Jane Ross, and died in 1795. Their son, Christopher Mulford, Jr., father of our subject, was born in 1799, followed the occupation of farming, and died in 1882, at the advanced age of eighty-three years. He married Lucretia A. Hopping, a daughter of James Hopping. She was born in 1802 and died in 1878.

Charles H. Mulford, the eldest of five sons, spent his childhood and youth in his parents' home, and in 1839 entered upon his business career in Morristown, at the corner of Bridge and High streets. He left the farm, thinking the field of commerce more attractive, and accepted a position as bookkeeper and salesman in the service of Laomi Moore, who carried on a

general mercantile business, and was also owner of a mill. In 1841 he entered the employ of Jason King & Company, on the west side of the park, where he remained for four or five years, when with the capital and business experience he had acquired through his own labors, he embarked in business on his own account. It was in the year 1846 that the firm of Condict, Mulford & Company was organized, carrying on business on the present site of D. B. McClelland's store. On the 1st of September, 1850, Mr. Mulford established the first clothing store in Morristown, and conducted the new enterprise in a store which is now the office of George H. Ross & Company until 1861, when he removed to his new brick building at No. 2 Union Row. In the years 1873–4 he carried on a fancy grocery jobbing business in New York city, but with that intermission he continuously conducted his clothing store in Morristown with his sons from 1884 until 1889, when the business was closed out.

Mr. Mulford was married in Morris county in 1850 to Miss Catherine H., daughter of Jonathan H. Smith, also a native of the county, and a grandson of a Scotchman, who became the founder of this branch of the family. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Mulford are one daughter and four sons, all in good health.

Mr. Mulford has never been active in political affairs, but was at one time chosen and served as treasurer of Morristown. He is connected with the South Street Presbyterian church, and for twelve years or more served as its treasurer and secretary. He is a loyal, devoted citizen, lending his aid and influence to all measures calculated to promote the social, educational, material or moral welfare of the community. For a half century he was prominently identified with the business life of Morristown, enjoying to a great degree the confidence and regard of the public. He has passed the Psalmist's span of three-score years and ten, and now in the evening of life is resting, in good health, after the toil of former years, enjoying the reward which has crowned his labors, and which is the just crown of his work.

JAMES P. SULLIVAN.

This gentleman, who has been continuously connected with the grocery trade in Morristown for a third of a century, is one of the honored representatives of the business interests of the city, and his life demonstrates the possi-

bilities that are open to young men of ambition and resolute purpose. These qualities have brought to him success and made him one of the substantial citizens of the community.

He is one of the worthy adopted sons that the Pine Tree state has furnished to Morris county, New Jersey. His birth occurred in Portland, on the 10th of February, 1837, and on the paternal side he is of Irish lineage, while on the maternal side he is of old New England stock. His parents, William and Mary (Pierson) Sullivan, were married in Maine and from that state removed to Hartford, Connecticut. After a short time, however, they went to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where they spent their remaining days. When death claimed them they were laid to rest in Fairmount cemetery in that city. Their family numbered twelve children, but nine died in early life. The three who reached years of maturity were William H., of Philadelphia; Sarah, who is also living in that city; and James P., of this sketch.

Our subject was left an orphan when about ten years of age and was thus thrown upon his own resources, so that in life's battles the victories he has won are especially creditable. Upon the death of his parents he left Philadelphia and secured employment with a farmer in Sussex county, New Jersey. He received no educational privileges after this time, but experience, observation and reading in later life have made him a well informed man. He continued to be employed by the month, as a farm hand in Sussex county until 1863, when he removed to Morris county and accepted the position of manager of the farm of General Joseph W. Revere, in which capacity he served for two years, when, with the capital he had acquired through his own industry and frugality, he engaged in business on his own account.

It was in 1865 that Mr. Sullivan became connected with the grocery trade of Morristown, and since that time he has been a leading merchant in his line in the city. Without interruption he has carried on the store, and from the beginning he has enjoyed a good business, for his honorable dealings, courteous treatment and reasonable prices enable him to win and retain a liberal patronage. That he has the unqualified respect and confidence of business men is shown by the fact that he has been honored with an election to the presidency of the New Jersey Grocers' Association and is also still serving as president of the Morris County Grocers' Association. Of the Morris County Building & Loan Association he is president, and the sound judg-

ment and enterprise which have brought him success in mercantile lines are making this one of the profitable business interests of the city.

In 1867 Mr. Sullivan was united in marriage to Miss Henriette McGowan, who died in 1892, leaving one child, William Henry, who is now associated with his father in the grocery.

In his political affiliations Mr. Sullivan was a Democrat until 1894, since which time he has supported Republican principles. He has been honored with local offices of public trust, having served for two years as a member of the city council, as alderman; as town recorder for two years; as a member of the Morris township committee for five years, and as mayor of the city in 1888 and 1889. His administration was progressive and was one that brought general satisfaction. In the discharge of his public duties he is ever true and faithful, and no trust reposed in him has ever been betrayed. Socially Mr. Sullivan is a Master Mason, and in his religious belief he is a Baptist. For thirty years he has been a member of the board of trustees of the church; for twenty-nine years has served as church treasurer; has been a deacon for the past six years, and for twenty-seven years has been treasurer in the Sunday-school. His has been an active, useful and honorable life, characterized by strict fidelity to duty, by energy and activity in business, by a loyal citizenship and by devotion to friends and family.

JACOB J. VREELAND.

Prominently identified with the building interests of Morris county is Jacob J. Vreeland, who stands to-day among those whose well-directed efforts have brought to them success. Prosperity comes not to the man who idly waits, but to the faithful toiler whose work is characterized by sleepless vigilance and cheerful alacrity; and such a man is the subject of this review. He is also a leading representative of a family that has been connected with the history of the state throughout the nineteenth century. The Vreeland family originated in Holland, and was founded in America by three brothers, one of whom located at Pompton Plains, one at Newark, and the third, Michael, on Staten Island. The grandfather of our subject, who also bore the name of Jacob Vreeland, was one of the early settlers of the state, but the place of his residence is not definitely known. His son, Richard Vree-

S. J. Vreeland.

land, was born in Stonybrook, Morris county, on the 15th of June, 1810, and followed the shoemaker's trade in Amboy. He participated in the Civil war as a private of Company E, Fifteenth New Jersey Infantry, and his death occurred in Dover in 1894. He married Miss Catherine Dey, who was born at Green Pond, Morris county, in December, 1812, and died at Newfoundland, Passaic county, New Jersey, in 1881. She was the daughter of John Dey, who was born in Scotland and was brought to this country in early childhood.

Jacob J. Vreeland was born at Stonybrook, Morris county, New Jersey, November 2, 1839, and in his infancy was taken by his parents to Newfoundland, where he passed the first ten years of his life, attending the subscription schools of that place and continuing his education in a private school in Clinton until thirteen years of age. In 1852 he accompanied his parents on their removal to Sparta, and from 1860 until 1862 was associated in business with his brother, who was engaged in the manufacture of ship anchors for river and ocean service. In the latter year he began to learn the carpenter's trade under the direction of E. Sanford, and in 1866 he came to Dover, where he secured employment with the firm of Searing Brothers, carpenters and builders, with whom he remained for four years. (He was for ten years surveyor of highways in his township.) In 1870 he began contracting and building on his own account in Dover, where he has since carried on business with gratifying success. He has built many of the residences and business houses that adorn the city, and in addition took the the contract for the erection of the opera house, naval magazine and guardhouse at Denmark, New Jersey, a large hotel at Lake View, and numerous cottages and summer homes, which were built at a cost of from one to forty thousand dollars. Mr. Vreeland has secured a very extensive patronage, his thorough reliability and integrity of character, combined with his business capacity, inspiring the greatest confidence in all with whom he has dealings.

In 1860 Mr. Vreeland married Miss Martha Cooper, of Sparta, a daughter of William Cooper, one of the early settlers of that town. They had one daughter and four sons, the former being Frances M., wife of John B. Pellett. The eldest son, Charles E., is associated with his father in business. He married Louise Gregory, daughter of Rev. William Gregory, of Newark, and they have two children, Millie and William. John Edward, the second son, is also engaged in contracting and building with his father. He

wedded Miss Maude Marcy, daughter of John Marcy, of Greene, New York, and they have one son, Edward. Dr. Robert C. Vreeland, the third son, is a prominent dentist of Dover, who, after pursuing a full course in the New York College of Dental Surgery, has now engaged in practice in Dover, making a specialty of the higher branches of the profession. He married Emma E. Burchel, daughter of Jonas H. Burchel, of Dover, and they have two children, Robert and Leila. The Doctor is a pronounced Republican, active in party work, has served on the town committee and for two years was a member of the city council. He is also prominent in fire department matters and was formerly foreman of the Protection Hook & Ladder Company, of Dover. He is also a member of the board of trade. Jacob J. Vreeland, Jr., the youngest son of the family, pursued a special course in the architectural department of the University of Pennsylvania, completing his studies in 1896. The following year he began business in Dover, where he is meeting with good success. He married Miss Ella Abbie Tucker, daughter of Matthew Tucker, of Dover. She is a great-grandniece of the noted statesman, Daniel Webster.

In his political faith the subject of this sketch is a stanch Republican, and for six years served as a member of the common council. In the spring of 1896 he was appointed by that body to the office of freeholder, and in 1897 he was elected for a two-years term, so that he is now the incumbent. He was largely instrumental in organizing the fire department, has served in all its offices and for years was its chief. He is a recognized leader in the ranks of his party, usually serves as delegate to the county and other conventions and has been a member of the Republican town committee. He has served as vice-president of the Dover board of trade and is a leader in thought and action, recognized as one of the most prominent and highly respected citizens of Dover.

THOMAS V. JOHNSON.

The subject of this review, Thomas Vail Johnson, was born in Littleton, Morris county, New Jersey, on the 8th of October, 1809, and was the fifth son of Mahlon Johnson. He was named for his grandfather, Thomas Vail,

who was a squatter on land in Morris county, and was the ancestor of all the Vails in this county.

In early manhood Thomas Vail Johnson was married and located in Newark, New Jersey, where he made his home for many years. He there engaged in merchandising on an extensive scale, handling various articles of commerce, and also dealing in grain, doing both a wholesale and retail business. He was a man of resourceful business ability, whose efforts were by no means confined to one line of endeavors, was very energetic, progressive and far-sighted, and his capable management and thorough reliability in all business matters won success and the confidence of all with with whom he came in contact. At one time he owned a steamboat and four sailing vessels, plying between New York city and Newark. In 1846 he was associated with ex-Governor Markis L. Ward and others in the organization of the American Mutual Fire & Marine Insurance Company, which began business without any capital; but the names of Mr. Johnson, Mr. Ward and other well known and reliable business men were on the notes of the company to cover any loss by fire. To-day the business is still carried on, under the name of the American Fire Insurance Company, which has a capital of over one million dollars. Later Mr. Johnson purchased a farm near his birthplace,—Littleton, Morris county,—where he lived for many years; but for several years prior to his demise he was a resident of Morristown. He there passed away March 29, 1879.

Mr. Johnson was ever a public-spirited and progressive citizen, active in reform work, especially in the line of slavery abolition and of temperance work. He did all in his power to create an abolition sentiment in his community, even at a time when it was dangerous to hold such views. On one occasion, at a public meeting, he exhibited a lash used in the south for whipping negroes, and this so angered the friends of slavery in that locality that he was threatened with mob violence. His home became a station on the "underground railroad," and he personally conducted many a poor negro on his way to freedom. So bitter became the opposition to him on account of these humanitarian acts that he often had to have a guard around his house to save it from destruction at the hands of the pro-slavery men. Mr. Johnson, however, was a gentleman of firm convictions, and neither fear nor favor could turn him from a course which he believed to be right. He was a friend to the poor and needy and no one who sought his

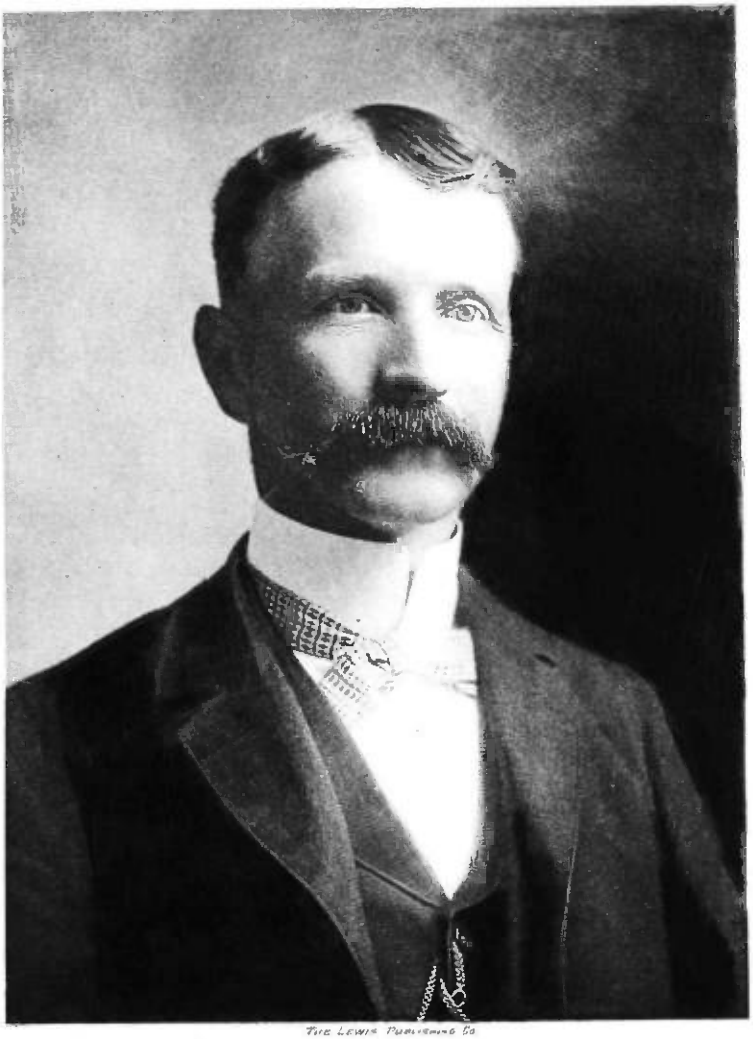
aid was ever turned from his door empty-handed. His life was the exemplification of a true Christian spirit. In his early life he belonged to the Presbyterian church, but afterward became an active worker in the Congregational church and contributed largely to the building of the house of worship of that denomination in Newark. In many other ways he assisted in promoting the best interests of the city, and was far in advance of the times both in humanitarian ideas and business principles. At one time he purchased a farm near Newark, and laid off streets and town lots.

Mr. Johnson was united in marriage to a daughter of Jonathan Cory, one of the prominent citizens of Newark at that time. She survived her husband a number of years, passing away in 1892. They reared nine children: J. Cory, of Bloomfield, New Jersey: Francis C., deceased; Thomas Vail, a resident of Madison; Henry M., of Morristown, New Jersey; Edward Payton, deceased; Martha F., of Newark; Mary E., of Morristown; Sarah F. C., deceased; and Anna Vail, of Morristown.

THOMAS V. JOHNSON, JR.

One of New Jersey's native sons, Thomas Vail Johnson, now a resident of Madison, was born in the city of Newark, November 3, 1840, and bears his father's name. He was educated under the direction of his uncle, John Henry Johnson, at Blair Hall, of Blairstown, New Jersey, and in Newark. He remained upon the home farm near Littleton and assisted in its cultivation until twenty-two years of age, when he entered the employ of L. P. Howell & Company, of Newark, manufacturers of leather. For twenty-one years he remained with that house, during which time he thoroughly mastered the business in every department and detail. He then embarked in a similar enterprise on his own account, being the senior member of the firm of Thomas V. Johnson & Company. They have a large plant in New York city where they are engaged in the manufacture of furniture and carriage leather on an extensive scale, their patronage coming from all sections of the United States. The industry has grown to very large proportions, and under the capable management of its president, T. V. Johnson, has become a very profitable concern.

Mr. Johnson married Miss Alexana Mulford, of Parsippany, Morris



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county, a daughter of Alexander Mulford. They have one daughter, Mary Augusta, who resides with her parents at their beautiful home on the Crescent road, which was built by Mr. Johnson in 1893. He is deeply interested in the welfare of Madison, and withholds his support and co-operation from no movement or measure for the public good. He exercises his right of franchise in behalf of the Republican party, but has never sought or desired office for himself. He finds that his time and energies are amply engrossed by his business interests, and by his enterprise and executive power he has achieved a success which numbers him among the substantial citizens of Morris county.

ROBERT F. ORAM, JR.

One of the ablest and best known business men of Morris county is Robert F. Oram, Jr., of Port Oram, who was born at the old family homestead at the foot of the mountain between Dover and Rockaway. The day of his birth was December 12, 1861, and his parents were Robert F. and Hannah (Williams) Oram, the former a native of Cornwall, England, the latter of Wales. His early boyhood days were passed on the old homestead, and in the district schools of the neighborhood he acquired his elementary education, which was supplemented by study in Providence, Rhode Island, and in the Flushing Institute, Long Island, New York, where his school days were ended.

Putting aside his text-books to learn the more difficult lessons in the practical school of experience, he found that his first task was the mastery of the duties of a clerkship in the store of Oram, Hance & Company, at Port Oram, a large department store in which an extensive business was carried on. With great thoroughness and perseverance he determined to become familiar with every detail of the business, and his close application and energy at that time was the elemental strength of his character, shadowing forth a successful future. In 1892 the firm of Oram, Hance & Company was dissolved, Mr. Oram purchasing the interests of former partners. The business is now conducted under the firm name of Robert F. Oram & Company, our subject being the active member of the firm. The firm operates a large dry-goods and grocery store, drug store, hardware, plumbing and tin

store, and extensive lumber and coal yards, which are located near the canal and the two railroads, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western and the Jersey Central, and thus the best shipping facilities are afforded.

From this it will be seen that the attention of Mr. Oram has by no means been limited to one line of enterprise, for he is a man of broad capabilities. He to-day enjoys the reward of his painstaking and conscientious work. By his energy, perseverance and fine business ability he has been enabled to secure an ample fortune. Systematic and methodical, his sagacity, keen discrimination and sound judgment have made him one of the prosperous merchants of the city.

In December, 1885, Mr. Oram was united in marriage to Miss Lidie Neighbour, daughter of Hon. James H. Neighbour, a prominent lawyer of Dover, New Jersey, where Mrs. Oram was born and spent her early girlhood days. They now have two children, Helen and Robert Maxwell. Theirs is a delightful home constructed according to the most modern architectural designs, while the interior furnishings indicate the refined and cultured taste of the inmates. In his political faith Mr. Oram is a stanch Republican, and on the 1st of January, 1897, was appointed postmaster of Port Oram. The progressive and beneficial interests of the city find in him a warm friend, and he withholds his support from no movement or measure tending to promote the public welfare. In manner he is pleasant and genial, in disposition is kindly, and the high regard in which he is uniformly held is well merited.

NATHAN L. BRIGGS.

Mr. Briggs, who is now serving his second term as mayor of Boonton, was born in Wareham, Plymouth county, Massachusetts, on the 4th of January, 1845, his parents being Job M. and Rebecca (Holmes) Briggs. The father was a native of Nantucket, and was a sea captain, which vocation he followed for many years. He and his wife both departed this life in Massachusetts.

Nathan L. Briggs was reared in the city of his nativity until 1862, receiving his literary education in the public and night schools, until September, 1862, when he came to Boonton and found employment in the Boonton Nail Works, with which he continued until the closing of the enter-

prise, in 1876, when he went to Northumberland, Pennsylvania, as superintendent of Van Alens Nail Works, filling that position for the ensuing ten years, when, his health failing, he resigned and returned to Boonton.

In 1889 Mr. Briggs became one of the organizers of the Boonton Building & Loan Association, in which he has since held the office of president. He has been active in promoting the interests of the association, and he is also a director in the Boonton National Bank.

Politically Mr. Briggs is an energetic supporter of the Republican party, served as a trustee of the village of Boonton, was a member of the committee that effected its incorporation as a city, and for two terms has held the office of mayor, bringing to that preferment a high order of intelligence and executive ability and discharging the duties pertaining thereto with circumspection and to the fullest satisfaction of the public. Socially he is affiliated with Arcania Lodge, No. 60, Free and Accepted Masons.

Mr. Briggs solemnized his marriage in 1867, being in that year united to Miss Amelia C. Norris, a daughter of James S. Norris, of Boonton. He and his wife are both faithful attendants of the Presbyterian church and contribute liberally to its support. They are popular in the social circles of their home city and enjoy the warm regard of their numerous friends.

THE VOORHIS FAMILY.

This well known family, which is so largely represented in eastern New Jersey, originated in Holland. It has been determined by years of careful research that the Voorhis, Van Voorhis, Voorhees and the Van Vorhees families all spring from the same stock and that their original home was in the province of Drenthe, town of Ruinen, Holland. They lived in close proximity to the village of Hees, as an analysis of the name discloses. The English of "van" is "before" and "voor" means village, while "Hees" is the name of the village, so that we have Van Voorhees, meaning before the village of Hees. In order to distinguish between people from that locality and other districts Van Voorhees was invariably added to the Christian name of the individual. It was then customary in Holland to form names similar to the manner now in vogue in Sweden and Norway, the surname of the son being an index to the Christian name of the father.

The first of the family of whom we have record was Coert Albertse of "Voorhees," whose son Steven Coerte, of before the village of Hees or Van Vorhees, was born in 1600, and in April, 1660, at sixty years of age, came to America, locating at Flathead, Long Island. Among the children of Albert Stevense was a son, William Albertse Van Voorhees, who was born in 1694, and was the father of Petrus Albertse, born in 1706. Another branch of the family is descended from Steven Coerte, who had a son Jan Sevense, who was born in 1652 and married on Long Island. He was the father of Albert Stevense Van Voorhees, who emigrated to Hackensack, New Jersey. One of his sons was Albert Petrus Van Voorhees, who removed from Arcola to Preakness, New Jersey. Since that time the spelling of the name has undergone a change, being simplified to Voorhis, and for this record of the family we are indebted to James Voorhis, of Pompton, New Jersey.

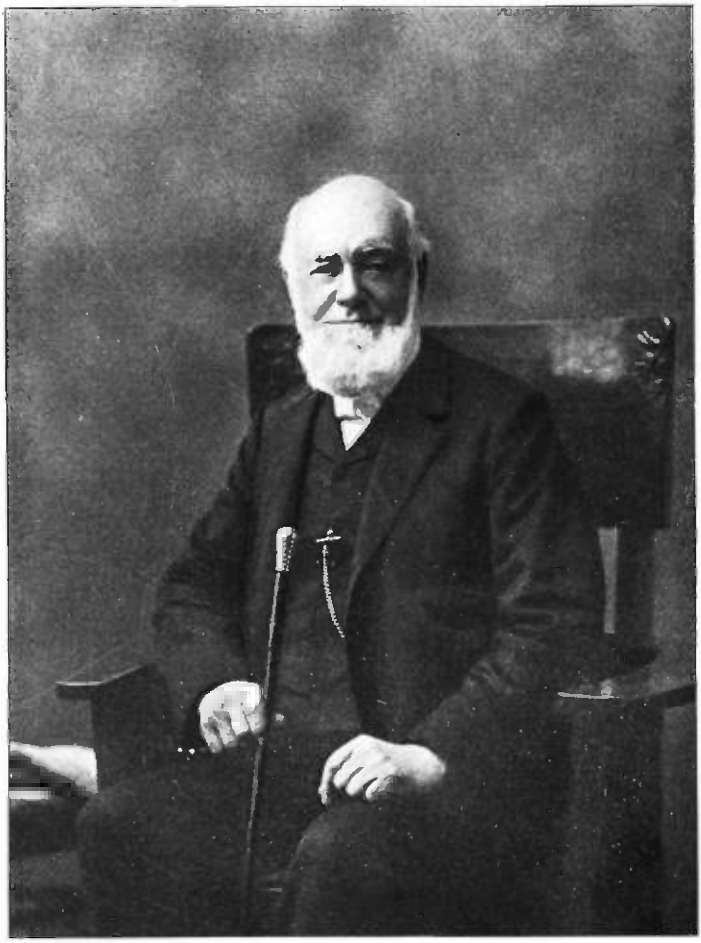
MORRIS COUNTY TUTTLES.

The Tuttles of Morris county are mainly descendants of the brothers, Timothy and Joseph Tuttle, who bought lands in this section about 1725, and removed to Hanover in 1733. They were sons of Stephen Tuttle, of Woodbridge, New Jersey, who was the grandson of William Tuttle, one of the founders of the New Haven colony in 1639, his father, Joseph Tuttle, of New Haven, being the sixth child of William Tuttle. The brothers, Timothy and Joseph, were prominent in Newark for a number of years before their removal to Hanover.

Joseph Tuttle, the youngest of the brothers, was the purchaser of a tract of one thousand two hundred and fifty acres in 1734, at Hanover Neck, on the Whippany and Passaic rivers, near their confluence. In the deed he is called "Joseph Tuttle, blacksmith." He was also a justice of the peace, a colonel of militia and a deacon of the church. He died in 1789, aged ninety-one. His tomb in the old Whippany graveyard is inscribed with a poetical epitaph from the pen of Rev. Dr. Green.

Of Joseph Tuttle's eleven children, Ruth married David Kitchell; Samuel married Rachel Ford, and Moses married Jane Ford,—daughters of Colonel Jacob Ford, of Morristown; Joseph married Jemima Haines and was

Samuel L. Tuttle



Rev. Joseph F. Tuttle.

the grandfather of Silas Tuttle, of Whippany, and Samuel Tuttle, of Littleton; and David married Sarah Coe, and was the grandfather of John O. Tuttle, of Hanover. Timothy Tuttle, the elder of the brothers, was born in Woodbridge, and was also a justice of the peace in Hanover, and died in 1754, aged fifty-eight. Of his family of seven children, Daniel resided in Hanover, and Thomas settled in Littleton, where his granddaughter Eunice married William Rowe. Daniel Tuttle was the father of fifteen children, and with five of his sons enlisted in the army of the Revolution. His son, Captain William Tuttle, married Tempe Wicke, and was the father of Mrs. Joseph Warren Blachley, of Morristown. Another son, Joseph Tuttle, married Esther Parkhurst, resided at New Vernon, and was the father of William Tuttle, of Newark, for many years a prominent citizen, and founder and proprietor of the Newark Daily Advertiser. Joseph Tuttle was also the father of Rev. Jacob Tuttle, who married Elizabeth Ward, of Bloomfield, and who was the father of the brothers, Samuel L. and Joseph F. Tuttle, ministers, who were widely known in the county.

The elder of these, Rev. Samuel Lawrence Tuttle, was born in Bloomfield, August 25, 1815, educated in Princeton College and Auburn Seminary, was pastor of the Presbyterian church of Caldwell, Essex county, from 1841 to 1849, and in the service of the American Bible Society until 1853, when he became the pastor of the Presbyterian church of Madison. Here, as in his former fields, his work was attended with marked success, and he became greatly endeared, not only to his own church, but to all classes in the community, who recognized in him a man of great public spirit and influence. His work in behalf of the town in attracting the attention of New Yorkers to its beauties, and also in opening the village to improvements and financial prosperity, can never be forgotten. He did much also to collect and preserve the interesting historical details connected with old Bottle Hill, and was an enthusiastic student of the Revolutionary sites and recollections with which the place is so richly endowed. His notes are valuable authorities upon these subjects. He resigned the pastorate in 1862, greatly regretted by his people, and, after four years' service as assistant secretary of the American Bible Society, died in Madison, April 16, 1866.

The younger of these distinguished brothers, Rev. Joseph Farrand Tuttle, D. D., was born in Bloomfield, March 12, 1818, and removed with his father's family to Ohio in 1832; was educated at Marietta College and Lane

Seminary, and was pastor of the Presbyterian church of Delaware, Ohio, in 1846. In 1847 he became the pastor of the Presbyterian church of Rockaway, New Jersey, and not only were his labors as a pastor crowned with abundant success but he became widely known throughout Morris county by his influence and public spirit in all things affecting the interests of the people, and also as a historian of this region, collecting and publishing facts and reminiscences of Colonial and Revolutionary times which will always be of the greatest value. He is looked upon at present as the father of Morris county history and an unquestioned authority upon the subjects comprised in that history. In 1862 he resigned the pastorate to become the president of Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, Indiana, and for thirty years remained at the head of that institution. During this time his work in behalf of the college was of the greatest moment. He found it poor and struggling with difficulties, but under his efforts it was endowed with nearly a million dollars, raised principally by his personal exertions, and was enlarged and elevated until it is recognized as one of the important institutions of the west and a decided feature of the state of Indiana. After the longest term of service yet filled by any American college president, he resigned, in 1892. He is still living, an honored resident of Crawfordsville, and revered as a father by the officers and students of the college which his labors have so greatly blessed.

[These notes were prepared by William Parkahurst Tuttle, of Madison, the oldest son of Rev. Samuel Lawrence Tuttle. He has been engaged in the banking business in New York city and was a member of the stock exchange many years. He has always been interested in the genealogical and historical matters pertaining to Madison and Morris counties, and is well and prominently known as one of the best citizens of the place.]

AZARIAH HORTON.

Rev. Azariah Horton, the first American missionary and the first pastor of the Presbyterian church of Madison, formerly Bottle Hill, was a native of Southold, Long Island, graduated at Yale College, New Haven, in the year 1735, and was licensed to preach and ordained as a missionary among the

Indians by the Presbytery of New York in 1741. He had been called to this service by a number of clergymen of New York and vicinity; among them being Rev. Ebenezer Pemberton, of New York, Rev. Aaron Burr, of Newark, and Rev. Jonathan Edwards, of Northampton, Massachusetts, who were organized as a commission respresenting the "Society in Scotland for Propagating Christian Knowledge," and who proceeded to select two men who should devote themselves to this work. The first chosen was Mr. Horton and the second was David Brainerd.

From the tenth volume of the works of President Edwards, Editor's Advertisement, Brown's History of Missions, vol. 2, pp. 480, 481, and Gillies' Historical Collection, vol. 1, p. 448, we learn that Mr. Horton was directed in August, 1741, to Long Island, "at the east end of which there are two small towns of Indians; and from the east to west end of the island lesser companies settled at a few miles distance from one another for the space of more than a hundred miles." Among these Indians he labored successfully for a number of years. His home at that time was in Shinnecock, about two miles west of Southampton, Long Island, in which last place he married a young woman residing there of the name of Eunice Foster. In addition to his labors on Long Island he preached among the Indians at Wyoming and the forks of the Delaware, where he did much to prepare the way for Rev. David Brainerd, who had just been set apart to this work. He continued his work as a missionary until the year 1751, when he became the pastor of the Presbyterian church of South Hanover, located at Bottle Hill, now Madison, New Jersey.

The following extract from a letter from Rev. Jonathan Edwards to the Rev. John Erskine in Scotland, explains the reason of his retirement from the missionary field. Mr. Edwards says: "With respect to the proceedings of the correspondents, they have dismissed Mr. Horton from his mission of Long Island, and he is about to settle in a congregation in New Jersey. He was dismissed by reason of his very much failing of employment, many of the class of Indians to whom he used to preach having dwindled away, by death or dispersion, and there being but little prospect of success among others that remain, and some being so situated that they may conveniently be taken care of by other ministers."

The "Congregation in New Jersey," referred to above, was the village of Bottle Hill, now known as Madison. To this place he came as a candi-

date for settlement in 1751, and during the latter part of that year he was regularly installed as the pastor of the church.

His salary was only seventy pounds per annum, and in order to help in the support of the large family, Mrs. Horton erected a small store on the corner of the roads now known as Kings road and Green Village road, and managed it with such thrift and success as not only to provide for the education of her children, but also to lay aside a sum sufficient for the purchase of a small farm. She appears to have been a very well educated and energetic lady, and in every respect a worthy helpmeet of the excellent pioneer pastor.

After laboring in Bottle Hill most faithfully and successfully for over twenty-five years, Mr. Horton resigned the pastorate, in October, 1776, and went to live with his son Foster Horton, in the neighboring village of Chatham. He was there residing when about three months later the Revolutionary army under General Washington, immediately after the victories of Trenton and Princeton, came into winter quarters in Bottle Hill. Within a few weeks the small-pox began to prevail among the troops and citizens. Mr. Horton looked with a compassionate eye upon his flock, as yet without a shepherd, as well as the patriotic soldiers who were falling victims to the scourge. With the devotion of a true minister and patriot he threw himself again into the work of a pastor, ministering to the dying and performing the last sad offices over the dead, thus exposing himself to the contagion, to which he fell a victim. He was seized with the disease and died March 27, 1777. The event excited the most painful regrets in the minds of all classes of the community, and by all it was regarded as that of a venerable father. He was buried in the cemetery, just back of the old pulpit where he had so long preached. Over his grave was erected a horizontal slab of free-stone, resting upon six uprights of the same material, the tomb being of a costly description, quite unusual at that time and indicating a degree of thought and interest among his people and perhaps among the officers of the army which called for the erection of so massive and beautiful a memorial. It may still be seen upon the summit of the cemetery hill in the borough of Madison, and upon it may be traced the following inscription: "In memory of the Rev. Azariah Horton, for twenty-five years pastor of this church: died March 27, 1777, aged sixty-two years."

About a year and a half after Mr. Horton's death, his wife, Mrs.

Eunice Horton, also died, at the residence of her son, Foster, in Chatham, and she was buried by the side of the remains of her husband. Her name also was inscribed upon the slab, her age being fifty-six years.

Of Mr. Horton's sons, Jonathan was a physician and Caleb was killed while serving his country as a soldier in the Revolutionary army. Foster kept a store in Chatham and accumulated a considerable property, a part of which at his death he bequeathed to the general assembly of the Presbyterian church. Azariah, the third son, graduated at the College of New Jersey, and subsequently kept a store in Bottle Hill. Four daughters also survived him. Hannah married Lewis Woodruff, of Elizabethtown, and on his death she married Captain Phinney and died July 24, 1844, eighty-seven years old, leaving most of her property to the First Presbyterian church in Elizabeth. Mrs. Phinney was highly esteemed as a Christian by her old pastor, Rev. John McDowell, D. D., as well as his successor, Rev. Nicholas Murray, D. D. As a testimony of their regard for her as a liberal donor to the church, the trustees, when they enlarged the church edifice, placed in the exterior of the north wall of the building a marble slab with the following inscription: "In memory of Hannah Phinney, late widow of Capt. Lewis Woodruff, and daughter of Rev. Azariah Horton, who died July 24, 1844, aged eighty-seven years. She was a liberal donor of and to the church, and one of its most zealous members for nearly sixty years. Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

Mary married Jacob Morrell, a resident of Chatham, living next door to Foster Horton. She died at the age of thirty-three years, about three years after her father's decease, and her name may also be found on his monument. The Morrell homestead just across the street from the Presbyterian church, remains in a good state of preservation. Here General Washington was frequently entertained. The Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, D. D., of Brooklyn, New York, is a great-grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Morrell, also General James H. Baker, of Minnesota, and Rev. Clarence Hills, of Indiana; and Rev. H. C. Weakley, D. D., of the Methodist Episcopal church, Cincinnati, Ohio, is their great-great-grandson. Charlotte, the third daughter, it is believed, died unmarried, and the fourth, Eunice, married a Mr. Tuttle, of Hanover Neck, or Whippany.

[The above sketch was furnished by William Parkahurst Tuttle.]

REV. ALBERT BARNES.

The subject of this memoir was one of the early clergymen of his church in Morris county. He was ordained and installed February 8, 1825, and dismissed June 8, 1830. Mr. Barnes graduated at Hamilton College, Clinton, New York, in 1820. His theological studies were pursued at Princeton. This was Mr. Barnes' first pastorate, and to his Master's work here he consecrated all his powers. His sermons were close, pungent, discriminating and pointed, making no compromises with sin, and fearlessly uttered. The greatest commotion was excited in the early part of his ministry by his decided and unflinching course on temperance. The great work was beginning to occupy the thoughts of many. Here he found drinking customs in vogue and distilleries dotted all over the parish. Within the limit of his pastoral charge there were nineteen places where ardent spirits were made and twenty where they were sold. To arrest these evils that are ever associated with this vice, and remove if possible the curse from the community, he early called the attention of the people to the subject by a series of sermons in which he appealed to their reason, conscience and religion, and sought to lead them to an abandonment of social drinking usages, and of the places where intoxicating drinks were manufactured and sold. Some engaged in the traffic were first indignant at his interference and radical measures, and after listening to his discourse determined never again to be present to listen to another; but at the time of the delivery of the next sermon they were in their places anxious to hear what he would say, and at last so convinced were they of the injury they were doing to the morals of the place and the happiness of families that soon seventeen of the distilleries were closed and not long after his departure the fires of the other two went out.

Here also commenced that system of early rising and literary labor which resulted in his well known commentaries of the Bible. He was the author of several very elaborate and scholarly theological and religious works, but he was most noted as the author of one of the best commentaries on the Bible ever written, briefly called "Barnes' Notes," of which more than a million volumes were sold prior to 1872. He devoted the hours from four to nine o'clock in the morning to this work. Here also was preached and published the sermon called "The Way of Salvation," which was greatly instrumental in his being called to the First church of Philadelphia, and

which from its statements in regard to certain doctrines led to discussion, opposition, censure, trial and finally to the division of the Presbyterian church into the old school and new school.

No man has left his impress upon his congregation more than Mr. Barnes. He came to Morris county in his youthful vigor, and God largely owned his labors, and few ministers have had a more attached people than his parishioners, who loved him for his excellencies, revered him for his piety and have followed his after life with undeviating interest.

He was installed pastor over the First Presbyterian church of Philadelphia on the 25th day of June, 1830, where he remained to his death, December 24, 1870.

DAVID YOUNG.

He whose name initiates this review is manager of the Dover Electric Light Company, member of the common council and one of the enterprising citizens of Dover. He was born in Brooklyn, New York, on the 8th of February, 1846, his parents being William L. and Mary (McNaught) Young, both of whom were natives of Ireland and emigrated from that country to America shortly after their marriage, locating in Brooklyn, New York. There the father engaged in the baking and confectionery business until 1847, when he moved with his family to Dover, established a bakery and conducted the same until his death, in 1875.

David Young received his early education in the public schools of Dover, later attended the private academy of William A. Styles, at Deckertown and completed his studies in Mount Retired Seminary, in the same place. In 1862, at the age of sixteen years, he offered his services in the defence of his country and enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Seventieth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, under Colonel J. P. Ivor, the brigade being in command of Major Corcoran. He thus gained the distinction of being one of the youngest soldiers in the war from New Jersey. The regiment of which he was a member achieved considerable renown, participating in all the battles with the Army of the Potomac, in Hancock's Second Corps, from 1862 until the close of hostilities. Mr. Young was severely wounded in front of Petersburg, Virginia, and was removed to a hospital, later being transferred

to Schuyler Hospital, at Schuyler, New York, where he remained until he recovered from his injuries, then rejoined his regiment, with which he remained until the surrender of Lee at Appomattox, finally taking part in the grand review at Washington, in 1865. He entered the army as a private and when discharged, in July, 1865, he was acting sergeant major of his regiment, and the story of his three-years service as a soldier is as thrilling as it is patriotic.

After returning to Dover Mr. Young assisted his father for some time and then went west, spending nearly ten years in Illinois, Iowa and Missouri, where he was identified with the grain business until 1875, when, upon the death of his father, he returned to Dover and with his brother continued in the bakery business, subsequently purchasing the latter's interests and conducting the business alone. When the Dover Electric Light Company was organized he was made its manager and still retains that position, discharging the duties thereof with fidelity and intelligence.

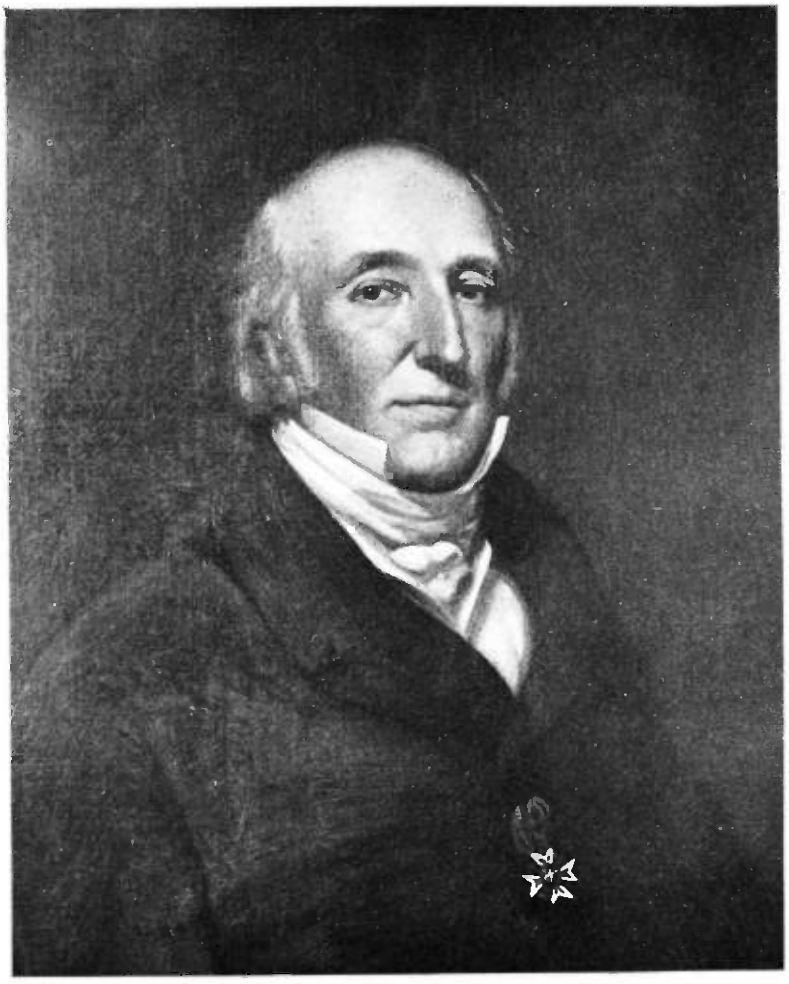
In his political adherency Mr. Young supports the Republican party on state and national issues and he always takes an active part in all the public affairs of his home city, as well as of the county. He served as a member of the city council for two terms and in the spring of 1897 he became a candidate for mayor, but was defeated by his opponent, Mr. George Pierson, the Democratic candidate, by the narrow margin of thirty-seven votes. In November of the same year Mr. Young defeated the same gentleman for the office of surrogate by a majority of over five hundred.

Touching upon his social relations we may state that Mr. Young is a popular member of Acacia Lodge, No. 20, Free and Accepted Masons; the Royal Arcanum; and James McDavitt Post, No. 54, Grand Army of the Republic, in which he has rendered valuable service.

Mr. Young celebrated his marriage in 1871, when he was united to Miss Frances Leach, of Illinois, and they are the parents of one daughter, Margaret.

VINCENT CLASSE VAN SCHAL-KWYCK BOISAUBIN.

This prominent citizen, born in the parish of Port Louis, island of Guadeloupe, French West Indies, April, 1755, died at his residence near Morristown, New Jersey, in June, 1834.



Boisaubin

Rev. Father Dutertre, an eminent divine and author, in his invaluable history of the French West India islands (Histoire des Antilles), has traced the history of the island of Guadeloupe from its first settlement in the year 1625, under French auspices, to the year 1667, and since that time Dessalles and other well known writers have completed the narrative of events occurring in the Antilles down to more modern times. We learn from them the great hardships these colonists suffered, of their long and terrible wars with the native Caribs, how, after many years, those savages were finally subdued, and how, in 1674, the island of Guadeloupe was made a colony of France, during the reign of Louis XIV. From this time the colonists took part in all the great wars waged by the mother country, from which they suffered severely. Valiant and successful resistance was made by them against the attacks of the English in the years 1666, 1691 and 1703, and during most of this time they contended single-handed against this formidable foe. France, being so engrossed in her vast continental wars, was unable to render her colony material assistance, owing to which and other causes the island capitulated in 1759 to Great Britain, and remained a British colony until the year 1763. After throwing off the British yoke, in the war of 1794 they were again captured by their old enemy, who, however, in June of the same year was expelled by the colonists from their beloved soil, under the leadership of officers sent by the French national convention. In the year 1810, England was again victorious, holding possession until the treaty of 1813, when the island was ceded to Sweden. In 1816 the French general, Boyer de Peyreleau, obtained a footing in the island when, negotiations intervening, the English withdrew, from which time the island has remained a colony of France.

This brief *résumé* of the severe trials and sufferings of this brave people is given to show in what heroic mold this valiant race was cast, and how, almost single-handed, they defended their country, contending against one of the most powerful nations of the world, and how, at last, they secured their colonial independence; and furthermore to show that it was from such heroic ancestors that the subject of this sketch was immediately descended. Also, Mr. Boisaubin was of good old Dutch stock, his father being a Van Schal-Kwyck, a lineal descendant of the Van Schal-Kwycks of the town of that name (the family ancestral home), situate in the province of Utrecht, Holland. In 1630 the Baron Van Schal-Kwyck, with his followers and many

other compatriots, was banished from his native country for reasons political and religious. He found refuge in Brazil, where for several years he and his fellow countrymen enjoyed peace and prosperity. War having been declared between Portugal and Holland, the refugees were again obliged to flee, and in their own vessels sailed for the French Antilles. Dutertre thus alludes to the arrival of the Hollanders in the island of Guadeloupe:

"In the beginning of the year 1654 the Hollanders who had taken possession of Brazil were in turn driven out by the Portuguese, who it seems had prior claims to that country in that they were the first settlers. These exiles, embarking in their own vessels, sought asylum in the island of Martinique. Duparquet, the governor of that island, profoundly touched by the misfortunes of the exiles, was disposed to permit the landing of the unfortunates, but through the false representations of ignorant and prejudiced advisers, who represented these people to be the offscouring of the Jews of the United Provinces of Holland, refused them permission to land. Thereupon they sailed for the neighboring island of Guadeloupe, where the then Governor Houel received them most hospitably, and soon thereafter their immense wealth was of great and lasting benefit to the island. Duparquet, later, on learning all this, was greatly distressed and soundly berated his advisers, who had given him such bad counsels. It is solely owing to these exiles that the great industries of the island are due, for they brought with them from Brazil the sugar cane which was successfully cultivated by them in the island, whence it was afterward introduced throughout all the islands of the Antilles. They also introduced and manufactured earthenware, proving also a great industry."

The same author also relates that it was a Baron Van Schal-Kwyck who led the exiles from Brazil and was most prominent among them in their new home. Mr. Boisaubin therefore came naturally by the great qualities of mind and heart of which he gave such ample proof in after years, possessing in an eminent degree the sturdy honesty, energy and perseverance of the Hollander, as well as the martial ardor, elevated principles, unflinching loyalty, polished manners and courteous bearing of the Frenchman.

Mr. Boisaubin was born in the year above stated and at the age of seven was sent to Paris for his education, after the completion of which, at the age of seventeen, he was enrolled as a member of the famous Garde de Corps of King Louis XVI, which was composed of the nobility only, being commanded

by the Duke of Luxembourg. He served therein for sixteen years, attaining the grade of first lieutenant. Having obtained leave of absence for the purpose of visiting his estates in the island of Guadeloupe, he happened there when the French Revolution, with its attending horrors, broke out. Its emissaries reaching the island, Mr. Boisaubin, being a well known and devoted royalist, to save his life, was obliged to flee. Hastily gathering what valuables he could, he took passage, with his family and body servants, on an American vessel bound for the United States. His parting with his slaves, some twelve hundred in number, was most affecting. Having been to them a kind and protecting master, they were greatly attached to him and wished to follow him and share his fallen fortunes. As the vessel on which he was to sail was lifting anchor, a negro was discovered in the water alongside. Mr. Boisaubin recognized him as one of his slaves; the faithful creature, wishing to join his master, swam three miles from shore to gain the ship! Mr. Boisaubin, in the kindness of his heart, was unable to refuse the appeals of the devoted black, and brought him to the United States.

Morristown, in New Jersey, being a town well known to most Frenchmen, by reason of the reports of travelers, and of the French officers who had served with Washington, with many of whom Mr. Boisaubin had been acquainted in France, he determined to make that place his home, which he eventually did, purchasing a tract of land midway between Morristown and Bottle Hill (now Madison). Here he settled and began the life which he ever after maintained, that of a plain Jersey farmer. The mercenaries of the Revolution having seized upon his estates, he found himself impoverished and was obliged to earn his living in the same ways as did his farmer neighbors. Upon his arrival in this democratic country he dropped his titles to nobility, and, adopting the name of one of his plantations in Guadeloupe, became simply Vincent Boisaubin, which name he bore ever afterward.

In a few years after Mr. Boisaubin's arrival in America, the great Emperor Napoleon, wishing to have it known that he was friendly to his royalist subjects, though opposed to the Bourbon family, magnanimously restored to them the estates and properties which the Revolutionists had confiscated. Thus Mr. Boisaubin entered into his own again and with return of wealth he extended aid to neighbors and friends in distress with lavish hand.

Later on, Charles X, king of France, wrote Mr. Boisaubin an autograph

letter, inviting his return to France to resume at his court the high position previously held by him under the good but ill-fated Louis XVI. The old Garde de Corps in courteous terms replied "that having found peace and justice in this noble land, he was content to abide therein, and devote his best energies for its advancement and prosperity!" It was the same king who sent him as a reward for his many eminent services, past and present, the much coveted honor of Chevalier de St. Louis, together with the insignia and jewels of this most ancient and renowned order of knighthood. The following obituary notice, taken from the Newark Daily Advertiser, of June 12, 1834, is a just tribute to this grand character and nature's nobleman:

"Died on the 8th instant at his residence near Morristown, Vincent Classe Van Schal-Kwyck Boisaubin, Esquire, in the eightieth year of his age. The death of this distinguished citizen and philanthropist is a serious loss to the society of which he was an ornament, and will be feelingly deplored by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. He was a nobleman in the best sense, who exhibited in all his intercourse with society those qualities of mind and heart which dignify and adorn the human character. Mr. Boisaubin was a native of the island of Guadeloupe, though educated in France under distinguished advantages, and emigrated to this country during the frightful troubles in that island consequent upon the French revolution. He settled at Bottle Hill within about three miles of Morristown, where he has lived during a period of forty years, universally beloved and respected, conspicuous by his noble form and bearing, his polished and courteous manners and the munificence of his charities. The respect of the community which knew so well how to appreciate these qualities was properly evinced on the occasion of his funeral. The stores were closed, and it has been remarked to us that nearly the whole adult population were assembled at the interment. It was a distinguished expression of feeling that within a mile of the cemetery the horses were spontaneously taken from the hearse, which was thence drawn by a company of his oldest and most worthy neighbors. Mr. Boisaubin leaves a family of six children to inherit his good name and virtues."

His descendants to-day are represented by the families of the Boisaubins, Beauplands and Thebauds, of Madison, New Jersey (the latter also of New York city), and the Van Schal-Kwyck de Boisaubins and Formons of France, most of whom take rank amongst our most distinguished citizens and do

honor to their noble ancestor. The eldest son, named Boisaubin, was a graduate at the United States Military Academy at West Point, and died in the service of his country.

CHARLES M. LUM.

A resident of Chatham, Morris county, and a well known practitioner at the bar of Newark, Charles Mandred Lum was born on the 9th of March, 1860, in the pleasant little city which is still his home. His parents were Harvey M. and Phœbe J. S. (Bruen) Lum, both descended from pioneer families of Morris county, New Jersey. Our subject also traces his ancestry back to Obediah Bruen, one of the first settlers of Newark, and is a representative of the Chandler family, who were prominent in the founding of Elizabeth, New Jersey. A number of his ancestors loyally served the colonies in the war of the Revolution and others have been very prominent in business life and in the advancement of all measures calculated to promote the general welfare of the state.

Excellent educational privileges fitted Mr. Lum for the responsible duties of life, and his splendid intellectual endowments and close application enabled him to acquit himself with distinction in his college course. In 1881 he was graduated with honors in Columbia College, of New York, and then took up the study of law in the office of Guild & Lum, a well known firm of Newark. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney in June, 1884, and as a counselor in February, 1889. He then entered into partnership with the firm under whose direction his studies had been pursued, and since that time has been connected with much of the important litigation that has been heard in the courts of Essex county. He is a man of earnest purpose, of indefatigable energy and at the same time possesses those qualities of mind which insure success to the lawyer. He has already won an enviable position in the profession. He is counsel for a number of important concerns and has charge of numerous estates.

Mr. Lum is a popular member of the Columbia College Alumni Association and also the Phi Beta Kappa Alumni Association.

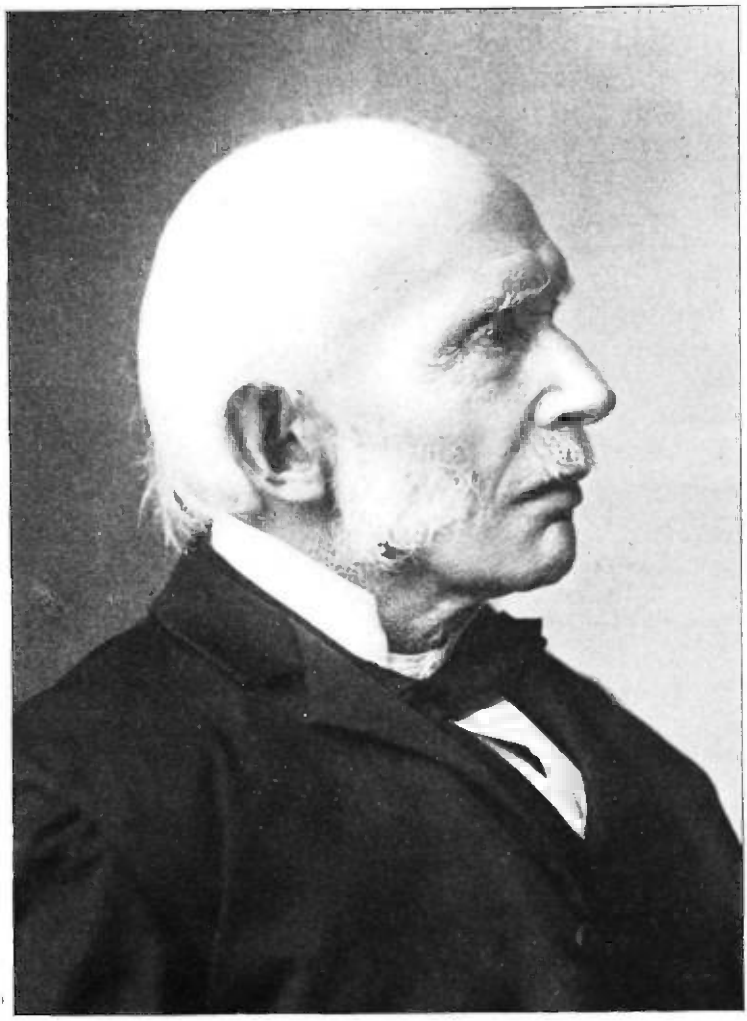
On the 4th of October, 1894, Mr. Lum married Miss Elizabeth S., a

daughter of Jacob H. and Sarah N. (Swinnerton) Kirkpatrick, of Chatham, in which city our subject and his wife have a pleasant home, which is a favorite resort with their many friends.

T. J. SLAUGHTER.

The beautiful home of Mr. Slaughter, at Madison, New Jersey, is one of the most attractive features of all the landscape in this section of New Jersey. He was born in Green River county, Kentucky, in 1824, a son of Thomas S. and Lucy (Bibb) Slaughter, both of whom were natives of Virginia and of English descent, their ancestors having located in the Old Dominion among its honored first families. In early life the parents of our subject removed to Russellville, Kentucky, where he spent the first fifteen years of his life. His father was one of the wealthiest men of the county, issued his own money, and was extensively engaged in merchandising. Called to high civic honor, he represented his district in the state legislature and was a member of the electoral college which placed General Andrew Jackson in the presidential chair. His death occurred in 1855, and his wife passed away in 1865.

Before his death, however, he suffered heavy financial reverses, and, owing to this circumstance, T. J. Slaughter left school at the age of fourteen years and went to work for seventy-five dollars per year. At the age of eighteen he left the state of his nativity, removing to Independence, Missouri. In 1845, accompanied by some Missouri friends, he went to New York city, taking with him a capital of five hundred dollars, with which he made a payment on goods to the value of seventeen thousand dollars, which they purchased and took back with them to Liberty, Missouri. In 1847 Mr. Slaughter went to Mexico with a train of wagons, laden with merchandise, expecting the Mexican war would be prolonged and he could sell to the soldiers; but when he arrived the war was ended and the army had dispersed. He, however, found purchasers in that locality and was enabled to realize enough on his goods to pay for them and meet the expenses of the trip, which covered a period of seventeen months. He then returned to Independence, Missouri. In 1851 he went to St. Louis, where he entered the service of a large grocery house and was the first traveling salesman to go upon the road



Wm L King

from that city. He started on a salary of one thousand dollars per year and his trip proved so successful that his salary was raised and the third year he became a partner in the business. On the expiration of ten years he was the sole proprietor and thus continually won a gratifying success. In 1863 he removed to New York city and opened the house of Norton & Slaughter in Broad street, where he carried on business for a quarter of a century, being for six years sole owner of the mammoth establishment. In connection with his mercantile pursuits he engaged in general banking, which he followed until his retirement from business. His commercial career seems most marvelous when we think that he started out in life when only fourteen years of age and received but seventy-five dollars per year for his services. His energy, close application and sagacity, however, have enabled him to triumph over all the difficulties in his path and steadily he worked his way upward to wealth and affluence. The most envious cannot grudge him his success, so worthily has it been won and so generously does he use it.

Mr. Slaughter was married in 1844 to Miss Mary Henry, a daughter of Major Winston Henry, a representative of an old Kentucky family. They became the parents of twelve children, four of whom are now living: Lucy, wife of P. A. Morrow, of New York city; Martha, wife of Charles A. McDonald, of Chicago; Clayton, of New York city, and Gabriel F., of Chicago. Since 1877 Mr. and Mrs. Slaughter have resided in Madison, where they have a most beautiful home. The mansion, containing seventeen apartments, is supplied with all modern improvements, and its elegant furnishings are all that wealth, guided by a refined and artistic taste, could procure. Ten greenhouses supply the home with the choicest flowers and also supply the table with many luxuries. There are three well kept cottages for the servants, and the beautiful residence is surrounded by a magnificent lawn of six acres, while the entire grounds comprise fifty-four acres. Two lakes add the attraction of fishing and rowing, and the home is in every respect an ideal one.

WILLIAM L. KING.

The first members of the King family who came to this country settled in Salem, Massachusetts, about the year 1650, whence one branch removed to the east end of Long Island. Frederick King, the grandfather of William

L., removed in 1762 from Long Island to Morristown, where he served as the first postmaster, succeeded by his son, Henry; both were well known citizens of this place.

William Lewis King, the ninth of the ten children of Henry and Charlotte (Morrell) King, and the last survivor, was born in Morristown, on the 30th of January, 1806, at the old homestead, where also all his brothers and sisters were born, about two hundred feet east of the present railroad station in Morristown. His brothers, Jacob M., Frederick, Henry H. and Charles M. King, were well known among the business men of this state and of New York. William L. had the advantage of a good English education, with some instruction in the ancient classics at the old Morris Academy, which was then under the charge of James D. Johnson as principal. In the year 1821 he went to New York city, as clerk for Henry Youngs, who was then keeping a dry-goods store in Broadway, near Chambers street. He continued with Mr. Youngs until 1824, when he went to Richmond, Virginia, as clerk for his brother Henry, who was one of the firm of King & Richardson. In 1829, on the removal of King & Richardson to New York, he went with them to the latter city and remained with them until the dissolution of their firm, in 1832. He then entered the office of Naylor & Company, New York, that firm being the American branch of the old mercantile house of Naylor, Vickers & Company, steel manufacturers, of Sheffield, England. In the year 1843 he became the American partner of the firm, which was then doing a very extensive business in New York and Boston. This position he occupied, residing in the city of New York and giving close attention to business, until the autumn of 1862, when he withdrew from the firm and retired from active business.

In 1828, while living in Richmond, William L. King connected himself with the First Presbyterian church of that city, which was under the pastoral care of Rev. William J. Armstrong. After removing to New York in 1829 he united first with the Spring Street church, of which Rev. Henry G. Ludlow was pastor, and in 1843 connected himself with the Mercer Street Presbyterian church, which was under the pastoral care of Rev. Dr. Skinner. In the year 1852 he took an active part in establishing a "boys' meeting" for wandering street boys. Several of these "meetings" were about this time established in the upper part of the city of New York. To the work connected with these assemblies Mr. King devoted a part of each Sabbath for

several years. The work thus commenced has grown into the "Children's Aid Society," of which Mr. King was one of the founders, and which is now one of the foremost charities of the city of New York. The great success of this society is mainly due to its indefatigable and devoted secretary and manager, Charles L. Brace.

William L. King married Mary Dabney Hallam, daughter of Edward Hallam, of Richmond, Virginia. They had two children only,—Harriet Lincoln King, and Mary Virginia King. In the summer of 1861 Mr. King went to Europe with his family, for the benefit of their health. His eldest daughter, Harriet L., died on the 8th of March, 1862, at Paris, France. On account of the delicate health of their surviving daughter, Mr. and Mrs. King remained in the south of France for several years. In the years 1866 and 1867 Mr. and Mrs. King with their daughter traveled in Italy, Spain and Germany, and they returned home by way of England in the summer of 1867. Mr. King's detention in Europe during the Civil war was very trying to him. He took great interest in the progress of the war and the success of the national government, and remitted funds to the Sanitary Commission.

In the spring of 1867 he purchased, through the agency of his brother, Charles M. King, the old Lewis place in Morris street, Morristown, and moved into it in the autumn of that year. It remained his residence up to the time of his death.

After his removal to Morristown Mr. King took an active part in all public and benevolent enterprises here. In 1871 and 1872 he was a member of the common council of Morristown. For a number of years he was a director in the National Iron Bank and the president of the Morris County Savings Bank. He was a member and trustee of the South Street Presbyterian church of Morristown; was one of the founders and incorporators of the Morristown Library and Lyceum, which his generosity during his life and the munificent endowment made in his last will have placed on a permanent footing. He was its first president, and retained the presidency up to the time of his death. His portrait, by J. Alden Weir, hangs in the Library's reading-room.

His daughter, Mary Virginia, married Mr. Albert G. Pearson, of Colorado Springs, Colorado, and resided with her husband at that place. She died there on the 6th day of May, 1887. Mrs. William L. King died on the 21st day of July, 1888, and Mr. King died at his residence, on the 18th of March, 1897, and his body rests in his family burial plat near the First Pres-

byterian church in Morristown. In his unselfish and noble life he earned and received the respect, gratitude and love of all who knew him. As they stand by his grave they recognize the truth of the two lines that form his epitaph,

"He was a good man and a just.
His luxury was doing good."

GEORGE E. POOLE.

An architect of ability and a well-known resident of Chatham, Mr. Poole has been identified with Morris county since 1889. He is a native of Newark, New Jersey, his birth having occurred in that city on the 21st of October, 1869. His parents were George E. and Caroline F. (Holmes) Poole. The former was a native of Long Branch, New Jersey, and a son of Richard S. Poole, who was born in Middletown Point, this state, as was his father, George E. Poole. The last named was a son of George E. Poole, Sr., also a native of Middletown Point, where the ancestors of our subject have been located as far back as the history of the family can be traced. His great-grandfather was a soldier in the war of 1812. His father was a merchant and when eighteen years of age removed to Newark, where he married Caroline F. Holmes, a daughter of Charles M. Holmes, of New York city. Mr. and Mrs. Poole had two children: Carrie F. H. and our subject. The father was a Republican in politics and supported that party until his death, which occurred in 1889. His widow still survives and makes her home with her son.

Educated in the schools of Newark, George E. Poole on laying aside his text-books entered the office of Charles A. Gifford, under whose direction he studied architecture for four years, gaining a high degree of perfection in the work. He then began business on his own account, as the junior member of the firm of Swinnerton & Poole, opening an office in Newark. This partnership was continued for three years, when the firm of Poole & Sutton was formed, which had a continuous existence until August, 1897. Mr. Poole then withdrew and in association with two others established the firm of Karr, Poole & Lum. This firm is now doing an excellent business, having a very liberal patronage and maintaining offices in both Newark and New

York city. They have taken contracts for furnishing designs for many of the fine buildings in this part of the country and all are men of tried experience and reliability. The character of their work secures them a large patronage, while their honorable dealing wins them the confidence and respect of all with whom they are brought in contact. Mr. Poole is a progressive business man; one of the most distinctive qualities of his nature is his untiring energy, and his capable management is another important element in his success.

Since his arrival in Morris county he has been called upon to fill public offices, his fellow townsmen recognizing his ability and trustworthiness. He was elected collector of Chatham township in 1894, filling that office until 1897, when he was elected collector of the borough. He was chosen a member of the board of education in 1895 and is still filling that office, and on the 1st of June, 1897, he was elected a member of the county committee of the Republican party, whose principles he so warmly advocates. In the fall of the same year he was elected a member of the general assembly of the state and is now serving in the law-making body of the commonwealth, where his fidelity to duty and conscientious support of those interests which he believes will promote the welfare of the state show his appreciation of the duties of the office and his loyalty as a citizen.

In June, 1893, Mr. Poole was joined in wedlock to Miss S. Jeanette Talmadge, a native of Chatham, and a daughter of the late Samuel S. Talmadge. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church. Their home life is very pleasant and their standing in social circles is high.

HENRY BARDON.

Identified with the business interests of Madison for the past forty-two years, Mr. Bardon is a native of Germany, having been born in what was formerly the state of Hesse-Homburg, on the 21st of July, 1827, a son of Jacob and Catherine (Heine) Bardon. The early youth of Henry Bardon was passed in attending school until he was fourteen years old, when he learned the harness-maker's trade, serving three years as an apprentice, after which he worked as a journeyman until arriving at his twentieth year, when, in 1847, he was drafted into the German army, according to the law of the

country, and served until 1850, during which time he participated in the war with Denmark. In 1850 he emigrated to the United States, the voyage occupying forty days, and landed in New York, where he followed his trade for eleven months and then moved to Newark, New Jersey. Here he entered the employ of William Wright, with whom he remained for five years. In 1855 he came to Madison, established a harness shop and has since continued to conduct the same with a distinct success, his honesty, industry and genial disposition gaining for him a large and ever increasing patronage, and to-day he is recognized as one of the leaders in that line of industry.

In 1853 Mr. Bardon was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Banghart, who was born in Morris county, a daughter of Josiah Banghart. The latter was a native of Morris county and was a son of Barnabas Banghart. Josiah Banghart married Miss Sarah Vail, daughter of Thomas Vail, and a descendant of one of the oldest families in the county. Mr. and Mrs. Bardon became the parents of four children, namely: Josiah, who died when two years old; Henry, who died at the age of twenty-seven; Fred, and George. Mr. Bardon and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Socially he is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, and was one of the organizers of Madison Lodge, No. 93, in which he has filled nearly all the chairs. Politically Mr. Bardon is a stanch Democrat.

FRED B. BARDON.

Whether the elements of success in life are innate attributes of the individual, or whether they are quickened by a process of circumstantial development, it is impossible to clearly determine; yet the study of a successful life is none the less interesting and profitable by reason of the existence of this same uncertainty. The march of improvement is accelerated day by day, and each successive moment seems to demand of men a broader intelligence and agreater discernment than did the preceding. Successful men must be live men in this age, bristling with activity, and the lessons of biography may be far reaching to an extent not superficially evident. He whose name initiates this review has been intimately identified with enterprises which have conserved the progress and prosperity of Madison; he has been animated by pronounced public spirit, and has gained a prestige which demands for him

Fred B. Bardon.

distinctive consideration in any compilation purporting to touch upon the life records of representative citizens of Morris county.

Fred B. Bardon, cashier of the First National Bank of Madison, was born in the city where he has attained so great a degree of success in his business operations, the date of his nativity having been June 2, 1858. His parents were Henry Jacob and Catherine (Banghart) Bardon, to whom individual reference is made on other pages of this volume. The educational discipline of our subject was, in a preliminary way, secured in the Madison Academy, and this was supplemented by a course of study in the high school at Newark, where he graduated as a member of the class of 1873. After leaving school Mr. Bardon secured his initiation into the practical duties of life by going to New York city, where for two years he held a position in the establishment of C. H. & E. S. Goldburg, dealers in willow-ware. At the expiration of this time his ambition was compelled to subordinate itself, since he was attacked with inflammatory rheumatism, whose ravages were so persistent that for the long term of six years he was unable to give attention to business. He finally gained the ascendency over the stubborn disease, and in April, 1887, he established the first newspaper ever published in Madison. To his paper he gave the unique title of the Madison Eye Opener, the same being a monthly folio edition, with pages $8\frac{1}{2}$ x $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and the press used for issuing the same being an old-fashioned affair operated by foot power. Mr. Bardon had hitherto no definite knowledge of the manifold details of the "art preservative of all arts," but with his primitive equipment he was enabled to issue a very creditable sheet from the start, continuing the paper as a monthly for the first three editions, after which he gave rein to his ambition and began the publication of a weekly paper, changing the name to the Madison Journal, thus throwing aside the title which had been in a measure a sign of amateurship. For a long time Mr. Bardon officiated as the head and sole operative in all departments of his newspaper venture, working early and late and finding that intrinsic fascination which ever abides with one who has touched journalism in any form. The paper met with a favorable reception and was continued until March, 1878, when, owing to the illness of the editor and publisher, the plant was sold to L. H. Abbey, of South Orange, New Jersey, who guided its destinies until August, 1882, when Mr. Bardon again resumed control of the enterprise, changing the title of the paper to the Madison Eagle, which has since been retained. The paper

has now become recognized as one of the leading ones in the county, standing as exponent for local interests, showing a distinct local coloring, and yet offering in condensed form all the important news of the hour. Mr. Bardon's effective methods and signal interest in his work gave the Eagle a prestige not usually attained by a newspaper whose province is so essentially circumscribed. He conducted the enterprise until July 27, 1894, when it was sold to the Eagle Publishing Company, under whose auspices it has since been continued successfully. Mr. Bardon's success in the line was due entirely to his own efforts, since he never served an apprenticeship at the trade, but accumulated a discriminating knowledge of all branches by self-application, becoming an expert compositor on "straight matter" and equally efficient in the handling of display fonts.

In addition to conducting his newspaper Mr. Bardon became bookkeeper of the First National Bank of Madison upon its organization, September 1, 1881, retaining this incumbency until May 1, 1894, when he was chosen cashier of the institution, which position he has since held consecutively, having proved a capable executive and able financier.

In his political adherency he is an uncompromising Democrat, and his popularity in the local organization of the party may be inferred from the fact that he held the appointment as postmaster of Madison during the four years of President Cleveland's first administration. He maintains a lively interest in all that touches the progress and prosperity of his native town, and is now serving his eighth term as president of the Madison volunteer fire department, in whose organization he was largely instrumental, in March, 1881. He was the first collector of the borough of Madison, in 1890, and his efficient service in this capacity is evident when cognizance is taken of the fact that the entire assessment was collected,—which had never been accomplished by any predecessor in a similar office prior to the adoption of the borough form of government. For nine years Mr. Bardon served as vice-president and director of the Morristown Building and Loan Association, and in March, 1897, was elected a member of the Madison board of education, within which time he served as a member of the building committee which had in charge the erection of the new school building.

In May, 1885, Mr. Bardon was united in marriage to Miss Ella Mary Baldwin, the youngest daughter of Samuel Baldwin, to whom specific reference is made on other pages of this work. Two children have been

born of this union,—Fred W., born July 26, 1887, and Pearl, born February 9, 1889.

In his fraternal and social relations Mr. Bardon is identified with the Independent Order of Foresters, in which he is chief ranger; and he is treasurer of the Madison Athletic Association. Religiously he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the local society of which he officiated as organist for a term of fourteen years. The family home is one in which is ever extended a gracious hospitality to the large circle of friends which Mr. and Mrs. Bardon have drawn about them, and it may be consistently said that their friends are in number as their acquaintances.

GUY MINTON.

A prominent member of the New Jersey bar, and an influential and public-spirited citizen of Morristown, Mr. Minton was born in Madison, Morris county, New Jersey, on the 2d of June, 1846, a son of Hudson and Caroline (Lum) Minton, both of whom are natives of Morris county and descendants of old New Jersey families. Hudson Minton's father was William Minton, son of Henry, son of Jacob, who was perhaps the first representative of the family in New Jersey. The father of our subject was for many years engaged in mercantile pursuits, but he has now retired from active business life and with his excellent wife resides at Chatham, Morris county, where they enjoy the high esteem of their many friends.

Guy Minton was reared and educated at Chatham, and after completing his literary course in the schools of that place he began the study of law, under the preceptorage of the late George Gage, of Morristown, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in 1868. Shortly thereafter Mr. Gage died and his practice was virtually succeeded to by Mr. Minton, who, by his distinct ability, industry and thorough acquaintance with the law in its various branches, has gained a reputation and built up a patronage that fully attest his qualities as a legal practitioner, and he has been and is now the executor and trustee for several large and important estates.

Aside from his professional interests Mr. Minton is identified with several public enterprises in his home city, among which it may be mentioned that he is secretary of the Morris County Insurance Company, manager of the

Morris County Savings Bank, and a director in the First National Bank of Morristown. He is interested in any movement that will tend to advance the welfare of the community, and is accorded the sincere regard and good will of all his fellow citizens.

In his religious adherency Mr. Minton is a liberal supporter of the Presbyterian church, in the work of which he takes a deep interest.

HEYWARD G. EMMELL.

An honored veteran of the Civil war and an enterprising representative of the commercial interests of Morristown, Mr. Emmell was born in this city, on the 24th of December, 1841, and is a son of Silas B. and Elmina (Campbell) Emmell. The former was born in Morristown in 1800, and died in the city of his birth, in 1883. His father, George Emmell, was a native of Germany and when a young man came to America, taking up his residence on the site of the Methodist church of Morristown. He served as a soldier under Washington in the war of the Revolution, valiantly aiding in the struggle for the independence of the colonies. The father of our subject was engaged in merchandising in his native city for forty years and through the greater part of that period was the owner of the leading dry-goods store. His wife, a native of Morris county, and a most estimable lady, died in 1869, at the age of sixty-one years. Both were members of the First Presbyterian church and were people of the highest respectability, gaining and retaining the regard of many friends.

Heyward G. Emmell spent the days of his boyhood under the parental roof and acquired his education in Morris Academy, one of the old and excellent institutions of learning in the county. He was a young man of nineteen years when the Civil war was inaugurated, and with the blood of Revolutionary forefathers coursing in his veins, and with all the patriotic impulses of his nature aroused, he enlisted September 15, 1861, in defense of the Union, as a member of Company K, Seventh New Jersey Volunteers, serving for a term of three years.

When his time had expired he was honorably discharged, October 7, 1864, after having participated in many hotly contested engagements, conspicuous among which may be mentioned the following: Siege of Yorktown,

Paul Revere

April and May, 1862; Williamsburg, Virginia, May 5, 1862; Fair Oaks, June 1 and 2; Bristoe Station, August 27, 1862; Bull Run, August 29 and 30; Chantilly, September 1; Centerville, September 2; Fredericksburg, December 13 and 14; Chancellorsville, May 3 and 4, 1863; Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2 and 3; Wapping Heights, Virginia, July 24; McLean's Ford, October 15; Mine Run, November 29 and 30 and December 1; Wilderness, May 5 to 7, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 8 to 11; Spottsylvania Court House, May 12 to 18; North Anna river, May 23 and 24; Tolopotomy creek, Virginia, May 30 and 31; Cold Harbor, June 1 to 5; Petersburg, June 16 to 23; Deep Bottom, Virginia, July 26 and 27; Mine Explosion, Virginia, July 30; engagements on the north bank of the James river, August 14 to 18; Fort Sedgwick, September 10, 1864. At the battle of Chancellorsville he was wounded, but otherwise escaped injury during his entire term of service.

After his return from the war Mr. Emmell served as a clerk in the Morristown postoffice for a time, and in 1867 engaged in business as a dealer in books, stationery and picture frames. This he has since followed and has won a large trade, from which he derives a good income. He has excellent business capacity and executive ability, and his careful management has advanced him far on the highway to prosperity.

He was a charter member of the Independent Hose Company, of the Morristown fire department, which was organized on the 6th of August, 1867, and served for two terms of two years each as foreman of the company, holding that position longer than any other member. He is still a member of the company. He belongs to A. T. A. Tolbert Post, No. 24, G. A. R., and is past commander. He holds membership in the First Presbyterian church, and is a member of the Washington Association of Morristown. Mr. Emmell enjoys the esteem of a large circle of acquaintances, many of whom give him their warm friendship.

PAUL REVERE.

Hardly a name in American history is so familiar as to the one which begins this review and which is now worthily worn by one of Morristown's loyal, respected and honored citizens. The conditions of life are changed since his great-grandfather took the famous midnight ride, arousing the sol-

diers at the opening of the Revolution; but the same loyalty to country characterizes the subject of this sketch. He springs from a family indeed prominent in the annals of the nation. Every schoolboy throughout the length and breadth of the land knows the story of the hero who watched for the signal light in the old North church tower, "One if by land, and two if by sea," and then rode through the darkness to villages and farm houses, arousing all the people to resist the attack of the British the following morning. The next generation of the family had its representative no less prominent in the affairs of civil life, for Dr. John Revere, the grandfather of our subject, was one of the founders of the medical department of the University of the City of New York and did much to advance medical science to a point that it had never before attained. He was a very eminent physician, the author of many valuable medical works, and at one time was a professor in Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia.

General Joseph Warren Revere, the father of our subject, was born in Boston in 1812, and at the age of fourteen entered the United States Naval School, at New York, thus beginning a long career of service by sea and land in almost every portion of the globe, a service full of exciting interest and romantic adventure. At sixteen he sailed for a long cruise in the Pacific and then joined the squadron employed in suppressing the African slave trade. After a trying service in which he often narrowly escaped death from disease, wreck and mutiny, he was sent to the European squadron. He visited every country of Europe and the Mediterranean shores of Asia and Africa, and, being an accomplished linguist, he acted as aid to the commodore and was especially fortunate in meeting the most distinguished personages of the day. In Spain he witnessed the exciting scenes of the Carlist war. He visited the interior of Algeria with a French force which had a fierce fight with the Arabs. (During the Seminole war he served with the "Mosquito fleet" on the coast of Florida, and shortly after commanded a vessel engaged in breaking up the organized piracy in the West Indies.) In 1838 he sailed in the first American squadron which circumnavigated the globe, and at Bombay he witnessed the departure of the British army for the disastrous campaign of Cabul. For saving the British man-of-war, Ganges, from shipwreck, he was presented with a sword of honor by the governor-general of India. On the coast of Sumatra the squadron bombarded the towns of Kwala Batu and Muckie, in punishment for the seizure

of an American vessel and the murder of her crew. After that cruise Lieutenant Revere again served in the West Indies.

Throughout the Mexican war he was on the coast of California and at Sonoma raised the first American flag north of San Francisco bay, being also present at the battles of the Mesa and the San Gabriel, the bombardment of Guaymas and the other exciting events of the conquest. After the war he went again to California, as government timber agent for the new territory, and was an actor in the wild scenes at the time of the "gold fever." A book published by him and entitled "A Tour of Duty in California," became a handbook for the pioneers and settlers. In 1849 Lieutenant Revere resigned from the navy and remained for two years on a ranch he had purchased. In 1851 he engaged in the coasting trade, and on the coast of Mexico he rescued, after a desperate conflict, the passengers and crew of a shipwrecked Spanish vessel from a horrible death at the hands of savages. For this service the Spanish government conferred upon him the order of Isabella, and he received high testimonials from other governments. Not long afterward he became the intimate friend of the president of Mexico and accepted a commission as lieutenant-colonel of artillery in the Mexican army. He reorganized this branch of the service and instructed the officers, among them the celebrated Miramon, afterward executed by the side of Emperor Maximilian. In a battle with the Revolutionists his skill and valor saved the national army from destruction. He was declared to have "deserved well of the republic" and received high honors.

Wearied at last of his adventurous life, Colonel Revere returned home and settled with his family near Morristown. He continued thereafter a citizen of Morris county and served as brigadier-general of the Morris county militia. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he at once offered his services to the general government and was soon made colonel of the Seventh Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers. The brilliant record of this gallant regiment, second to none in the service, has been largely attributed to the severe discipline it received under Colonel Revere, whom General Hooker pronounced "the best disciplinarian in the service." He fought in the battles of the Peninsula campaign and the second Manassas, was promoted brigadier-general and commanded the Second New Jersey Brigade, of which the Seventh formed a part, until after the battle of Fredericksburg. When the army was reorganized under General Hooker, General Revere was

assigned to command the New York "Excelsior" brigade, a splendid body of fighting men, whom General Hooker felt needed more stringent discipline than they had yet received. At Chancellorsville Revere's brigade led the van in the desperate struggle after the rout of the Eleventh Corps and was in the thickest of this disastrous fight. General Revere was the only federal eye-witness of the fatal wounding of "Stonewall" Jackson. For a movement made just after this fight General Revere was censured by General Sickles and was for a time deprived of his rank, but the opinion of the men he had commanded, and that of Generals Meade and Sedgwick and other high officers, held him innocent of any offense. President Lincoln declared he had been unjustly treated, restored him to his rank and he was subsequently named brevet major-general.

His health was completely shattered by wounds and diseases incurred in service and his existence became one of unbroken suffering. In 1873 he published "Keel and Saddle," a retrospect of his stirring life. He was very widely read and wrote much for publication. He possessed considerable artistic talent, and a picture painted by him is a prominent object in the Church of the Assumption, Morristown. In 1862 he joined the Catholic church, in which he remained until his death. In politics he adhered to the old-time Democratic principles of his youth.

General Revere married Miss Rosanna Duncan Lamb, of Boston, who, with two of his five children, Paul and Augustus L. Revere, survives him, his death having occurred April 20, 1880. The Revere homestead in Morristown has been occupied by the mother and sons for about twenty years and it is one of the most interesting homes in all New Jersey. In the hall hangs a portrait of old Judge Rivoire, who lived in France over two hundred years ago, indicating the French Huguenot descent of the family. There are also portraits of Paul Revere, the Revolutionary hero, and his wife, and of General Revere, in military uniform. The house is also filled with curios from all parts of the globe, secured by General Revere in his travels. These include a rhinocerous-hide shield from the Malay islands; an old helmet supposed to have belonged to a follower of Cortez; a dagger used by the French actress, Rachel; the sword received from the governor-general of India; a Turkish cimeter presented to General Revere by Mehemet Ali, and a sabre presented by the sultan of Zanzibar; California bowie knives, pistols and war clubs, and commissions bearing the signatures of famous officials. The old

house was erected in 1807 and within its walls many distinguished men have been welcomed to Morristown, including General La Fayette.

Paul Revere, who is his father's successor as head of this household, was born in Morristown September 28, 1856, and acquired his literary education in the Morristown Classical School. He read law in the office of Hon. Staats S. Morris, of Newark, and ex-Governor Joseph D. Bedle, of Jersey City, and was a student in the Harvard Law School. In February, 1881, he was admitted to the bar and was actively engaged in practice in Newark until 1885, when the great demands made upon his time by other business interests forced him to put aside the law. He has been connected with some of the most important real-estate transactions of this city, is a director in the Morris County Savings Bank, the Morris County Mortgage & Realty Company and the Morristown Trust Company. He is also president of the Morristown Association for Public Improvement, and his wise counsel and able management in directing the affairs of these concerns have been important factors in the successes which have crowned the enterprises and which not only add to the prosperity of the stockholders, but advance the general welfare also. "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war," and many of these Mr. Revere has also won.

Twice has he served as a member of the common council of Morristown, from 1883 to 1885, and again from 1888 to 1890. In politics he is a stanch Democrat and has taken an active interest in political affairs since his boyhood. He has been a delegate to most of the Democratic conventions in the past eighteen years, has frequently served as chairman of such conventions and public meetings, has been president of the Morristown Democratic Club, and has been a member of the county board of election. His counsel carries great weight in the conventions of his party, and he is recognized as a prominent leader in Democratic circles. He supported Palmer and Buckner in 1896 and was chairman of the Morris county sound-money Democratic committee, and a member of the state committee. He has been "on the stump" in this part of New Jersey in almost every election since 1880, and is an interesting, entertaining, logical and forceful speaker.

Mr. Revere is also a valued member of several social and fraternal organizations. He belongs to the Sons of Veterans and served as captain of his camp, was one of the founders of the Sons of the American Revolution, was treasurer of the society in New Jersey, and was vice-president general of the

national society. He also belongs to the Washington Association of New Jersey, to the Aztec Club and the New York Reform Club, and is president of All Souls Hospital Association, the Morris County Golf Club, and filled the same office in connection with the Morris County Gun Club. He also belongs to the Morristown Club, the Morristown Field Club and other organizations, and his genial manner and courteous deportment make him a popular representative of these organizations. He has taken a very active interest in fire-department matters, and was three years foreman of the Morristown fire wardens. Every enterprise for the public good receives his commendation, and his liberal support to many beneficial movements has added to the progress and improvement of the city. In his religious connections he is a Catholic.

Mr. Revere is a gentleman of literary taste and scholarly habits, has read and studied extensively on the questions of great moment to the nation, and has written some very able articles on taxation, public improvement and municipal government. His life has been one of great activity in practical affairs and has been an important factor in promoting the best interests of his native city. He has that culture and refinement which only travel can bring, and in addition to his visits to many sections of his native land and Canada, he made a trip to Europe in 1887, there spending six months in visiting the many points of beauty and historic interest in England, France and Italy. He comes of a notable family, but is honored for his own sterling virtues and upright life, rather than for the heroic deeds of his ancestors.

GUY M. HINCHMAN.

Guy Maxwell Hinchman was born in Newtown, Tioga county (now Elmira, Chemung county), New York, on November 29, 1795. He was of English descent, his grandfather, Joseph Hinchman, having been a surgeon in the English navy during the hostilities with the French in 1757, and subsequently married Anna Griffing and settled on Long Island. Their children were: John, James, Nathaniel, William and Joseph. The last named was born in Jamaica, Long Island, on the 28th of August, 1762, and was the father of Guy M. Hinchman. Joseph Hinchman, Jr., when sixteen years of age, enlisted in the patriot army and was in a number of severe engagements. He also

suffered the privations and hardships attending the winter encampment at Morristown. When his term of enlistment expired he studied medicine with his uncle, Dr. James Hinchman, at Florida, Orange county, New York, and commenced to practice at Minnisink, in the same county. On the 20th of December, 1787, he married Zerviah Seely, a daughter of B. Seely, of Milford, on the Delaware. In 1788 he removed to the town of Chemung, in the county of Montgomery (afterward Tioga), New York, and in 1793 he changed his residence to Newtown (now Elmira) in the same county, having the distinction of being the first physician and surgeon to locate in that county. By a commission dated February 18, 1895, he was appointed, by Governor George Clinton, sheriff of the county of Tioga, which comprised within its limits the present counties of Tioga, Chemung, Broome and a portion of Chenango. On November 13, 1800, he was appiointed by Governor John Jay a commissioner to inspect and improve the road leading from Catskill Landing, in the county of Greene, to Catherinestown, Tioga county. Among Dr. Hinchman's warm personal friends was Guy Maxwell, after whom he named his second son, the subject of this review. Mr. Maxwell was a merchant and a prominent citizen of Tioga county. He originally settled there as a trader with the Seneca Indians, one of the tribes in the Iroquois confederacy. In consideration of his name he presented his namesake with one hundred acres of land at the head of the Seneca lake.

There were born to Dr. Hinchman and his wife six children, namely: Stella, Lesbia, Hiram, Guy M., Zerviah and Felix. Hiram and Zerviah died in infancy. Dr. Hinchman died on July 23, 1802, and his widow, Zerviah, was remarried, in 1807, to Isaac Baldwin, of Chemung, and died May 17, 1810.

In August, 1810, in compliance with the wishes of his mother, expressed shortly before her death, Guy M. Hinchman, in company with his uncle, Samuel S. Seely, started for New Jersey, traveling on horseback. A large part of the journey he made alone, his uncle parting company with him at Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania. The fifteen-year-old lad accomplished the distance between Wilkesbarre and Flanders, New Jersey, in less than two days, arriving at the residence of his uncle, William Hinchman, late in the afternoon of the second day, thus displaying early in life the same energy and determination that were his dominant characteristics in later years. After a rest of a few days he commenced his business career by taking the position

of junior clerk in the store of his uncle, James Hinchman, at Succasunna Plains, the senior clerks being William F. Kerr and Chilion F. DeCamp. He remained so employed until 1815, dividing his time between the store at Succasunna and a supply store at Brookland, at the outlet of Lake Hopatcong, where his uncle had a four-fire bloomery forge, and a grist and saw mill. At the close of the year 1814 he went to the Mount Pleasant mine, near Dover, and took charge of affairs, his uncle having a short time previously purchased the mine of Moses Tuttle for the sum of four thousand dollars, payable in monthly installments of iron ore. In the latter part of 1815 he purchased from his uncle and his cousin, John R. Hinchman, their interest in the mine property, by paying each of them nine hundred dollars, and obligating himself to pay to Moses Tuttle the balance due him, on the monthly installments of ore, as stipulated in their contract. This he subsequently did, and received from Moses Tuttle a title to the mine. He continued to operate the mine for seven years, and in the fall of 1822 he sold the property to Nathaniel Corwin for the sum of three thousand dollars. During this period Mr. Hinchman could mine as much ore in six months as he could dispose of during the entire year, notwithstanding the fact that the Mount Pleasant ore was considered equal, and by some superior, to that produced by the Dickerson mine at Succasunna. These two mines supplied all the demands for ores used in the bloomery forges of this section at that time. Money in those days was a scarce commodity in the community, and Mr. Hinchman received as pay for ores sold, bloomery iron, drawn into octagon bars under the forge hammer. In order to find a market for the iron thus obtained he was obliged to haul it by teams to Elizabethtown Point, for shipment to New York, where he converted it into merchandise or money, as his necessities demanded. The foregoing is interesting in view of the fact that within the last thirty years the demand for this ore has always been greater than the supply, occasioned in a great measure by its unequaled purity and richness. In recent years the output of this mine has reached forty-five thousand tons per annum, and has been sold for as much as ten dollars per ton. The mine has recently been worked out and abandoned.

In the spring of 1823 Mr. Hinchman removed with his family to New York, where he entered into partnership with William H. Hinchman in the wholesale grocery business, at No. 10 South street. He first resided in Stone street, then the heart of the city; but, his family increasing, it was

deemed best for the health of the young children to change his residence to the suburbs; so he removed to Broome street, a short distance from Broadway, which at that time was thought to be well in the country. In 1825 his partner died and he continued the business alone until 1834, when, his health having become impaired, he was compelled to relinquish his business and go to the country with his family. He spent the winter of 1835 at Longwood, with his brother-in-law, Chilion F. DeCamp. His health was so much improved by the bracing mountan air of that region that in the spring of that year, at the solicitation of Henry McFarlan, he accepted the management of the Dover Iron Works, owned by Blackwell & McFarlan, but at that time rented by Henry McFarlan, and subsequently purchased by him. Mr. Hinchman entered into his new position on May 5, 1835, and continued in the supervision of the works until July, 1869, when the iron business became depressed, and Mr. McFarlan, finding himself perfectly easy in his business affairs and having no obligations unmatured or outstanding, decided to close his business and dispose of his mills. These works were, for their day, quite extensive and had an enviable reputation for the quality of their products. They consisted of a puddling and rolling mill for the manufacture of refined iron; a rivet mill, where boiler rivets and brace-jaws were produced; and a steel furnace, where iron was converted into blister steel by the old process of carburizing iron bars by imbedding them in charcoal powder and exposing them to a temperature above redness. During the thirty-four years of his connection with the works, Mr. Hinchman became so closely identified with the business and his relations with Mr. McFarlan were so cordial and confidential that he conducted its affairs as if it had been in fact his own property.

On January 29, 1841, Mr. Hinchman was elected president of the Union Bank, of Dover, which office he held until 1866, when the tax on the issues of state banks became so onerous that it was deemed best by the stockholders to discontinue the business and place their capital in other channels of trade. This bank had the unique distinction of having its bills pass current in every state in the Union, which was at variance with the general run of state banks of the period, whose bills of issue would hardly pass current outside of their immediate vicinity, to say nothing of circulating in other states. The high esteem in which this bank was held arose from two causes, one being its excellent management and the other that its bills were redeemed in gold or its equivalent on presentation in New York at the bank-

ing house of Vermilye & Company, and the importing house of Phelps, Dodge & Company, the last named being large stockholders in the institution. The bills of the Union Bank had an exchange value which made them eagerly sought for by bankers and merchants throughout the country.

On the 16th of August, 1816, Mr. Hinchman was united in marriage to Miss Susan Grandin DeCamp, a daughter of Joseph and Jane (Tuttle) DeCamp, the latter a lineal descendant of the "Widow Ford, who came over in the Fortune," in November, 1621. Nine children were born to them, as follows: An infant, who died in childhood; Zerviah and Felix, who were born at Mount Pleasant; Augustus, James, Louisa, and Stella, in New York; and Sophronia and another infant (the latter dying shortly after birth), at Dover.

Mr. Hinchman died in the house in which he had resided since 1837, on the 13th of February, 1879, being then in his eighty-fourth year. At his request his former pastor, Dr. B. C. Megie, preached the funeral sermon, taking as his text Genesis xxv, 8: "He died in a good old age, an old man and full of years." He was buried in the family lot in Locust Hill cemetery, in Dover.

Mr. Hinchman was for many years the best known man in Dover, and one of its most prominent citizens, both in its business and social world. During the forty-four years of his residence here he saw it grow from a small hamlet into an incorporated city, and he was always actively interested in its progress and welfare. He was a man of strong character, positive in his tastes and resolute and fearless in the defence of his opinions, yet withal generous, frank and lovable. He possessed an artistic temperament, as was evinced by his love of flowers. For many years he had the most beautiful and carefully cultivated flower garden in this section of the country. He was also an adept with both the pen and the brush, and many examples of his artistic skill are still preserved which were executed by him after reaching the psalmist's limit of three-score years and ten. In personal appearance Mr. Hinchman was of short and sturdy build, of a florid complexion and possessing the ornate manners of the old-school gentleman of his day. During his youth and early manhood he engaged actively in all forms of athletic sports, in all of which he displayed great proficiency. His penchant, however, was the use of the rifle and fowling-piece, and his quickness, steady nerve and accurate eye placed him in the front rank of marksmen and wing

shots. He was wont to show, with pardonable pride, targets made by him with the rifle at the old "Thatched Cottage" garden in Jersey City, which were marvels of marksmanship. This famous shooting range was the Mecca of rifle-men living in the vicinity of New York, and he once had the honor to contest there for supremacy with Davy Crockett, of Kentucky fame. Crockett was handicapped by the use of a strange rifle and did not make the showing he might otherwise have done.

Originally, Mr. Hinchman was in politics a Whig, later becoming an ardent Republican, taking an active interest in national, state and municipal affairs, and always having the courage to express his convictions. He never held any political office. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and obiained his degrees from the lodge that held its meetings at Berkshire Valley.

Mr. Hinchman retained his mental and physical activity until the time of his death, which, in fact, resulted from a cold contracted by him while exercising a young horse under saddle during the inclement winter weather.

DAVID YOUNG.

[By Wilbur N. Hedges.]

The career of David Young, the American astronomer, is an example of modest merit obscured by circumstances, denied a well deserved fame and forgotten by the world; it shows the life of a man without pride or self-conceit and devoid of arrogant presumption, yet one whose brilliant attainments would have brought wealth and distinction to many another thus gifted in mind, but more self-seeking in disposition.

Worthy of being notable among the notables, he is to-day remembered by but few, and in the church yard at Hanover, marked by a small and simple stone, rests all that is mortal of him "who trod the earth with the step of a Newton, and explored the heavens with a Newton's mind." Newton's fame is world-wide, but David Young, though endowed with remarkable genius, lived and died in almost entire obscurity, lacking even the delayed earthly reward and appreciation which come to some great intellects when, after

death, their labors on earth are done and their souls pass from material and transitory environments into the realm of the spiritual and eternal.

David Young was born at Pine Brook, New Jersey, in the year 1781. The writer has no data concerning his ancestry, nor can anything definite be recorded of his youth, except that it is certain that most of his life was spent there, during which time he acquired a common-school education. Starting out in life, he left Pine Brook and located in Morris county, opening a store at the lower end of Rockaway Neck, in a place now called the Simmes estate. Having become married, meanwhile, his wife kept the store while he taught a private school until he removed to Hanover Neck, where most of the remainder of his life was spent and where all of his astronomical calculations were made. It is not known where or how he learned astronomy; his knowledge of this science must have been a natural gift or endowment; when questioned on this point, he always said he picked it up. If he did pick it up, it was a great achievement, for surely, few astronomers before his time picked up more.

His most important work was finding the variations in the rising and setting of the sun and moon. This, like his other calculations, was always done with the utmost facility and exactness, and while he viewed the movements of the celestial spheres and penetrated as far as mortals may into the mysteries of each planet, constellation and galaxy which emblazons the blue empyrean, his mathematical skill enabled him to correctly foretell all their changes, no matter how remote. Thus he communed with the stars and followed with familiar eye each glittering train upon its swinging orbit.

Mr. Young made calculations for almost all of continental Europe, while in this country the practical results of his labors were seen in the well known "Farmers' Almanac," a publication which he originated, and which for nearly three-quarters of a century has been a welcome annual visitor in the old homesteads of Morris county.

When "Millerism" was at its height some gentleman employed Mr. Young to calculate back to the time of the crucifixion of Christ and see if the wonderful event of the darkening of the earth, which then took place, was caused by any eclipse or a phenomenon. He did so, and declared that there was none whatever. At another time, some English astronomers who were puzzled over a difficult problem, came to the United States, and visited Mr. Young for the purpose of securing his aid in solving the same. Much to the

surprise of these foreign scientists, he reached a conclusion after a little figuring; when offered a pecuniary reward, he promptly declined pay for what he considered a very slight service.

David Young was a man of marked individuality; many peculiarities and odd sayings are credited to him. Referring to his numerous moves, he used to say that three moves were as good as a fire and that he had been burned out often, for he had lived in no less than four different houses while residing in the neighborhood of Hanover Neck. Another idea of his was that he never wanted to own but seven feet of land, just enough to bury him in; and he surely had his wish.

When engaged upon his calculations he would see no one nor allow any noise about the house that would disturb him in his absorbed and profound application to his work. One evening some mischievous boys placed a jack-o'-lantern on a post near his house to simulate the moon. When Mr. Young saw it he exclaimed: "Why, it isn't full moon to-night! I'll get my calculations and see." When the trick was discovered he threatened to thrash the boys soundly, though it is not probable that the serenity of his nature was much ruffled by the amusing incident. Another of his distinct peculiarities was that he had no use for the horse as a means of locomotion; where others would ride, he walked. Mr. Young visited New York city frequently, on business connected with his astronomical observations, always making the journey there and back on foot.

Mr. Young was quite an author, though but few of his writings survive; of these, perhaps the best known is a small volume called "The History of the Morristown Ghost," which relates in an interesting manner how a New England schoolmaster, assisted by an accomplice, imposed upon the superstitions of many of the worthy inhabitants of the locality. The book is entertaining and of value as a chronicle of a somewhat curious phase of Morris county history. Another work of his is a sermon entitled "The Illustrious Guest," and is marked by a lofty tone of thought, lucidity of theological reasoning and a spirit of deep and simple piety.

Mr. Young's manuscripts were examples of neatness and careful preparation, while his clear, plain style of penmanship reflected the original character of the man. His astronomical charts and the books containing his calculations, also showed marked evidence of methodical and systematic work.

It is to be regretted that no portrait of Mr. Young is obtainable; prob-

ably none ever existed. Little remains on earth to remind the world of his individuality, except the headstone in Hanover churchyard, which marks his grave and bears the following inscription:

IN MEMORY OF DAVID YOUNG, PHILOM.
Born Jan. 27, 1781.
Died Feb. 13, 1852.

On the reverse side of the stone is the following eulogy:

THE AMERICAN ASTRONOMER.

He lived like Newton mid yon stars of light;
He dies to see, with unobstructed sight,
The works of God in nature and in grace
And view his God and Savior, face to face.

Such was the life and death of this humble, yet truly great man. Living apart from the world, unmindful of its selfish strifes, untouched and uninfluenced by its ambitious schemes for wealth and power, he pursued the simple, even tenor of his way, following the course which the Creator destined for him, and passing quietly from earth when his work here was ended to await his eternal reward in a higher and more glorious sphere.

BRITTON D. EVANS, M. D.

Rising above the head of the masses there have always been a number of individuals distinguished beyond others, who by reason of their great ability and powerful individuality have always commanded the homage of their fellow men, and who have revealed to the world those two bright virtues of a lordly race,—perseverance in purpose and a spirit of conduct that never fails. Such a one is the gentleman whose name introduces this review. He has gained distinctive preferment in the medical profession and is a recognized leader in thought in action. He now stands at the head of the New Jersey State Hospital, at Morris Plains, and his efforts in advancing that institution have made it the peer of any of the class in the entire country.

There is no class of men to whom greater gratitude is due than to those self-sacrificing, noble-minded men whose life work has been the alleviation of the burden of suffering that rests upon the world, thus lengthening the

GUGELMAN PHOTO-GRAVURE CO

B. D. Evans

span of human existence. Their influence cannot be measured by any known standard; their helpfulness is as broad as the universe and their power goes hand in hand with the beneficent laws of nature that come from the source of life itself. Some one has said: "He serves God best who serves humanity most." The skilled physician, then, by the exercise of native talents and acquired ability, is not only performing a service for humanity, but is following in the footsteps of the teacher who said, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

Dr. Evans is one of the most conspicuous and honored representatives of the medical profession in New Jersey, and yet has not attained the prime of life. He was born in Caroline county, Maryland, in 1858, and is a son of Dr. Louis W. Evans, who was born in Ohio, during a temporary residence of his parents in that state. His father, Colonel Britton Evans, had been sent there on a government commission. He was a direct descendant of Christmas Evans, the eminent Welsh divine. A gentleman of fine military attainments, he was commissioned lieutenant of artillery in the war of 1812 and served under General Harrison, taking an active part in the battle in which Colonel Johnson, afterward vice-president of the United States, is said to have killed the chief Tecumseh, and also in the battle of River Raisin, where he distinguished himself for bravery. He took part in the war with Mexico, the Florida war, and at the time of his death was organizing a company to go to Greece to help her in her struggle for independence, against Turkey. His original commission, signed by Presidents Monroe and Madison, and also the original credentials which enabled him to organize a company in aid of the Greeks, are in possession of his grandson, Dr. Evans, of Morris Plains.

The most active part of his life was spent in or near Philadelphia, but he owned summer residences in the lower counties of New Jersey, where his family spent much time and made many warm and devoted friends. He had five sons and four daughters, and three of his sons were physicians.

The second son, Dr. Louis Evans, father of our subject, was a graduate of two of the medical schools of Philadelphia and practiced for many years in that city. He was twice married, his first union being with Miss Patton, of Philadelphia. After her death he removed to Maryland, where he married Miss L. Boone, a direct descendant of Daniel Boone, the celebrated Kentucky pioneer. Their eldest child, born October 1, 1858, was christened

Britton Duroc Evans. Under the parental roof he was reared and in Maryland acquired an academic education which served as an excellent foundation upon which to base his professional knowledge. Determining to make the practice of medicine his life work, he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, where he was graduated in the class of 1885. His success in his chosen calling was marked and immediate. He first located in Millington, Kent county, Maryland, and after two years was appointed upon the staff of surgeons of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Without solicitation on his part, he was called to the position of assistant medical superintendent of the Maryland Hospital for the Insane, in which capacity he served for nearly five years. He then resigned, in order to accept the medical superintendency of the Maryland Institution for the Feeble Minded, and after a very short period he was offered the position of medical director of the New Jersey State Hospital, at Morris Plains. He had made no application for this position; it came as the spontaneous recognition of his superior ability and a desire to procure excellent service for the institution. His efficiency in other hospitals had gained him a reputation which had extended far and wide, and he was selected as the most capable man that could be chosen for the large hospital near Morristown.

On the 1st of June, 1892, Dr. Evans entered upon his duties, and for more than five years has remained in charge, during which time he has raised the standard of the institution until it ranks with the best in the country. The patients are the insane of New Jersey, and as a specialist in this line Dr. Evans has gained great eminence. He has studied closely, thought deeply and carried his investigation far and wide into the realms of medical science, thus becoming cognizant of many valuable truths hitherto unknown to the profession, the practical utility of which he has demonstrated in successful practice. Among the distinguishing feature of his administration at Morris Plains is the reduction of the use of mechanical restraints among the patients, and the number of patients now under such restraint is less than one per cent. Outdoor amusements have been established on a broader plane and have become a potent factor in the treatment of the insane. A pathological laboratory has also been organized under the direction of Dr. Evans and is now second to none in the world. He also established a training school for nurses, which has proved an important factor. He became convinced that the ill in the hospital needed the attention of a higher grade of nurses and a

more intelligent service than he was able to command, unless some means should be established which would give his nurses and attendants a thorough course of training. After carefully investigating the matter and giving it due consideration, in the early part of 1894, he presented the subject to the board of managers for their approval and support, which was obtained, and in the following autumn classes were organized and a course of lectures arranged, whereby the nurses could be instructed and thus better qualified for the important work which is given to their charge. This meant additional work for Dr. Evans and his staff, but it was needed, and he did not stop at the personal sacrifice that it would require. The institution is already reaping the benefit of the system. The course of training necessary to graduation in this school is two years, and fifty-two have thus far received diplomas, of which number forty-eight are still at their posts, rendering to the hospital a service noble and commendable.

Dr. Evans was also instrumental in causing the removal of some high board fences which shut out the sunlight and also cut off the public view, making it possible for the nurses to neglect their charges, leaving them sometimes untidy in dress, and oftentimes leaving them to their own devices, which is often injurious to a disordered mind, which should be occupied by healthful, bright thoughts. The Doctor did away with these abuses by the removal of the fences, and thus brought about a more careful supervision by the nurses. The medical library of the hospital also received his attention and has been greatly improved; in fact, advancement and beneficial progress have marked every department of the institution.

Dr. Evans has won an enviable reputation as an expert on insanity and his ability on its medico-legal aspect has for years been recognized by the legal fraternity of this and other states. He has been employed on numerous important trials in New Jersey and New York since his connection with the state hospital at Morris Plains, in all of which his work gave evidence of a thorough knowledge of his subject and justly made for him a place among the first in this speciality. His contributions to the medical literature of the world on nervous and mental diseases have been numerous and valuable. He is a member of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of the state of Maryland, one of the oldest and most prominent medical organizations in that state, including in its membership the most honored scientific men of the Johns Hopkins University, College of Physicians and Surgeons, University

of Maryland and most of the leading private practitioners of the state. He belongs to the American Medical Association, the Medical Society of New Jersey, the Medico-Legal Society of New York, the American Medico-Psychological Association, the National Society for the Study and Care of Epileptics or Insane, the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, is ex-president of the Morris County Medical Society and an honorary member of the Temperance Reform League of Boston, a society organized for the scientific study and cure of inebriety.

Of various benevolent and social organizations Dr. Evans is also a member. He is a Royal Arch and Knight Templar Mason, a Noble of the Mystic Shrine and is past sachem of the Improved Order of Red Men and a member of the Royal Arcanum. In politics he is thoroughly conservative, believing in good government and in advocating the candidates who will labor most earnestly for that end. He never allows political or religious preferences to bias him in the selection of a member of the hospital corps of physicians or attendants.

In 1889 the Doctor was united in marriage to Miss Addie E. Dill, a native of Maryland, but at that time a resident of Wilmington, Delaware. They now have two daughters and a son. Mrs. Evans is a daughter of a Methodist minister and she and her husband are members of the Methodist church. Outside of his office, as well as in, the Doctor is found to be a man of pleasing personality and many social graces, of kindly generous nature and superior mental endowments, and his many agreeable traits of character have won him a host of warm and admiring friends. His life work is one of immeasurable usefulness and his labors have made him worthy to be numbered among the benefactors of the race.

ENOCH HAMMONDS.

Mr. Hammonds, who has for several years been conspicuously identified with the business and financial interests of Boonton, is a native of England, having been born in Staffordshire, on the 30th of August, 1828, a son of Thomas and Mary (Wedge) Hammonds, and a grandson of John Hammonds. The father was born in Staffordshire, in 1803, and learned the trade of an iron puddler, which he followed in his native land until 1830, when he was

sent for by the Boonton Iron Works, the owners of which desired his assistance. Upon his arrival in Boonton he found the town to consist of but four houses, only one of which was completed, and in 1831 he sent for his family and they were therefore among the earliest settlers of the town. Mr. Hammonds continued in the employ of the iron works until his death, which occurred in 1859, and was survived by his wife until 1896, when she, too, passed away, after attaining her eighty-seventh year. She united with the Presbyterian church in 1843 and remained a consistent member thereof until her demise. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hammonds: Enoch; Thomas; Samuel; Mary, who married Joseph Fitzpatrick; Joseph, who died in 1867; Benjamin, who died in 1897; Philip; Sarah, who became the wife of Thomas F. Rickets, of Keokuk, Iowa; and William, who died when twenty-five years old.

Enoch Hammonds was brought to Boonton by his mother when he was but three years old, crossing the ocean on the packet ship St. George, and landing at New York on the 19th of May, 1831. In the public schools of his adopted town Mr. Hammonds received but a limited education, and at an early age entered the Boonton Iron Works, where he learned the trade of a heater, and continued as such for nearly thirty years, when he was promoted to the superintendency of the heating department, retaining that position for the ensuing ten years, when, in 1876, the mill closed down and our subject was compelled to find other employment. In 1879 he was elected tax-collector of Boonton township and served in that capacity for ten years, at the end of that time declining further re-election. He then embarked in the real-estate and fire-insurance business, in which he has since continued with a pronounced degree of success. He has been connected with various enterprises of public interest, is a charter member and a director of the Boonton National Bank, and he was the principal promoter of the Greenwood Cemetery Company, of which he is president, superintendent and director. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in his political faith he is a stanch Republican.

Mr. Hammonds' first marriage was consummated in 1852, when he was united to Miss Caroline Sutton, of Brooklyn, New York, who died in 1875, leaving the following children: Fannie Louise, who married Alfred J. Spencer, of Brooklyn; Caroline Augusta, now Mrs. Frank Coe, of Boonton; and Frank, the assistant cashier of Greenwich Bank, New York, who mar-

ried Miss Josie Bowers, of Parsippany, New Jersey. In 1877 Mr. Hammonds was united in marriage to Miss Harriet Coe, a daughter of Alfred Coe, of Boonton. Mr. Hammonds is a devout adherent of the Presbyterian church, in which he has served as a trustee and elder for nearly fifty years. He was one of the charter members of the Boonton Building & Loan Association, and served for a number of years as its vice-president and as chairman of the appraisement committee.

EDMUND K. BROWN.

This worthy citizen of Madison was born in Ossipee, Carroll county, New Hampshire, on the 15th of April, 1864, descending from one of the pioneer families of the state. It was in 1785 that three brothers—Jacob, Captain Moses, and Benjamin Brown—removed from Wenham, Massachusetts, to Wolfborough, New Hampshire, which place later became known as Brown's Ridge. During the war of the Revolution Captain Moses Brown was captured, together with the ship he commanded, and taken to Halifax, Nova Scotia, the vessel being confiscated to the crown. After remaining in that country for a long time he was liberated and also received indemnity for his ship. He married Lydia Kimball, belonging to a member of a prominent Massachusetts family of that name, who emigrated from old England to New England, in the ship Elizabeth, in April, 1734.

The father of our subject, Edmund Kimball Brown, Sr., was born February 29, 1826, and on the 14th of July, 1862, married Abby K. Ayers. He followed farming as a life work until after the inauguration of the Civil war, when he entered his country's service, in April, 1861, as a member of Company B, First Regiment of New Hampshire Volunteers. With that command he served throughout the war and participated in a number of engagements. Near the close of the struggle he was taken ill with typhoid fever and sent to Fort Auger Hospital, Virginia, where he died July 13, 1865. His wife survived him about seven years and managed the farm until her death, which occurred October 26, 1872.

Edmund Kimball Brown, whose name introduces the initial paragraph of this sketch, was an only son, and acquired his literary education in the schools of his native town, being a graduate of the high school there. He

afterward pursued a business course in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, of Boston, Massachusetts, and during the summer vacation received an appointment as rodman in an engineering party of the park department of that city and was employed in the laying out and construction of Franklin park and the Arnold Arboretum. Finding this work congenial, he decided to make civil engineering his profession, and for five years he remained in the employ of the city government of Boston, during which time he devoted his evenings to study in the Boston Evening School of Engineering. In April, 1891, through the recommendation of Frederick Law Olmsted, he received the appointment of engineer on the estate of H. McK. Twombly, at Madison, New Jersey, where he was employed in carrying out the landscape designs of the Olmsteds, and in drainage and the building of roads.

In the spring of 1893 Mr. Brown decided to make Madison his home and opened an engineering office in the Masonic building. He obtained the contract to make a complete survey of the borough and to furnish an atlas of the same, which he completed in the year 1894. During the same year he published a property map showing the property owners of the town, which map gained a wide circulation. At the beginning of the work of improving the roads in Morris county, he was appointed assistant county engineer, and had charge of the road-making in Chatham township. His duties as a civil engineer are not confined to Madison and vicinity, he having been largely and successfully engaged in laying out estates in the state of New York, as well as near his home. On the death of F. E. Day, January 21, 1894, he was appointed to the position—then left vacant—of borough clerk and manager of the light and water plant. He was unanimously chosen by the council to that position, which he acceptably filled until the press of other duties forced his resignation, in December, 1894. During his administration the water mains were increased and a duplicate Dean pump put in, so that the water-works now have a capacity of one million gallons daily.

In April, 1898, Mr. Brown received the appointment of commissioner of deeds for the state of New Jersey by the governor, and in that office is called upon to execute deeds for real estate, an important factor in his line of work.

Civil engineers and surveyors are not infallible, but the results obtained by the employment of the best obtainable skill in their line are as nearly absolutely certain as anything can be, and proof of this may be found in the

record made by Edmund K. Brown since he came to Madison, which indicates the estimate placed upon him and his work by those who know him well.

ALFRED MILLS.

Mr. Mills was born at Morristown, Morris county, New Jersey, on the 24th day of July, in the year 1827. He is the son of Lewis and Sarah Este Mills. He prepared for college at the Morristown Academy, and in 1844 entered Yale, where he graduated, with high honor, in 1847. At that time Edward W. Whelpley, Esq., afterward well known as Chief Justice Whelpley, was practicing law at Morristown.

Mr. Mills entered Mr. Whelpley's office as a student, and after a clerkship of three years was licensed as an attorney, in 1851, taking his counselor's license in 1854. On receiving his license in 1851, Mr. Mills was invited to become a member (as a junior partner) of one of the most prominent legal firms in the county. Family reasons prevented his acceptance of this very tempting offer, and he remained at Morristown. While Mr. Mills practice is large and in some respects laborious, it is independent in this,—that he selects his cases. Ordinary legal questions that are presented during the week are supplemented on Sundays and in vacations by those found in that greatest of all law-books, the New Testament. Several editions of the Greek text and the works of accomplished scholars assist in this engrossing study.

In 1857 he married Katharine Elmer, daughter of Judge Aaron Coe. She died in 1886. Mr. Mills has four children.

COE FINCH.

Mr. Finch, who is editor of the Pequannock Valley Argus, published at Butler, was born in Finchville, in the township of Mount Hope, Orange county, New York, December 14, 1832, his parents being Coe and Mary A. (Ketcham) Finch. The former was born in Orange county about 1805, and was a son of Judge James Finch, who also was a native of the same county and by occupation a farmer. At one time he served as judge of the

Alfred Mills

county court. He married Sarah Tooker, and they became the parents of eight children, Coe Finch, father of our subject, being the eldest of five sons. For many years he engaged in hotel-keeping in Newburg, New York, and died in that city in 1832. His wife, who was a daughter of Joseph Ketcham, was married a second time, becoming the wife of Gilbert Moore.

Mr. Finch, whose name begins this review, obtained his elementary education in the common schools and later spent one year in study in Wallkill Academy, in Middletown. When fourteen years of age he started out in life for himself, going to Newton, New Jersey, where he entered the employ of Victor M. Drake, publisher of the New Jersey Herald. On his return to Middletown, some years later, he entered the office of the Tri-States Union, at Port Jervis, as a compositor, and later filled a similar position in connection with the Orange County News, published in Middletown. This was the only paper there, and on the same he was the only compositor. Some time later he purchased the job department of the Middletown Mercury, a paper on which he had also worked, aiding in getting out its first edition. For a number of years he successfully conducted the job office, and later purchased an interest in the Mercury, consolidating the same with his job department, after which the business was conducted under the firm name of Thompson & Finch. His connection therewith was severed when he sold his interest to the present proprietor, C. Macardell.

After making a trip through the south and west, and spending one year in travel, including a six-months residence in Canton, Ohio, he located in Easton, Pennsylvania, and purchased an interest in a job office, which he sold four years later. He next went to Portland, Pennsylvania, where he purchased the Portland Enterprise, which he published for nine years, when he sold the plant to W. R. Grubb, in 1888, and came to Butler. Here he purchased the Pequannock Valley Argus, which was not at the time in a very flourishing condition, but he infused new life into the enterprise and has made this one of the leading journals in his part of the county. It is published as an independent paper, devoted to all the general news, national and local, and is found as the ready and earnest champion of all movements for the public good. It is a neat and well edited sheet and is now enjoying a liberal patronage.

Mr. Finch was married in Middletown, New York, in January, 1859, to Margaret J. Van Horn, a daughter of Richard and Sarah Van Horn. His

wife died in 1872, and in 1873 he married her sister, Cornelia Van Horn. His children born of the first marriage are Theodore S., who is associated with his father in business, and Sadie G., who is likewise in the office of the Argus. Marjorie is the only child of the second marriage.

Mr. Finch is a member of the Royal Arcanum. He has never been active in politics, and the only office he has ever held is that of chief burgess of Portland, Pennsylvania.

THOMAS BAKER.

As conducting a representative real-estate and loan enterprise, Mr. Baker has been prominently identified with the business interests of Dover and has added materially to the upbuilding and improvement of the city. He was born, in 1865, on the old homestead of the Bakers, in Rockaway township, Morris county, the place being now included within the village limits of Port Oram. He is the youngest son of William Hedges and Clarissa (Dell) Baker, whose marriage was celebrated on the 15th of June, 1848. The father was born in January, 1806, and was a representative of one of the old and honored families of New Jersey.

Thomas Baker was reared on the old homestead, where he early became familiar with all the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist, and in the Valley school and Mount Pleasant Academy he acquired his education, putting aside his text-books at the age of seventeen years in order to enter upon his business career. He accepted a clerkship in the store of his brother, W. H. Baker, with whom he remained three years, after which he returned to the farm, following agricultural pursuits continuously until 1894. In that year he took up his residence in Dover and bought out the real-estate and insurance business of H. L. Dunham. He has platted a part of his land and sold a number of lots, while on others he has erected dwellings which he rents, thus adding largely to his income. He also does a large insurance business, and his enterprise, energy, sound judgment and good management are bringing to him a success which he well deserves. At the same time his business interests add materially to the welfare of the town, advance its improvement and its growth, and as a result he is accounted one of the valued citizens of the community.

GEORGE RICHARDS.

In April, 1893, Mr. Baker was united in marriage to Miss Hester Hilferty, of Port Jervis, New York, and of their union has been born one son William, Hedges, and a daughter, Florence D. In 1896 Mr. Baker erected a palatial residence, which is situated on the hill and commands a magnificent view of Dover and the surrounding country. It is supplied with all modern improvements and adorned with all that a refined taste could suggest and wealth procure. The Bakers at one time owned more than fifteen hundred acres of land in this vicinity, portions of which have since been sold. Mr. Baker of this review deals in mining property as well as other realty, and few men in this section of the state are better informed on property values than he. He has made a close study of his business and his capable management has advanced him far on the road to success.

While he has never taken an active part in public affairs, he has always been deeply interested in the measures for the public good and to them has been a liberal contributor. By reason of his large success, his unblemished character, his just and liberal life and the universal esteem which he here enjoys, Mr. Baker might, without invidious distinction, be called one of the foremost citizens of Morris county.

HON. GEORGE RICHARDS.

To attain distinction in a certain line of enterprise argues the possession of those qualities which invariably imply a constant progress toward that success which distinguishes the goal of every man's ambition and urges him to seek the highest altitude of human endeavor. It is, therefore, a matter of particular gratification when one has not only achieved renown in a single branch of industry, but has acquired prominence in various lines of business necessitating the expansion of more than an ordinary amount of intellectual force and executive ability. In this connection it is peculiarly appropriate to introduce the name of Hon. George Richards, who stands conspicuously identified with the commercial and financial interests of Dover.

Hon. George Richards, banker, railroad president, mine operator, manufacturer and merchant, was born in Pottsville, Pennsylvania, in 1833, and is a son of Henry Richards, a mine operator of that city. He received a common-school education and, being at an early age thrown upon his own

resources, his eighteenth year found him employed in an iron mine at Hurdtown, New Jersey, operated by the Glendon Iron Company, which had extensive interests throughout northern New Jersey, as well as in Pennsylvania. It was at the Hurdtown mine that Mr. Richards laid the foundation for that practical knowledge which characterized his subsequent endeavors, and it was not long before his close attention to the duties assigned to him received recognition at the hands of his employers, the logical result of which was his promotion from weighmaster to shift boss. This was at that time considered a position of great importance, yet it fell far short of the measure of young Richards' capacity, and his promotion to the office of superintendent, in 1853, before he had reached his majority, was a fitting acknowledgment of the remarkable industry, energy and ability displayed by him in the brief time he had been in the company's employ.

Not long after becoming superintendent Mr. Richards was made manager of all the Glendon Iron Company's mining interests in New Jersey, filling that position for upwards of forty years. But even the duties of this latter post, important as they were, were performed by him with perfect ease, and from time to time, as opportunity offered, he identified himself with other ventures, or, to be more exact, other ventures were originated by him, as, for example, when machinery was needed in the operation of the mines, Mr. Richards established a company to build it, and the Morris County Machine & Iron Company sprang into existence with Mr. Richards as president; lumber was required, and the Dover Lumber Company was formed, Mr. Richards being made its president. With this spirit of expansion dominating him it was but a step to organize the Dover Iron Company, to work up, in part, the product of the mines under his superintendency; to organize various branch railroads for the transportation of ores, etc.; to organize a bank, which institution the multiplication of mining, manufacturing and mercantile institutions made necessary; until finally Mr. Richards' interests became diversified to an almost incredible degree, as will be seen by a perusal of the following array of posts of usefulness of which he was simultaneously the incumbent: President of the Dover Iron Company; the Dover & Rockaway Railroad Company; the Morris County Machine & Iron Company; the Ogden Mine Railroad Company; the Hibernia Mine Railroad Company; the Hibernia Underground Railroad Company; the National Union Bank; the Dover Lumber Company; the Dover Printing Company; and the George Richards

Company, controlling four of the largest stores in Dover. He is a director in the following: Delaware & Bound Brook Railroad Company; East Tennessee & Western North Carolina Railroad Company; Cranberry Iron & Coal Company; Chester Iron Company; Ross & Baker Silk Mill, at Port Oram; the American Sheet Iron Company; and Lincoln Lithia Water Company, of North Carolina. These varied interests made Mr. Richards the most prominent man identified with iron and other industries in northern New Jersey, and recognition of another kind followed as a matter of course.

In 1871 Mr. Richards was appointed state director of the united railroads of New Jersey, his office being to supervise the vast trust funds of the state invested in those securities. During his term of office the important question of the lease of these roads to the Pennsylvania Railroad arose, and Mr. Richards' position in the controversy, as state director, though at first decided adversely by Chancellor Zabriskie, was subsequently approved by the court of appeals. The point taken by him was that under a somewhat blind act of the legislature, passed, however, for the purpose, it was not lawful for the old companies to make the lease. The final decision rendered further legislation necessary. Mr. Richards labored earnestly against the efforts of the monopoly and its adherents, and not only compassed their defeat, but went much further, and the general railroad law now on the statute books, one of the most beneficent laws ever enacted by the New Jersey legislature, stands as a monument to the unremitting aggressiveness and excellent generalship displayed by Mr. Richards in the great fight of the people against that erstwhile dominant monopoly, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Mr. Richards' political affiliations are strongly with the Republican party, and he is the member of the Republican state committee from Morris county. In 1872 he was appointed master in chancery by Chancellor Abraham Zabriskie; in 1873, he was made notary public by Governor Joel Parker, and in 1891 Governor Leon Abbett appointed him a member of the board of managers of the state lunatic asylums, and, although he was the only Republican on the board, his colleagues accorded to him the honor of being elected vice-president of the body. In 1894 the board was legislated out of office for the purpose of instituting a non-partisan organization, and Mr. Richards was the only member of the old board who was honored with re-appointment by Governor Werts, officiating under the new regime as president. He was appointed a member of the state board of geological survey, he is a life mem-

ber of the Washington Association, of Morristown, and his interest in agricultural matters led him to become a member of the State Agricultural Society.

The marriage of Mr. Richards was solemnized in 1860, when he was united in matrimony to Miss Elizabeth Ann McCarty, of Morris county, and they have one son, George Richards, Jr., who is connected with one of his father's numerous mercantile enterprises. Mr. and Mrs. Richards resides in a beautiful mansion in Dover, situated on a farm of one hundred and twenty-five acres, in the cultivation of which Mr. Richards finds unlimited pleasure. His charming and cultured wife presides over the domestic arrangements with infinite grace and entertains with cordial hospitality their many friends.

WILLIAM T. BROWN.

Mr. Brown has been identified with the interests of Morris county since November, 1882, and is now numbered among the leading merchants of Madison. He was born in Monmouth county, New Jersey, on the 10th of November, 1858, and is a son of William W. and Lydia A. (Thompson) Brown, both of whom were natives of Monmouth county. The paternal grandfather was William W. Brown, and he was probably of English lineage.

During the greater part of his boyhood and youth our subject was being fitted for life's practical duties by good educational training. He was for some time a student in Stephensdale Institute, where he was graduated in the spring of 1876. He entered upon his business career as a salesman in a dry-goods store, where he remained for one year and then engaged in the drug business. He came to Madison in June, 1880, and entered the employ of Henry W. Harman, for whom he clerked for a year, after which he went to Staten Island, where he engaged in the drug business for a year. In 1882 he purchased his drug store in Madison and has since carried on operations here. He has a well appointed store, equipped with everything found in a first-class establishment of the kind, and the excellent line of goods which he carries, combined with his honorable dealing and courtesy to his customers, has secured him a liberal patronage.

On the 16th of November, 1881, Mr. Brown was united in marriage to Miss Emma L. Bergin, a native of New Jersey, and they have two children,

Willie C. and Arthur B. They hold membership in the Presbyterian church and are well known people of the community, whose circle of friends is extensive. Mr. Brown has been honored with public office, and in the prompt and faithful discharge of his duties has gained the commendation of all concerned. He was a member of the board of health and during President Harrison's administration was appointed postmaster at Madison, which position he filled for four years. He is a member of the state board of pharmacy and is serving as its treasurer. He belongs to Madison Lodge, No. 93, A. F. & A. M., and to New Jersey Council, Royal Arcanum, and in his political associations is a stalwart Republican. His success in the business world has been achieved entirely through his own efforts, and his enterprise and energy have been the factors which have led to his prosperity.

JAMES E. BURNET.

It is to the successful conduct of enterprising business interests that a community owes its prosperity and progress, and through the avenue of his mercantile affairs James E. Burnet has contributed not a little to the substantial growth and development of Madison, where he is now conducting a hardware store. He is one of the leading young business men of the town, and was born in this place, May 4, 1872, his parents being Henry and Emogene (Clark) Burnet. The former was likewise a native of Madison and belonged to one of the older families of the county. Of Norman origin, the Burnets emigrated to America from Yorkshire, England, Thomas Burnet probably being the original ancestor of all the representatives of the name in this county. A settlement was made on Long Island and Aaron Burnet afterward removed from Long Island to New York. He established a home at what was then known as Burnet Station, now Madison, and there spent his remaining days, his death occurring in 1755, in his one hundredth year. Mathias Burnet, the great-great-grandfather of our subject, was born in Whippany, New Jersey, and passed away October 17, 1783, at the age of sixty years. His son, Mathias, born in Whippany, in 1749, married Phoebe Brookfield, daughter of Job Brookfield of the Laontaka valley. She was born May 17, 1750, and died December 10, 1828.

Mathias L. Burnet, the grandfather of our subject, was one of a large family and was born in Whippany, Morris county, April 13, 1798. He married Nancy Cook, a native of Madison, born in 1799, and a daughter of Benjamin Cook, whose father, Ellis Cook, came from Southampton, Long Island, and was among the pioneer settlers of Morris county, where he had extensive real-estate holdings. In early life Mathias L. Burnet learned the wheelwright's trade, which he followed in connection with farming. He took an active interest in the educational advancement of the community and in the work of the Presbyterian church, to which he and his wife belonged. He was also a member of the Masonic fraternity. He died in 1882, aged ninety-two years, and his wife's death occurred April 13, 1869. They were the parents of three children: Henry R., father of our subject; Benjamin W., of Madison; and James Edgar, who died of yellow fever, in 1862, while in the government employ, on the United States ship Rhode Island.

Henry Burnet was reared and educated in Madison and became a gold-refiner. For many years he followed that business in New York city and won a gratifying competence. Later he retired to a farm at Madison, where he spent his declining days, his death occurring in 1888. He was well known throughout Morris county, and was a valued and enterprising citizen who gave his support to all measures for the public good. In politics he was a Democrat, but never sought office, preferring to devote his time and energies to his business interests. Mrs. Burnet, who is a native of Utica, New York, still survives her husband and makes her home in Morris county. By her marriage she became the mother of two children: James E. and Mabel H. The latter is the wife of William H. Apgar, of Madison, and erected the Burnet block, which is one of the finest business blocks in the town.

The son, James E. Burnet, has spent his entire life in Madison, so that the place is endeared to him from the associations of his youth as well as those of mature manhood. One of the first business ventures in which he engaged was the taking of contracts for constructing and grading roads. The capable management which marked his undertakings made him very successful, and he carried on operations along that line for a number of years. In 1897 he opened a hardware store in the Burnet block—the largest store of the kind in Madison—and is now doing a good business. His honorable business methods and his earnest desire to please the public have secured to him a liberal patronage. In his political affiliations he is a Republican and takes

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Alfred Elmer Mills

an active interest in local matters, political and otherwise, withholding his co-operation from no movement which he believes will prove of public benefit.

ALFRED ELMER MILLS.

This successful attorney of Morristown was born July 22, 1858, in this city, where he has always resided, and is the son of Alfred Mills and Katharine Elmer, his wife. He received his preparatory education at Trinity School at Tivoli-on-the-Hudson, and was graduated with honors at Princeton College, receiving the degree of A. B. in 1882 and that of A. M. in the course of 1885. He read law under the instructions of his father, at Morristown, with whom he has been associated in practice since his admission to the bar. He was admitted as an attorney at the June (1886) term of the supreme court, and became a counselor at the corresponding term of 1889. Mr. Mills is one of the ablest and most prominent of the younger members of the Morris county bar, and in a number of important cases has distinguished himself as a shrewd and talented lawyer. In 1892-94 he was corporation counsel of Morristown, and is now (1898) prosecutor of the pleas of the state in Morris county. He is also an active member of the Washington Association of New Jersey, of which he is treasurer.

JOHN ALBRIGHT, M. D.

During the greater part of his long and useful life Dr. Albright resided in Madison, his native city. He was born in the year 1816 and passed his earlier years as a clerk in his father's store, which stood near the site of the old Session house recently demolished; but preferring professional to commercial life, he went to New York when a young man and entered upon the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. Parker, a physician of extensive practice and wide repute. Later he returned to Madison, where he was associated in practice with Dr. Green, a physician of pronounced ability then living in Madison.

In his chosen calling Dr. Albright met with good success. In 1836, at

the solicitation of John I. Blair, he went to Blairstown, Warren county, where he practiced his profession with diligence until 1855, when failing health compelled him to put aside the arduous duties which were so taxing his strength. He prospered in his profession, and continually gained advancement therein, for he studied closely and made marked improvement. His skill was therefore rewarded by a liberal patronage, and he was doing a very extensive business when forced by ill health to retire. Returning then to Madison, he continued to make his home there until called to his final rest. In 1855 he resumed mercantile efforts in New York, where he carried on business for twenty years, first in connection with the firm of Charles Durrent & Company, while later he was with Chapman, Lyon & Smith, a large jobbing and commission house.

In 1840, while practicing medicine in Blairstown, Dr. Albright was united in marriage to Miss Nancy Lock Simpson, a relative of General U. S. Grant. They traveled life's journey together for nearly fifty-eight years, sharing the joys and sorrows, the adversity and prosperity which checker the careers of all. His affection for his family was one of the most marked traits of his character. It seemed that he could not do too much for his wife and children, and he counted no personal sacrifice too great if it would enhance their welfare or happiness. The death of his only daughter, in 1895, was the greatest sorrow of his life, and he never recovered from the blow, which left him in poor health. He had two sons, Mayor James P. Albright and R. C., who was formerly postmaster of Madison.

Dr. Albright was a man of scholarly tastes and studious habits and after his retirement from business he found his greatest pleasure in his library, which contained all the standard works of ancient and modern times. He was familiar with all, and his favorite authors were to him as dear friends. His broad literary culture made him a very companionable gentleman to the intellectual portion of the community, and he found great delight in social intercourse with men of strong mental caliber. The integrity of his heart, the purity of his life and the wide scope of his attainments were acknowledged by all with whom he came in contact. Active duty, charity, truth and a sincere love for his fellow men were among his marked characteristics and won him the highest regard. He died April 2, 1898, in the eighty-second year of his age, and thus a long, useful and honorable career was ended, but his memory remains as a blessed benediction to all who knew him.

D. W. TUNIS.

Daniel W. Tunis, of Passaic township, represents a family whose connection with Morris county covers more than a century. In 1792, when the new American republic was passing through the first stages of existence, Daniel Tunis purchased a farm within the borders of Morris county, and in the manner of that early period tilled the soil and developed his property. He was born in Middletown, Monmouth county, New Jersey, July 15, 1767, removed to Morris county as stated, and in 1793 married Phœbe Lindsley, a native of this county and a daughter of Captain John Lindsley. They began their domestic life on the farm which the husband had previously purchased and they there spent their remaining days, Mr. Tunis passing away September 18, 1847, while the death of his wife occurred April 15, 1833. He was a tanner by trade, although he engaged in agricultural pursuits for many years. A prominent and influential citizen, he served as captain of the militia in an early day and gave his political support to the Democratic party. His family numbered the following children: Elizabeth, Sarah, John, Hannah, Julia, Lindsley, Mary A., Silas D., Emily L., Harriet M. and Vincent B.

Silas D. Tunis, father of our subject, was born in Morris county, December 28, 1808, and died in 1890. He was married April 5, 1837, to Ellen Baily, who was born February 2, 1820, and was a daughter of Benjamin and Hannah (Bennett) Baily, who lived and died in Newtown, Long Island. The parents of our subject were married in Brooklyn, where the father was then living, but after a short time removed to the farm. He was a mason by trade and carried on that pursuit in connection with the tilling of the soil. His wife died March 25, 1856. Both were members of the Presbyterian church and enjoyed the warm regard of many friends. In their family were six children, as follows: Daniel W., born January 2, 1838; Jane A., who was born January 30, 1840, and died March 15, 1871; John B., who was born February 18, 1842, and died February 26, 1847; Harriet M., who was born February 21, 1846, became the wife of David Bockover and died April 3, 1875; Emma A., who was born July 11, 1849, died February 25, 1890; Stanley D., who was born October 20, 1851, is a commercial traveler, living in New York city.

D. W. Tunis, whose name introduces this article, was reared in Passaic

township and after attending the public schools of the neighborhood entered the Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York, where he pursued a course of study in the winter of 1865. In the meantime his patriotic spirit had prompted his enlistment in defense of the Union, and on the 29th of May, 1861, he had donned the blue as a member of Company H, Second New Jersey Infantry, in which he served until September 10, 1862. He spent the following winter in merchandising and in 1863 re-enlisted under command of Captain George Gage, of the New Jersey militia, serving in Pennsylvania, with the rank of sergeant. He was ever loyal to the cause which he espoused and is to-day as true to his duties of citizenship as when he followed the starry banner on southern battle-fields. Returning to Morris county at the close of the war, Mr. Tunis engaged in merchandising for some years, but since 1872 has devoted his time and energies to farming, in which line he has met with good success.

He was married May 27, 1868, to Miss Charlotte Davis, a daughter of Joel and Sarah (Johnson) Davis, and to them three sons have been born: Herbert D., who was born in Morristown, New Jersey, February 10, 1871; Henry C., born October 7, 1874, and Allen D., born January 24, 1878. The two younger sons are at home, but the eldest was married April 25, 1894, to Miss Grace K. Coley, and is now in a home of his own. Mrs. Tunis was born March 22, 1842, in Newark, New Jersey. Her father was a native of New Milford, Connecticut, born August 29, 1812, and her mother was born in Littleton, Morris county, this state, March 10, 1811.

Mr. Tunis has spent his entire life in the county of his nativity, and that his career has been an honorable one is shown by the fact that his stanchest friends are among those who have known him from boyhood. Socially he is connected with the Grand Army post, of Morristown, and is an elder in the Presbyterian church of New Vernon.

HON. MAHLON PITNEY.

Whatever else may be said of the legal fraternity, it cannot be denied that members of the bar have been more prominent actors in public affairs than any other class of the American people. This is but the natural result of causes which are manifest and require no explanation. The ability and

Mahlon Pitney.

training which qualify one to practice law also qualify him in many respects for duties which lie outside the sphere of his profession, and which touch the general interests of society. The subject of this record is a man who has brought his keen discrimination and thorough wisdom to bear, not alone in professional paths, but also for the benefit of the city which has so long been his home, and with whose interests he has been so thoroughly identified. He holds and merits a place among the representative legal practitioners and citizens of Morristown; and the story of his life, while not dramatic in action, is such a one as offers a typical example of that alert American spirit which has enabled many an individual to rise from obscurity to a position of influence and renown solely through native talent, indomitable perseverance and singleness of purpose.

Mr. Pitney, a son of Vice-Chancellor Henry C. Pitney, was born in Morristown, February 5, 1858, and was prepared for college in classical schools of the city, after which he matriculated in the freshman class of Princeton University, in 1875. On the completion of the four-years course he was graduated, in the class of 1879, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by his *alma mater* in 1882. He studied law under the direction of his distinguished father, one of the most eminent jurists of the state, and in 1882 was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney-at-law, while three years later he was licensed to practice as a counselor-at-law.

In 1882 he opened a law office in Dover, New Jersey, where he practiced until 1889, when he returned to Morristown and soon gained a large clientage and enviable reputation. He has since been connected with most of the important litigation that has been heard in the courts here, and has given evidence of his splendid power before court or jury. He is a clear, forcible speaker and logical reasoner, and his trial of a cause always shows a thorough familiarity with the law concerned therewith.

In politics Mr. Pitney has long been active, and he is a recognized leader of the Republican party in his section of the state. He was temporary chairman of the Republican state convention which nominated John W. Griggs for governor, in 1895, and in behalf of his party has done much effective work. In 1894 he was honored with the nomination for representative in congress for the fourth congressional district, composed of Morris, Hunterdon, Warren and Sussex counties. The district was supposed to be and

had formerly been strongly Democratic, and the opposition re-nominated Hon. Johnston Cornish, who then occupied the position, but the election returns showed that Mr. Pitney had won by a plurality of fourteen hundred and seven votes. In 1896 he was again nominated, and although the Democrats felt confident that their candidate, Augustus W. Cutler, would carry the district, Mr. Pitney was again elected, with an increased majority of two thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven votes. His course in congress has won him not only the commendation of his home district, but also of many of the ablest members of the house. During his first term he was appointed a member of the committee on appropriations, and did effective service on behalf of the people by opposing extravagant and useless appropriations, which would have drawn heavily upon the public treasury without benefiting the people at large.

In the campaign of 1896 he made a vigorous canvass and took an uncompromising stand in favor of sound money, as defined in the party platform. He is a forcible, earnest and convincing speaker, and is no less accomplished as a writer, his pen productions having the literary finish of the scholar as well as the eloquence of the orator. His public service is most commendable, for with him the public good is ever before party, and the general welfare before personal aggrandizement.

Mr. Pitney was married in 1891 to Miss Florence T. Shelton, a most cultured and intelligent young lady. They hold membership in the First Presbyterian church and sustain high social relations. Mr. Pitney is a Mason, and among his fellow citizens, although he has won high honor at their hands, he is an unassuming man, free from ostentation, which characteristic makes him very popular.

ISRAEL D. LUM.

Born on Cherry Hill, in Chatham township, Morris county, December 8, 1841, Israel D. Lum is the eldest son of Charles Lum. His youth was passed on the old farmstead and he early became familiar with the work of plowing, planting and harvesting. He continued under the parental roof until nineteen years of age, and in April, 1860, went to Newark, where he

learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed until the breaking out of the Civil war.

On the 7th of August, 1862, he joined Company C, Fifteenth New Jersey Infantry, and served with the Army of the Potomac, his regiment forming a part of the Sixth Army Corps. With that command he participated in many important engagements, including the battles of Fredericksburg, Salem church, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Wilderness and Spottsylvania, where he was wounded in the left hip joint, May 9, 1864. This disabled him for marching, and he was then put on detached service in the ammunition department, continuing in that capacity until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged, June 29, 1865. The military body to which Mr. Lum belonged was distinctively a "fighting regiment," and the losses by it sustained in battle were thirty-five per cent.,—greater than those of any other New Jersey regiment. Its proportion killed at Spottsylvania was twenty-six per cent. and was exceeded only by the First Wisconsin Regiment, at Gettysburg, where the loss to said regiment was twenty-eight per cent. The total percentage of loss in killed and wounded, to the Fifteenth New Jersey, was sixty-three. Special mention is made of this regiment in Colonel William F. Fox's History of United States Volunteers. Mr. Lum was president of his regimental association in 1895, being the first enlisted man to hold that office in said association.

After his return to the north Mr. Lum completed his trade, worked as a journeyman for a time and then, in 1871, embarked in business on his own account as a contractor and builder, doing business in Chatham and Madison. He rebuilt the Van Waggoner drug store, in Madison, after its destruction by fire, erected the Connett and Davidson residences and the Brower and Heald houses in Chatham, the Dunning Club and store building in Madison and many other of the leading structures in the two towns.

On the 20th of November, 1870, Mr. Lum was united in marriage to Miss Mary L. Bonnell, a native of Elizabethtown, New Jersey, and a daughter of Newell L. and Phoebe (Meeker) Bonnell, of old New Jersey families. Seven children have been born of this union, but three died in childhood. Those who are still living are Grace, Herbert, Russell and Mabel. The mother of this family died October 9, 1886, and Mr. Lum was again married June 2, 1890, his second union being with Miss Margaretta McDonald, a native of Newark, and a daughter of James and Mary (Mathews) McDonald,

the former a native of Scotland, and the latter of the north of Ireland, and of Scotch-Irish descent. Two children grace the second marriage of Mr. Lum, Reginald P. and Naomi. Mrs. Lum is a member of the Presbyterian church and is a most estimable lady whose friends in the community are many. Mr. Lum belongs to U. S. Grant Post, No. 117, G. A. R., of Chatham, New Jersey, is a Republican in his political views, and is an ardent worker in behalf of temperance.

JAMES R. RUNYON.

This honored resident of Passaic township comes of a family whose ancestral history has been intimately interwoven with that of New Jersey for a period of more than two hundred years. It is particularly consistent that a brief review be here accorded.

The family is of French origin, and the name has undergone certain changes in orthography, having been originally spelled Ronguion, then Runnion and finally Runyon. On account of religious persecution, representatives of the name fled from France to America in 1663, and five years later the original progenitor of the New Jersey branch of the family took up his abode in Elizabethtown. He married Ann Boutcher, daughter of John Boutcher, of Hartford, England, and took up his residence in Elizabethtown. In 1672 he removed to Piscataway, Middlesex county, New Jersey. His children were Vincent, Dorien, Joseph Reune, Ephraim, Mary, Peter, Jane and Sarah; and it is from the first named that our subject is descended. Vincent Runyon and his wife Mary had four children: Vincent, Reune, Reuben and Reziah; and of this family Reune, who was born in 1711, and died in 1776, married Rachel Drake, and had six children—Mary, Ephraim, Rachel, Reune, John and Reziah.

Of this family John Runyon was the great-grandfather of our subject. He was born August 7, 1743, and died in 1792. He married Violet Layton, and their family numbered seven children: Reune, Enos, Ephraim, Mary, Francis, Thomas, and Rebecca. The grandfather of our subject, Reune Runyon, was born July 7, 1766, and died June 19, 1855. He and his wife Esther had five children—Benjamin, Violet, Harriet, Asa and David R. The The last named is the father of James R. Runyon, of this review, and was

born September 21, 1796. January 28, 1818, he married Esther Ross, daughter of John and Martha (Vantile) Ross, and had the following named children: Isaac, who was born November 20, 1818, and died in 1892; Reune, who was born October 14, 1820, and died in 1838; Martha R., who was born in 1823, and is the wife of Freeman Stelle; Benjamin, who was born in 1826 and lives in Somerset county, New Jersey; John R., who was born in 1827 and resides in Morristown; David, who was born in 1831 and died in 1895; James R., the subject of this sketch; and William H., who was born September 8, 1837, and died in 1881. The father of this family was a blacksmith and farmer of Somerset county for many years, and was also for some time a leading and influential citizen of Morris county. He was honored with a number of public offices, was originally a Whig, being a warm supporter of Henry Clay, and was afterward a Republican. His death occurred December 4, 1886.

In taking up the history of James R. Runyon we present to our readers the life record of one who has long and honorably been identified with the interests of Morris county. He was born February 26, 1834, reared to manhood at his parental home, and in 1858 he was married to Miss Susan C. Dunn, a daughter of Abram Dunn. She was born in 1836, and by her marriage has become the mother of the following named: Martha F., Anna M., Alletta R., Abram D., Susan D., and Harriet, who died in childhood.

Mr. Runyon came to Morris county from Somerset county many years ago and has always lived in Passaic township, where he has carried on agricultural pursuits, with good success. In the affairs of the township he has been an important factor, and for twenty-five years has acceptably served in the office of commissioner of deeds, his long term well indicating his ability and fidelity in the office. In politics he is a stanch Republican, having throughout the time of the existence of the party been one of its zealous advocates. He is a recognized leader in public matters, and is a progressive citizen, whose support is cheerfully and generously given to all matters pertaining to the public welfare. He and his family attend the Baptist church and in social circles occupy a prominent position.

His son, Abram D. Runyon, is a wide-awake young man of the county, who was educated in the Millington Academy and is now the general manager of the manufacturing plant owned by Fred Nishwitz, of Millington. He has served in that position since 1892, discharging his duties in a prompt

and capable manner, to the entire satisfaction of his employer and with credit to himself. Like his father, he is also an earnest Republican and takes an active interest in the advancement of his party, and is frequently seen in its state and other conventions.

FREDERICK H. LUM.

Ceaselessly to and fro flies the deft shuttle which weaves the web of human destiny, and into the vast mosaic fabric enter the individuality, the effort, the accomplishment of each man, be his station the most lowly or one of pomp and power. Within the textile folds may be traced the line of each individuality, be it one that lends the sheen of honest worth and honest endeavor, or one that, dark and zigzag, finds its way through warp and woof, marring the composite beauty by its blackened threads, ever in evidence of the shadowed and unprolific life. Into the great aggregate each individuality is merged, and yet the essence of each is never lost, be the angle of influence widespreading and grateful or narrow and baneful. He who essays biography finds much of profit and much of alluring fascination when he would follow out, in even a cursory way, the tracings of a life history, seeking to find the keynote of each respective personality, as one generation succeeds another. These efforts and their resulting transmission can not fail of value in an objective way, for in each case the lesson of life may be conned,—line upon line and precept upon precept. The subject of this review stands as a representative of old and honored families, not only of the state of New Jersey, but of the nation, and in tracing the genealogy the record is one which bespeaks noble men and noble deeds; bespeaks the unblotted escutcheon and lives significant of honor and usefulness in the various relations of life. Not unprofitable can prove even the passing glance at the careers of those who have thus conferred dignity upon society.

The original progenitor of the Lum family, in all its branches in America, according to well authenticated record, was Samuel Lum, who was born in England, in the year 1619, and who died in 1703. His three sons, Jonathan, Matthew and Samuel, emigrated to America in the early part of the seventeenth century, taking up their original residence in Connecticut. The direct line of descent to the immediate subject of this review traces

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through the Samuel just mentioned, his son, Samuel (3d), who died in 1732; thence through the latter's son, Samuel (4th), son of Israel, born in 1745, died in 1835, being the father of Samuel D. (1819–1851), who was the father of Harvey M. Lum, father of Frederick H., whose name initiates this review.

Harvey M. Lum was born in Chatham, New Jersey, in the year 1820, and died at Chatham in 1886, having been engaged in building and standing as one of the honored and influential citizens of the community. He had two brothers and four sisters, namely: Charles; Paul; Caroline, wife of Hudson Minton; Phebe Ann, wife of Harvey Muchmore and mother of Hudson Muchmore; Rowena, who died unmarried; and Jane, who was the first wife of said Harvey Muchmore, father of Alfred Muchmore; and Sarah, who became the wife of Jephthah B. Munn. Two of the direct ancestors of our subject, Samuel and Israel Lum (father and son), fought side by side in the Continental army during the war of the Revolution, being ardent patriots and rendering the valiant service of loyal sons of the Republic. The maternal great-grandfather of Mr. Lum participated in all the battles of the Revolutionary war, and although he was often where bullets flew thick and fast he never received a scratch and was never sick. He died on his way home with a fever.

Harvey M. Lum was twice married, his first wife having been Margaret Sturges, who bore him a daughter, Margaret Drake, who became the wife of John A. Trowbridge. He subsequently was united in marriage to Miss Jane S. Bruen, daughter of Ashbel and Mary (Chandler) Bruen, and they became the parents of four sons and one daughter, namely: Frederick Harvey, the immediate subject of this sketch; Merritt Bruen, to whom individual reference is made elsewhere in this volume; Edward Harris; Charles Mandred; and Caroline Elizabeth, the wife of Frank M. Budd, of Chatham. The ancestor of all the Bruens in north Jersey was Obadiah, the second son of John Bruen, Esq., of Bruen, Stapleford, Cheshire, England, and records extant show that he was christened on Christmas day, 1606. He was a descendant of Robert Le Brun, A. D. 1230, who came from Normandy to England,—undoubtedly with William the Conquerer,—and of whom record is made in Domesday Book.

Mary (Chandler) Bruen, the maternal grandmother of Frederick H., was born in 1803 and died in 1889, being the daughter of Jonathan Chandler, of

Elizabethtown, New Jersey (1762–1836). At the age of sixteen years he entered the Continental army as a drummer boy, was captured by the British, but eventually released. The children of Ashbel and Mary (Chandler) Bruen were: Benjamin, unmarried; Phebe Jane, mother of our subject; Elizabeth, who married Stephen Bonnel and went to Michigan; Theodore W.; Caroline, who became the wife of John Baldwin, of Cheapside; Merritt, unmarried; Francis Marion; and Mary Adeline, who married Joseph Ebling, of Harlem, New York.

Frederick Harvey Lum, the immediate subject of this review, was born at Chatham, on the 5th of October, 1848, the son of Harvey Mandred Lum and Phebe Jane Smith (Bruen) Lum. He received excellent advantages in the way of preliminary education and eventually entered the school of Julius D. Rose, Ph. D., of Summit, New Jersey, graduating at this institution in 1866. He then began the work of preparing himself for that profession which has represented his vocation in life, and in which he has attained success and precedence, taking up the study of law under the able preceptorship of Judge John Whitehead and William B. Guild, Esq., of Newark, New Jersey, and securing admission to the bar of the state, as an attorney, at the February term of 1870, and as a counselor at the November term of court in 1873. Upon the day of his admission as an attorney he entered into a professional partnership with his former preceptor, Mr. Guild, under the firm name of Guild & Lum, and this alliance has ever since obtained, the firm retaining a representative clientage and touching much of the important legal business in their province. The office headquarters of the firm are in the Prudential Life Insurance Company's building in the city of Newark, though Mr. Lum has retained his residence in Chatham, Morris county, since 1871. For twenty-five years he has been the counsel for the German National Bank of Newark and a director in the same; and he has also been counsel for Bishop Wigger. He is closely identified with Newark and is well known as an able lawyer.

Mr. Lum is well versed in the learning of his profession, and with a deep knowledge of human nature and of the springs of human conduct, with great discrimination and tact, he has proved to be an advocate of power and influence and a wise and conservative counsel. He has never been an aspirant for political preferment, though a stanch advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party. His interest in all that touches the welfare

of Chatham is constant and vigorous, and his personal popularity in the community is signalized in the fact that he served as president of the village of Chatham during its entire period of corporate existence, while upon the incorporation of Chatham as a borough he became its mayor, and has ever since been the incumbent of that office,—his service at the head of the municipal government of the place having thus extended over a period of seven years. When he was elected mayor he received every vote irrespective of party, which fact alone evidences his popularity.

On the 10th of March, 1870, Mr. Lum was united in marriage to Miss Alice Elizabeth Harris, daughter of Edward C. and Rachel P. (Banta) Harris, of Nyack, New York. They have an interesting family of six children,—Susie May, Charles Harris, Frederick Harvey, Jr., Ralph Emerson, Ernest Culver and Lorentha Storms. Susie May is a graduate of Wellesley College and a very fine musician; Charles Harris is a graduate of the Columbia College School of Mines and is an architect at No. 70 Fifth avenue, New York city; two sons are now in the college, and one ready to enter Princeton College. The attractive family home is one in which are ever in evidence the refining amenities which contribute so largely to the satisfaction and pleasure of life, and here an unostentatious and gracious hospitality is extended to a large circle of friends.

HENRY WILLIAM FORD.

On the ancestral homestead of the Ford family—a place historic as the headquarters of General Washington in the memorable winter of 1779—this gentleman is spending the autumn of life, surrounded by the comforts that an active, useful and honorable business career have brought to him. Thirty-three acres of the "old homestead" are embraced within the grounds surrounding his residence, and the beautiful lawns, tree-crowned hills and shady nooks take on an additional beauty and interest when we think that one of the most important acts in the drama of American history was here planned and that the immortal Washington graced the scene by his presence.

The past presents a picture of an old-time colonial gentleman, Jacob Ford, Sr., as the owner of this place in the early part of the eighteenth century. This country was then a province of Great Britain, paying its

tributes into the English treasury. Jacob Ford transformed his property into a good home, rearing his family there, and it was there, in the year 1737, that a son was born, named in honor of his father, Jacob Ford, Jr. He grew to manhood in those years in which the oppression of England was laid most heavily upon the colonist, until, willing no longer to suffer the abuses of a tyrannical monarch, they rose in rebellion. With strong sympathy for his fellow countrymen, Jacob Ford, Jr., joined the American army to fight for the liberty of his nation, and when the movements of the army brought the troops to northern New Jersey in the year 1779, he granted the Ford homestead to Washington for his headquarters, and thus it became one of the places of historic interest of the country. The Ford family were devoted patriots, doing all in their power to advance the cause of the colonists and alleviate the condition of those heroes who were valiantly fighting for freedom and were at that time encamped in their vicinity.

Gabriel H. Ford, son of Colonel Jacob Ford, Jr., was born there, and, turning his attention to the law, practiced his profession in Morristown. He was appointed a judge of the supreme court and served as such about thirty years, and to-day his decisions are frequently quoted. The birth of his son, Henry A. Ford, also occurred there, and in the Morristown Academy he completed his literary education. Preparing for the bar he attained an eminent position as a legal practitioner and enjoyed a large *clientele* which came not only from Morris but also from a number of adjoining counties. He won many notable forensic triumphs and also gained excellent financial returns from his extensive and important law business. His political support was given to the principles of Democracy, but he was never an aspirant for office. He married Miss Jane Millen, and of the union twelve children were born, seven yet living. The father passed away in 1872 and the mother closed her eyes in death in 1869.

Henry W. Ford was born in Morristown, on the 20th of January, 1829, and acquired his education in the academy there. He entered upon his business career in a humble capacity in the National Bank of the Republic, of New York city, in 1849, and rose successively, step by step, through the various positions of trust and responsibility until he was made president of the institution. His ancestors had aided in establishing the country on a firm foundation, and it remains to the present generation to advance the prosperity, welfare and happiness of the nation through the legitimate

channels of business. In this work Mr. Ford has borne an important part. His rise in the bank indicates the possession of sterling qualities,—enterprise, accuracy, laudable ambition and thorough reliability. He studied closely the financial condition of the nation, and guided the bank in accordance with a safe yet progressive policy that made it one of the strongest institutions of the metropolis. He realized that the banker is in a position of trust equaled by few, as in his keeping are placed the earnings of labor; and his methods were therefore above question. He continued to act as president of the National Bank of the Republic,—with which he had been connected throughout his business career,—until 1885, when by resignation he withdrew from the office and retired to his beautiful home in Morristown.

Mr. Ford was married in 1860 to Miss Emily L. Ward, and to them have been born six children, four of whom are living: Louisa, widow of H. G. Parkin; Henry Ward, of Morristown, who married Rosette Suckley; Cornelia G., wife of Thomas H. Burchell, of New York; and Frederick W., a student in Princeton College, New Jersey.

Mr. Ford is a thoughtful, earnest man, possessing a spirit of reticence which arises from a dislike of ostentation. His record, however, needs no words of praise or commendation. Coming from a distinguished and honorable ancestry, his lines of life have been cast in harmony therewith, and in the ancestral home—one of the most beautiful and attractive country residences in the state—he is quietly spending his days where nature in its ever varying changes brings the restful happiness that should ever crown an honorable and useful career.

REV. B. C. MEGIE, D. D.

In the death of this gentleman, June 12, 1890, Dover and New Jersey lost one of their most prominent and highly respected citizens. As the day, with its morning of hope and promise, its noontide of activity, its evening of completed and successful efforts, ending in the grateful rest and quiet of the night, so was the life of this honored man. His career was a long, busy, useful and noble one, and the inspiration of his holy life remains as a benediction to all who knew him. This volume would be incomplete without the record of his life, for through a half century he was prominently connected with all that was best in the history of the community. The

following record we have taken largely from a copy of The Era published at the time of his demise, which said:

"Rev. Dr. Megie traced his ancestry to the sturdy old Covenanters of Scotland, and he inherited to a large degree the characteristics of piety, intelligence and energy that have distinguished that people and their descendants. His original progenitor in this country was John Megie, who came from Scotland to Perth Amboy in 1685. The Doctor was born December 4, 1813, and was therefore in his seventy-seventh year when he passed away. He completed his secular education in the University of the City of New York by his graduation in that institution, which fourteen years ago conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity, an honor richly merited and worthily bestowed. He pursued his theological studies in the Union Theological Seminary and was graduated in 1838. Soon after he was engaged to supply the pulpit of the Presbyterian church at New Paltz, on the Hudson river, opposite Poughkeepsie, New York, where he continued about a year, when he was called to the pastorate of the church in Dover.

"With the history of the Presbyterian church here Rev. Dr. Megie was more closely identified than any other person. The church was organized April 3, 1835, by a committee appointed by the Presbytery of Newark, and in May, 1839, Rev. Megie was called to the charge. He began his ministry in July and was installed by the presbytery of Rockaway, November 15, 1842, which was also the day of the dedication of the new church, which had been built under his direction and still stands at the corner opposite the present edifice of this congregation. Prior to this time, during the first three years of his pastorate, he conducted religious services in the old stone academy. Under his earnest preaching and his able administration of the affairs of the congregation, the church grew and flourished to such an extent that it became necessary to erect a still larger house of worship,—the present edifice,—which was dedicated July 26, 1872. The new church cost about thirty thousand dollars, which was all provided for at the time of the dedication, and every pew was rented when the church was opened for service. This ministry, so successful in result, lasted thirty-six years, until June 1, 1875, when Dr. Megie accepted a call to the church of Pleasant Grove, on Schooley's Mountain. He had succeeded in building up from almost nothing the largest church in Dover, and the result of his beneficent labors can never be known to the full extent until the records of the hereafter are read.

"He not only served his people in Dover, but ministered to those of his faith in Berkshire Valley, Richard Mine, Mine Hill and elsewhere. The Welsh Presbyterian church at Richard Mine, organized in 1870, and the Mine Hill Presbyterian church, organized in 1874, were offsprings of the Dover church and largely the result of the care and nurture of Dr. Megie. His pastoral and personal relations to the families to whom he ministered were of a peculiarly affectionate and tender nature. For several generations he had united their members in marriage, had baptized their children, and had performed the burial services for their dead. The relation was so strong that even after he had left the community he was frequently called to return and officiate on such occasions, as many felt that such ceremonies would not be complete and fitting in a family sense unless he was associated with them.

"Dr. Megie continued as pastor of the church at Pleasant Grove a little more than twelve years, until the fall of 1889, when he was appointed by the state board of education as superintendent of the Morris county schools. For this position he was eminently qualified by his scholarly acquirements, and although he had passed nearly three-quarters of a century of life he brought to the performance of his duties an energy equal to that of most men twenty years his junior, and his ripe experience and natural executive ability enabled him to prosecute his work with marked influence upon the many schools under his care and to the general satisfaction of those interested in them. By means of competitive examinations he elevated the standard of reading in all the schools, and in a similar way succeeded in familiarizing the pupils with the history and geography of the state of New Jersey and of the county of Morris. From his early youth Dr. Megie took great interest in the cause of education and was always concerned for the welfare of the schools of Dover. In 1848 a select school, which he strongly urged and greatly aided, was established in the basement of his church. Then another select school, which he fostered, was established in 1850, on Prospect street. This was followed by a boarding and day school in the house of Dr. Megie, which was conducted by his daughters and is still continued by Miss Abbie Megie.

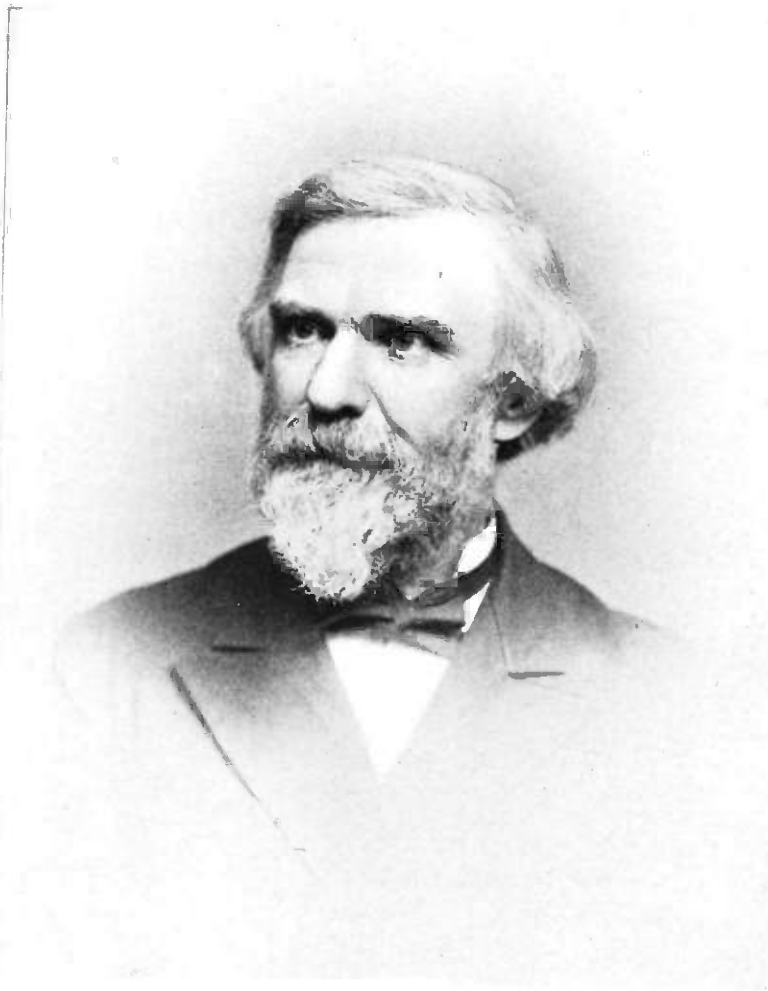
"In all matters of local history Dr. Megie was looked upon as an authority. His researches among our local records were very extensive and he contributed much in the way of reliable historical matter to various publications. His 'Tales of Old Randolph' form a charming compilation of the historical facts and traditions pertaining to the township. He was also a contributor

to some of the leading religious newspapers of the country, and his writings, on all subjects, were characterized by ability in composition and terseness of expression.

"In the affairs of the presbytery Dr. Megie always bore a conspicuous part. He was the stated clerk of the old presbytery of Rockaway, and when the reunion of the old and new schools was effected and the presbytery of Morris and Orange was formed, he became its stated clerk, remaining in that position until about two years prior to his death, when he resigned on account of his heavy duties relating to the office of county superintendent of schools. At the time of his death he was holding the position of moderator of the presbytery, and presided at one of its meetings in Mendham only days two prior to his death. He became widely known throughout the state in connection with all religious work, and the general regard in which he was held for his usefulness was not confined to the denomination to which he belonged. All good causes received his willing and effective support.

"As a citizen of the community he was also greatly revered and his counsel in secular affairs was often sought. Possessed of considerable business ability and a naturally progressive inclination, he took a considerable interest in the affairs of the town, and thus became more familiar with the secular affairs of the people than pastors usually do. This trait brought him in close relation even to those who were not of his congregation and still further increased the general esteem in which he was held. His regard for the young was another predominant trait in his character. It was his custom to watch the progress of the young men of his congregation, to give them assistance in their studies and ofttimes to render them service in introducing them to business or professional careers.

"In his domestic relations Dr. Megie was peculiarly happy, and the respect he enjoyed for his public usefulness was supplemented by all the joys of a model home and the ardent affection of his family. His estimable wife was spared to share with him a union of unusual duration, and their children grew to do them honor in their old age. Upon his twenty-fifth birthday and during the first year of his ministry—December 4, 1838—Dr. Megie wedded Miss Mary Belden, daughter of Rev. William Belden, the ceremony being performed by the bride's father. Their removal to Dover occurred about six months later, and from that time on they were closely identified with its social affairs, as well as its religious and business life. They had six children,



namely: Susan, wife of Coley James, of Plymouth, Connecticut; Lucy, principal of the Prospect Hill school; William E., of New York; Abbie, assistant of the Prospect Hill school; Burtis C., a well known educator of New York city; and Minnie, wife of Holloway H. Hance, of Stephensbury.

"Such is the brief outline of a cultured and a capable Christian gentleman. If all of its individual kindnesses, generous deeds and exertions for the good of others could be noted, what a record of unselfish devotion to God and love for human kind it would present! It is no ordinary loss that the community mourns this day. This life was so closely interwoven with the home life and most sacred associations of so many families in this community that the sudden severance caused unfeigned and universal grief. Words are inadequate to measure it, or portray the sense of love and veneration in which Dr. Megie was held by the people he served so faithfully and so long. Neither can they estimate the breadth of his character or sum up the total of his usefulness; but as long as memory is left to them they will cherish the recollections of his helpfulness, his nobility and his noble, inspiring life."

HON. AUGUSTUS W. CUTLER.

No compendium such as the province of this work defines in its essential limitations will serve to offer fit memorial to the life and accomplishments of the honored subject of this sketch—a man remarkable in the breadth of his wisdom, in his indomitable perseverance, his strong individuality, and yet one whose entire life had not one esoteric phase, being an open scroll inviting the closest scrutiny. True, his were "massive deeds and great" in one sense, and yet his entire accomplishment but represented the result of the fit utilization of the innate talent which was his, and the directing of his efforts along those lines where mature judgment and rare discrimination lead the way. There was in Mr. Cutler a weight of character, a native sagacity, a far-seeing judgment and a fidelity of purpose that commanded the respect of all. A man of indefatigable enterprise and fertility of resource, he carved his name deeply on the records of New Jersey as an eminent lawyer and statesman, and to-day he is honored throughout the commonwealth by those who recognize his able efforts in her behalf.

Augustus W. Cutler was born in Morristown, October 22, 1827, and

died in his native city January 1, 1897. A representative of a prominent old New England family that originated in the mother country, he claimed among his ancestors those whose force of character made them leaders in public life, and whose acts form a part of the history of the nation. His great-grandfather, Silas Condict, who built the Cutler mansion in Morristown, was a member of the first continental congress, was president of the committee of safety of New Jersey during the war of the Revolution, and was speaker of the house of the state legislature of New Jersey for several years, the republic having been established in the meantime. The old Cutler home, which he erected in 1798, was at the time one of the finest residences in New Jersey. The mantels were all of carved hard wood with marble slabs, which were brought long distances on horseback. Five generations of the Cutler family have been born in that residence. The grandfather of our subject, Abijah Cutler, was one of the heroes of the Revolution who valiantly fought for the independence of the American colonies. His father, Joseph Cutler, was a brigadier-general of the cavalry forces of New Jersey. He was born in Morris county and became a prominent and influential citizen of Morristown. In early life he was connected with the building interests, but later turned his attention to farming. He married a daughter of Silas Condict, and they became the parents of three sons and a daughter: Silas C., who engaged in the practice of medicine; Abbie S., wife of Rev. James Hyndshaw, of New York; James P., a Presbyterian minister, who died in early manhood; and Augustus W. The father died about 1854, and his wife passed away in 1846.

Upon his father's farm near Morristown, Augustus W. Cutler spent his boyhood days, and pursued his education in the district schools preparatory to entering Yale College, but was obliged to leave college before the senior year on account of ill health. He acquired his professional education under the direction of Governor Haines, of Sussex county, and was admitted to the bar in 1849, while in 1852 he became counselor-at-law. Later he was made special master and examiner in chancery, and in the line of his chosen calling he won distinctive preferment, by reason of his marked ability, his keen analytical power and his comprehensive and accurate understanding of the principles of jurisprudence.

A close student of the political situation of the day and viewing broadly the needs of the country, he became deeply interested in the work accomplished by the political parties, and from 1850 was a recognized leader in his party's counsels. He first supported the Whig party, and on its dissolution joined the ranks of the Democracy. In 1856 he was elected prosecutor of pleas of Morris county, which position he filled until 1861. He served as state senator from 1871 until 1874, and was a member of the state constitu-

tional convention in 1873, his knowledge of constitutional law and his unselfish devotion to the best interests of the commonwealth making him a most valued member of that body. For twenty-one years he was a member, and for several years president, of the Morristown board of education, but resigned that position in 1875 to take his seat in congress, to which he had been elected in 1874, over the late William Walter Phelps. In 1876 he was re-elected, and in 1878 declined a third nomination. In 1896, however, he was once more nominated, but in that year was defeated by Mahlon Pitney. His name was often mentioned in connection with gubernatorial honors, and he was recognized as one of the foremost statesmen of New Jersey, honored and respected by persons of all political faiths by reason of his unquestioned devotion to duty and his fidelity to the principles in which he so firmly believed. Any measure which he thought would prove of benefit to the majority was not slow in eliciting his support, nor did he hesitate to condemn those which he believed would prove detrimental.

In 1861 he drafted the original free-school bill, and was often called the "father of the free-school system of the state." In 1864 he made a fight against the railroads in the state, and secured the proceeds of the sales and rental of riparian lands for the benefit of the free-school trustees. In 1874 he introduced into the senate the general railroad bill of New Jersey, which authorized any person or persons so desiring, to build railroads in New Jersey, thus taking the exclusive right of railroad building from those who wished to monopolize it and use their right for their own selfish ends. Mr. Cutler was also always active in upholding the rights of the colored people, and was largely instrumental in securing the passage of the civil-rights bill. While in congress he introduced and advocated a bill for the appropriating of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to the different states and territories, according to their population, for the benefit of free schools. During his first term in congress he introduced a bill providing for the creation of a department of agriculture, introduced it during a second term, and in a third term it became a law, and the secretary of agriculture became a member of the cabinet. Mr. Cutler secured the passage of a bill providing back pensions to soldiers, and thus in various ways left the impress of his strong individuality upon the legislation of the country. He was earnest, sincere and honorable in all the duties of statecraft, won the confidence of his colleagues and the respect of all students of legislation.

In the intervals when not engaged with official labors he practiced law with eminent success in Morristown, and devoted all of his leisure time to agricultural interests. He owned farms in eighteen states, and was always a close student of agricultural interests, doing all in his power to advance the welfare of the farming class, and throughout New Jersey was known as the

"farmers' friend." He was a member of the State Grange and Farmers' Alliance, and also belonged to the State Geological Society and the Masonic fraternity. In accordance with the teachings of the last named institution he recognized the brotherhood of man, and his deep interest in humanity was manifest by his earnest efforts for the advancement of educational, social and moral interests. His charity was of the practical kind that enabled others to help themselves, and he not only provided means of improvement along material lines but opened to many the broader channels of intellectual advancement. Through the various and arduous cares that came to him in professional and political life, he never neglected the holier duties that rest upon every individual, and his church work was ever near and dear to his heart. While in Washington he conducted a Bible class for men, and every Sunday afternoon he went to the Reform school, where he addressed the boys. He made the personal acquaintance of many of them and largely influenced them toward a better future. He was a member of the reform-school committee of the District of Columbia, and his labors in connection therewith so improved the school that it became almost self-sustaining. During the time he passed in Morristown he conducted a Bible class in Morris Plains. He was very charitable and benevolent, and was entirely free from ostentation in his beneficence. A helping hand was ever extended to the poor and needy, and often times food and fuel was sent to the homes of the poor, when the recipients knew not who was the donor. He truly followed the spirit of the teaching "Let not your left hand know what your right is doing," and while the labors of his noble life are immeasurable, we know that his influence remains as a blessed benediction and that his memory is enshrined in the hearts of all who know him.

Pleasant, indeed, were the home relations of Mr. Cutler, who was happily married, in 1854, to Miss Julia R. Walker, of Albany, New York, a descendant of Peregrine White, the first white child born in New England after the landing of the Pilgrims from the Mayflower. Mrs. Cutler is a most refined and cultured lady, and with her husband has shared the acquaintance and friendship of many of the nation's most prominent people. She still resides in Morristown, and has a family of three sons who are occupying prominent positions in honored walks of life: the eldest is Judge Willard W. Cutler, of Morristown; Condict W., a practicing physician of New York city, is the second; and the youngest is Frederick W., a clergyman of the Presbyterian church.

JUDGE WILLARD WALKER CUTLER,

of Morristown, was born in the city which is still his home, November 3, 1856, and attended the Morristown Academy and high school, after which

he pursued a two-years course of study in Rutgers College. Determining to make the practice of law his life work, he pursued a course of reading under the direction of his father, and at the November term of court in 1878 was admitted to the bar as an attorney, and in 1881 as a counselor. Later he became special master in chancery and a supreme-court commissioner. He has always resided in his native town, and in early manhood became prominent in public affairs. In December, 1882, he was appointed by Governor Ludlow to the position of prosecutor of pleas in Morris county, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of George W. Forsyth, and in January, 1883, he was appointed—the appointment being confirmed by the senate—for a term of five years. In 1887 he was re-appointed, by Governor Green, and in 1893 by Governor Werts, but in the spring of the latter year he resigned in order to accept the position of lay judge of Morris county, to which he was appointed by Governor Werts for a five-years term.

During his term as prosecutor of pleas Judge Cutler was connected with many important cases of more than local interest, including the murder case of James Treglowe. He was for many years counsel for Morris township, and is one of the most able lawyers that the county has produced. He is remarkable among lawyers for the wide research and provident care with which he prepares his cases. In no instance has his reading ever been confined to the limitations of the questions at issue; it has gone beyond and compassed every contingency and provided not alone for the expected, but for the unexpected, which happens in the courts quite as frequently as out of them. His logical grasp of facts and principles and of the law applicable to them has been another potent element in his success, and a remarkable clearness of expression, an adequate and precise diction, which enables him to make others understand not only the salient points of his argument, but his every fine gradation of meaning, may be accounted one of his most conspicuous gifts and accomplishments.

Judge Cutler is also a successful men of affairs. He was one of the organizers and has always been the vice-president of the Morristown Trust Company and the Morris County Mortgage and Realty Company. Nor does he neglect the holier duties of life, being to-day the honored and efficient president of the Young Men's Christian Association of Morristown, while the South Street Presbyterian church numbers him among its faithful members. He was married in December, 1879, to Miss Mary B., daughter of John J. Hinchman, of Brooklyn, New York, and they have four daughters and two sons. Enjoying the hospitality of the best homes of Morristown and the friendship of many of her best people, Judge Cutler and his family occupy a very enviable position in social circles.

CONDICT W. CUTLER,

the second son of Hon. A. W. Cutler, is a well known physician of New York city. He was born on the old homestead and was graduated in Rutgers College in the class of 1879. He then began preparation for his chosen calling in the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, where he was graduated with honor in 1883, winning the five-hundred-dollar prize. For two or three years he was house physician in Bellevue Hospital, and now has an extensive private practice in New York city, being one of the best known members of the profession. His superior ability, his deep research and careful investigation into the principles and practice of medicine have gained him prestige and eminence that are indeed enviable. At the present time he has charge of the New York City Dispensary, in addition to the duties of his private patronage. He is the author of a number of very valuable medical works, ranks high in medical societies, and is a valued representative of the profession.

Dr. Cutler married Miss Cora Carpenter, of Warsaw, Indiana, and has one son, Condict W., Jr. He is a Democrat in politics, is a man of fine personal appearance, and is a recognized leader in social circles.

FREDERICK WALKER CUTLER,

the youngest son of Augustus W. Cutler, was born in the old home, March 24, 1861, and was educated in the high school of Morristown, under private instruction and in Rutgers College, in which institution he was graduated with high honors in the class of 1883. Feeling that his time and energies should be devoted to the uplifting of his fellow men, he prepared for the work of the ministry in the Union Theological Seminary, and was graduated in 1886. The same year his *alma mater* conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. Licensed to preach by the presbytery of Morris and Orange, in 1886, he was installed as pastor of the First Woodhaven (Brooklyn) Presbyterian church, and occupied that pulpit until 1894, when he resigned and took up the study of law in the New York University Law School. He is now engaged in practicing law and in managing the estate left by his father. His father's death made it necessary for him to abandon regular church work for a time, in order that he might look after the interests of the property, and his law studies were pursued with the idea of being broadened for future ministerial labors, as well as fitted for the conduct of his business interests. His work in the church was very successful. He was instrumental in the erection of two church edifices while in Brooklyn, and he yet preaches almost every Sunday in different pulpits, while in the

Stephen Fairchild

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E. M. Fairchild

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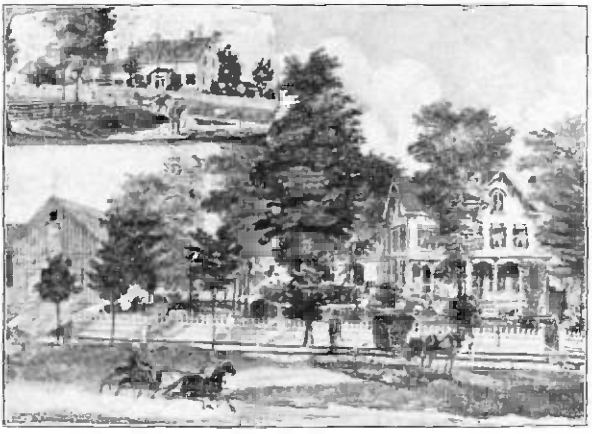
work of the Young Men's Christian Association he is very active and influential. In politics he is also prominent, supporting the Democracy, and is a forceful, logical, entertaining and convincing political speaker.

THE FAIRCHILD FAMILY.

Since the year 1735 the name of Fairchild has been inseparably interwoven with the history of Morris county. The ancestry is English, and less than two decades had passed from the time the Pilgrim fathers landed at Plymouth Rock when Thomas Fairchild, a native of England, crossed the Atlantic to the colony of Connecticut, taking up his residence in Stratford. This was in 1639, and his descendants now number about six thousand. Mrs. Annie Fairchild Plant has spent years of labor and research in tracing the different branches of the family and collecting data relating thereto, and has



FAIRCHILD HOMESTEAD.

now ready for publication a history of the family, which will include biographical sketches of those representatives who have attained prominence, together with matters of historical interest, copies of old wills and deeds, together with the place of residence and occupation of the members of the family and portraits and views of old family homesteads.

Caleb Fairchild, the direct ancestor of the branch of the family living in Morris county, located in Whippany, New Jersey, in 1735. He was born in 1693, and died on the 1st of May, 1777, at the age of eighty-four years. He and his wife were members of the First Presbyterian church of Morristown, as early as 1742. In his will he mentioned his wife, Annie, and seven children, appointing two of his sons as executors. He left ten pounds sterling to each of his children, and after the death of his widow his executors were to receive all real estate and personal property.

Matthew Fairchild, the eldest son of Caleb Fairchild, was born in 1720, and died June 5, 1790, at the age of sixty-nine years. He had ten children, all baptized in the First Presbyterian church of Morristown; and the seventh of the family was Jonathan Fairchild, who was born November 3, 1751, and baptized December 10, 1752. He died August 5, 1813, at the age of sixty-three years. On the 8th of September, 1773, he married Sarah Howell, and they became the parents of seven children.

Dr. Stephen Fairchild, their youngest son, was born in Littleton, Morris county, New Jersey, October 28, 1792. He was a man of strong mentality, possessed a very studious nature and after acquiring a common-school education prepared himself for the practice of medicine. He pursued his studies under the direction of Drs. Ebenezer and Charles E. Pierson, of Morristown, and also attended medical lectures in Philadelphia. For a year he engaged in practice in New York, and then, upon the urgent solicitation of many friends, removed to Parsippany, New Jersey, in 1816, as the successor of Dr. Hartwell, who had recently been removed by death. For fifty-six years he successfully engaged in the practice of his chosen calling, and his pronounced skill and ability made him a leader in his profession. Yet he was not only an eminent physician, but was also an earnest and devout Christian. To his patients he brought not only healing remedies for the body, but also the consolations of the gospel for the healing of the spirit. Few physicians have ever been more loved or honored than Dr. Stephen Fairchild. Death came to him after a long illness, marked by the greatest suffering, but he bore it all with Christian fortitude and his faith never faltered. He died surrounded by his family, July 13, 1872, and was laid to rest in the cemetery of Parsippany.

Dr. Stephen Fairchild enjoyed an ideal home life. He was married on the 18th of May, 1818, to Miss Euphemia M. Brinckerhoff, born in Mount Hope, New Jersey, in September, 1796, daughter of George D. and Euphemia (Ashfield) Brinckerhoff. Retiring from business, her father purchased a home in Parsippany, New Jersey, to which he removed his family in 1797, the residence having been a noted tavern in Revolutionary times. It became the birth place of the children of Dr. Stephen and Euphemia Fairchild, and was destroyed by fire in November, 1874; but in the spring of 1875 it was rebuilt by Mrs. R. V. W. Fairchild, on the old site, and continued to be the home of Mrs. Euphemia Fairchild through her last years. She passed away June 25, 1882. She was a lady of the old school, amiable, educated and refined, and a sincere Christian.

The children of Dr. Stephen Fairchild and his wife were Richard Van Wyck, born February 22, 1819; and Eliza S., born October 19, 1820; but the latter died in infancy.

R. V. W. Fairchild

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The only son followed in his father's footsteps, and the two were associated in business for a number of years, a most ideal relation existing between them. The son was prepared for college in the classical school conducted by Ezra Fairchild, in Mendham, New Jersey, and in 1837 entered the junior class at Princeton College, where he was graduated in 1839. He studied medicine under the professional guidance of his father, and subsequently under that of Dr. McClellan, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Mott, of New York. He entered upon practice with his father in 1843 and attained eminence in professional circles, for his knowledge was comprehensive and accurate, and he possessed exceptional skill in the diagnosis of cases and the administration of proper remedies.

Dr. Richard Van Wyck Fairchild was twice married. In November, 1852, Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin Howell, of Troy, New Jersey, became his wife, but after a few years they were separated by the hand of death, Mrs. Fairchild passing away January 16, 1862. On the 13th of June, 1866, the Doctor was again married, his second union being with Ruth E. Tichenor, daughter of James H. and Lydia T. (Nuttman) Tichenor, of Newark, New Jersey. He died very suddenly, February 24, 1874, and was laid to rest by the side of his maternal grandparents and his father, in the burial ground at Parsippany. He survived his father scarcely two years, and thus they who were united in such close ties of love and interests in life were not long separated in death.

Many admirable qualities endeared Dr. Fairchild to those with whom he came in contact. As a friend he was true and steadfast, and to the poor and needy he was kind and generous. At Princeton he was recognized as the college wit, and this strong vein of humor, combined with his powers of imitation and representation, together with his wide and varied information, made him a most agreeable companion and entertaining gentleman. He was an able writer, his nature was not without its poetic side, nor did he lack in musical culture. He was fond of all the arts and interests that elevate humanity, and his memory is revered throughout Morris county.

WILLIAM E. COLLIS.

An honored citizen of Chester, Mr. Collis has spent his entire life in Morris county, and few men occupy a higher place in the esteem of their fellow townsmen. Business, society and politics have had their proper share in the distribution of his energies. He has managed the Collis estate with care and with due regard to the ethics of business life; he has been a leader in the ranks of the Republican party for some years and meets fully every obligation of citizenship; he is also observant of the duties that he

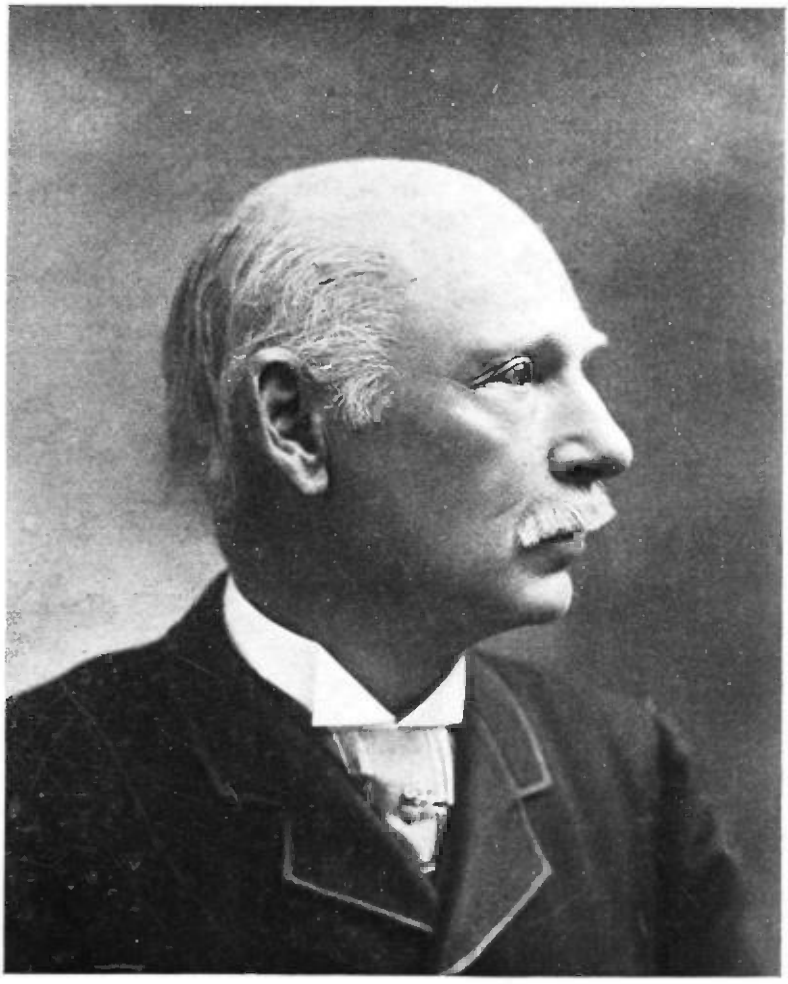
owes to his fellow men, and in all the relations of life has won the public confidence and regard. Such in brief is the life of Mr. Collis as it is known to those among whom he has always resided.

His birth occurred on Pleasant Hill, Chester township, on the 16th of September, 1861, his parents being William E. and Mary C. (Harvey) Collis. His mother was a daughter of Levi Harvey, a well known farmer of Chester township. The father of our subject, William E. Collis, Sr., was born in New York city, in the year 1804, and belonged to that class of men whom the world has termed self-made, for their own energies, enterprise, perseverance and capable management brought them to the goal of success. He was an anchor-maker by trade, and worked his way upward from shopman to merchant, becoming a member of the old and well-known firm of Collis & Mitchell, extensive and prosperous ship-chandlers, doing business on South street, New York. He was married on the 27th of April, 1854, and in 1862 removed his family to Chester, where he maintained his residence until his death, which occurred November 6, 1865. He was a man of splendid business ability and executive force, and his achievements in the world of trade were most creditable and satisfactory.

William E. Collis, whose name introduces this article, was the only child of the family who reached mature years. His elementary education, acquired in the schools of Chester, was supplemented by a course in Kimball Union Academy, at Meriden, New Hampshire, and later he spent three years as a student in Princeton College, while his Latin was perfected under the direction of Rev. James F. Brewster, the renowned pastor of the Presbyterian church of Chester.

Mr. Collis has never engaged in business enterprises aside from the care of his father's estate, and as his inherited property has released him somewhat from the more active cares of commercial or professional life, he has found time to devote to the public interests of his county, and has ever been found as an advocate of all measures having for their object the public good. He is a stanch Republican in his political views, earnest and zealous in support of the party principles and is a recognized leader among the younger Republicans of Morris county. In 1895 he was a candidate for the nomination to the office of state senator, and in 1895–6 was chairman of the executive committee of the Republican county central committee, and of the county organization had previously served as secretary for two years.

Mr. Collis was married in Newark, New Jersey, September 28, 1885, to Anna Louise Warner, daughter of Henry Warner, an Englishman by birth and a hat manufacturer of Newark. His wife was Mrs. Experience Warner, *née* De Camp. Mr. and Mrs. Collis now have two children, Mary L. and William E. Mr. Collis has been a member of the Presbyterian church for many



A. A. Vance

years and for some time has served on its board of trustees. He is a courteous, genial gentleman, whose many social qualities make him very popular, and the Collis household is justly celebrated for its hospitality.

ALANSON A. VANCE.

For half a century has Mr. Vance been an important factor in the development, upbuilding and substantial progress of Morristown. His history is inseparably interwoven with that of the city, and the impress of his strong individuality is ineffaceably stamped on its advancement. The modern city, in its rapid growth of the past few years, was permeated by the enterprise and energy so typical of the American people in the latter part of the nineteenth century, and Mr. Vance, possessing these characteristics in a marked degree, labored earnestly in the interests of modern improvement.

One of New Jersey's native sons, he was born in Newton, Sussex county, on the 25th of January, 1826, and was educated in the public schools and academies of that place. He entered upon his business career at an early age, and the success that he has achieved is the legitimate result of honorable and well-directed effort. When a youth of thirteen he was apprenticed to learn the printer's trade, in the office of the Newton Herald, and later was employed on the Sussex Register, completing his apprenticeship with that paper. Leaving the city of his birth in 1847, he sought work at his trade in New York, where he remained for a few years, when he was persuaded by J. L. Barlow to accompany him to Deckertown, in the home county, and in that place aid in establishing a new paper, called the New Jersey Home Journal.

In 1851 Mr. Vance was united in marriage to Miss Mary Martin, of Deckertown, and soon afterward returned to New York city, where he was again employed as a printer until May of that year, when he accepted a position on the Fredonian, of New Brunswick, New Jersey. While connected with that journal Mr. Vance wrote his first editorial paragraphs, and these being accepted he continued to write for the press throughout the Scott campaign, which was one of the most vigorous and hotly contested in the political history of our country. While thus engaged he was visited by Sheriff Van Ness and Jeremiah M. DeCamp, of Morristown, who acted as a committee representing the Whig party of Morris county, and desired him to purchase the Jerseyman, a newspaper which had been established in 1826, but which at the time of the visit was being conducted in a manner very unsatisfactory to the Whigs. Mr. Vance listened to their proposition and consented to purchase the Jerseyman. Only a short time elapsed before the editorials in the journal were attracting widespread notice. He was and has

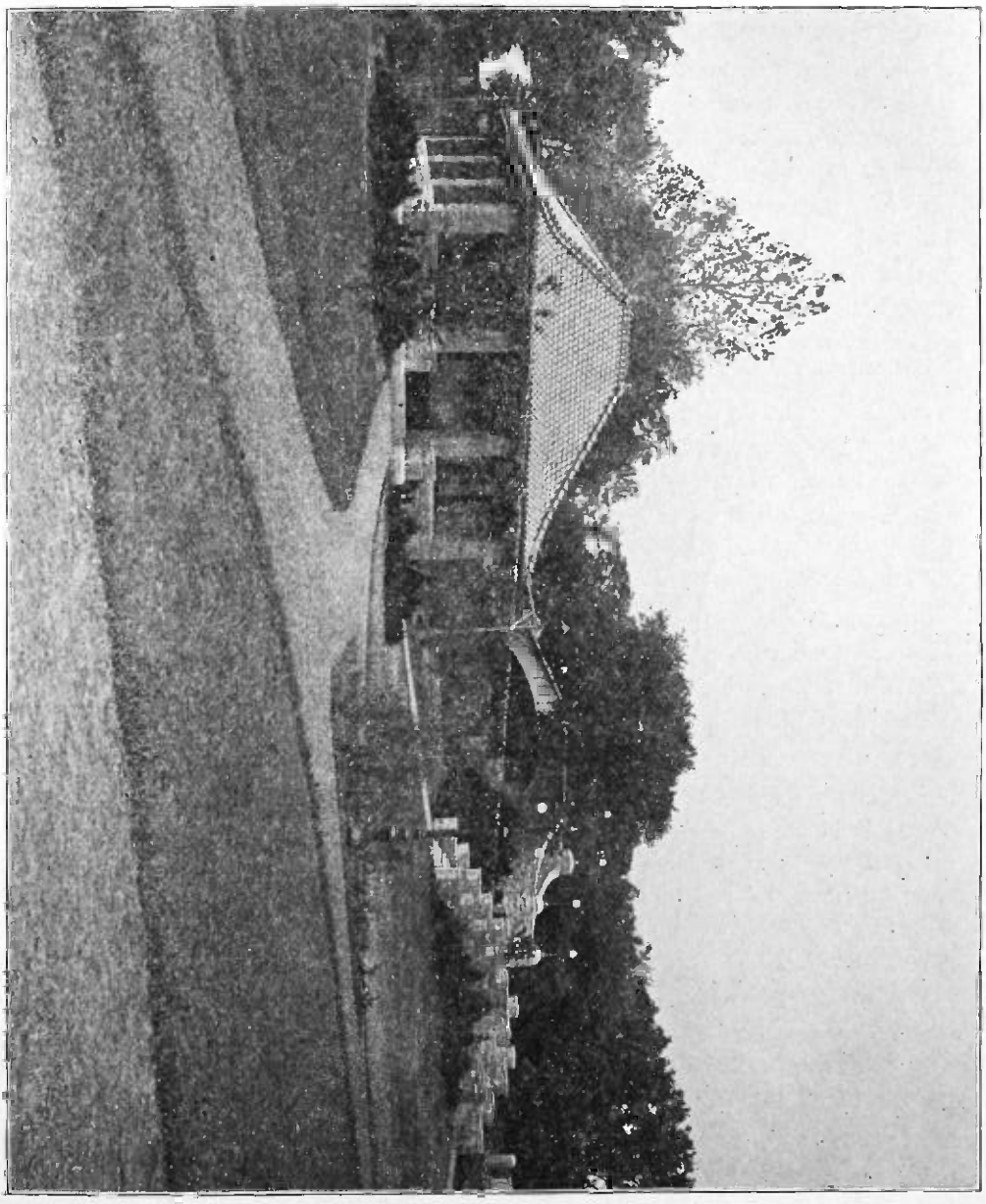
always been a close and conscientious student of the political situation of the country, and his fair and intelligent treatment of the problems not only awoke great interest, but carried with it a wide influence, which was recognized by journalists throughout the state. Nor did Mr. Vance confine his efforts to the advancement of the political principles in which he so firmly believed. Throughout the long years of his connection with the Jerseyman he was the champion of all movements looking to the betterment of the condition of Morristown along educational, moral, social or material lines. He advocated public improvements, was largely instrumental in forming public opinion in favor of the incorporation of Morristown and in the establishment of the public-school system. Churches, industries and social movements claimed and received his friendship, and of the Union cause he was one of the stanchest advocates. Joining the Republican party, when it was formed to prevent the further extension of slavery, he stood by the government throughout the dark days of the Civil war, and has since been found on the side of the party which rests upon protection to American industries, reciprocity and a money standard that the markets of the world will be ready to receive at face value.

For fourteen years Mr. Vance acceptably served as postmaster of Morristown, being appointed to that position by President Lincoln in 1861, and later reappointed by President Grant. He discharged his duties with marked fidelity, his service being a credit to himself and the city as well. During that time he also continued his editorial work, but in 1869 his newspaper labors were lightened by his admitting L. O. Stiles to a partnership in the business. This connection continued until the close of 1895, when the Jerseyman passed under its present control and Mr. Vance retired from journalistic work. In May, 1896, he was elected a member of the board of chosen freeholders. He has, however, never sought political preferment, and only accepted this position at the urgent solicitation of many friends.

In April, 1873, Mr. Vance was called upon to mourn the death of his wife. He was again married in January, 1876, his second union being with Carrie D. Muchmore, a daughter of Joel W. Muchmore. He has one daughter and two sons. He holds membership in the South Street Presbyterian church, where, with his family, he has long been a regular attendant. He is a man of modest and unassuming demeanor, but is very popular with his fellow citizens, who hold him in grateful regard for what he has done for the city.

JAMES PARK.

One of the most attractive features of the borough of Madison is the beautiful park which, on the 4th of July, 1898, became public property through the munificence of D. Willis James, one of the honored citizens of



JAMES PARK.

the town. As long as Madison has an existence will her population hold in grateful remembrance this gentleman, whose deep interest in humanity and the advancement of the race prompted him to give to his fellow townsmen this artistic and lovely spot, which, in its fresh greenness, its trees and varicolored flowers, calls the attention of man from the sordid duties of life and makes him forget his troubles and anxiety in the enjoyment of the beautiful. Thus his soul expands until the charm of color, of sunlight and of singing birds has drowned out all thoughts of the "madding crowd" and the "world's ignoble strife," and in contemplation of the works of nature he is led "from nature up to nature's God."

It seemed especially fitting that this park should be given to Madison on an anniversary day of our country's independence, when the entire nation rejoice in the progress and achievements that are ever characteristic of a people who enjoy liberty. On that same day America was also jubilant over the victories of its heroes on land and sea,—the capture of Manila, of the Spanish fleet in Atlantic waters and the capitulation of the outposts of Santiago. The war was begun in the interests of humanity and civilization, and it was the same spirit of sympathy for his fellow men that led D. Willis James to present to Madison this park, which is a triumph of higher civilization, an indication of the divinely implanted love of the beautiful which is found in every individual.

Less than a year before the dedication of the park, the land was owned by various parties. On portions of it stood tenements and tumble-down buildings and other portions of it were swamp lands. Formulating the idea of securing this tract and converting it into a public park, Mr. James placed the matter in the hands of a representative, who succeeded in buying the property. At once work was begun, buildings were torn down or moved away, the swampy portion was drained, and improvement was carried steadily forward. Over the broad stretches of greensward magnificent trees throw their grateful shade, birds and flowers add to the charm of the scene, graveled walks and drives are furnished for the pedestrian or the occupant of the carriage, and benches, conveniently placed, enable one to enjoy rest and quiet in the midst of beauty. A most artistic bridge and pavilion and a sparkling fountain supplement the work of the landscape gardener, and the donor's wish that the park "may be a source of amusement, recreation and health to the people of Madison" has already been realized.

The day on which the park was given to the town was made the occasion of a fitting celebration. A procession of more than one thousand people, consisting of civic societies, municipal organizations, the public and parochial school children, drum corps and bands of music, marched to the home of Mr. James and after passing in review before him acted as an

escort to him on his way to the place where the public exercises were held. In speaking of the munificent gift of Mr. James, Mayor Albright, of Madison, said: "We assemble to-day, not only to recall those loyal and patriotic acts and join in the praise of heroism of America's brave soldiers and sailors, but as well to consider and record a signal and generous act on the part of one of our citizens. Acts of noble generosity never fail to receive the prompt and hearty approval of an intelligent people. Deeds of valor are told and recounted through years of time and are carried down upon the pages of history. Works of art exist through centuries of time and become the monuments of the genius of their creators. The great men of the people are the soldiers and orators, and the great men of history are those who control events, but the great men of humanity are they who advance culture and science. Of the last we have assembled to meet and greet one to-day, —D. Willis James. His object is humanitarian; his work is philanthropic; his modesty and generosity unparalleled."

GEORGE P. COOK.

Living a retired life at his pleasant home on North Ridgedale avenue, in Madison, Mr. Cook enjoys the well earned distinction of being what the public calls "a self-made man." His career has been remarkably successful by reason of his natural ability and his thorough insight into the business interests which he has managed. His policy commended itself to all by reason of its strict conformance to the ethics of commercial life, and in his mercantile life this brought to him a patronage that resulted in the accumulation of a comfortable competence.

A native of Scotch Plains, Union county, New Jersey, Mr. Cook was born on the 11th of March, 1847, and is a descendant of German ancestry. His parents, John and Margaret (Miller) Cook, were both natives of the Fatherland, and in the early part of the century crossed the Atlantic to the new republic, founding a home in New York City. John Cook was one of the first brewers in this country and carried on a successful business in that line for some time. About 1842 he removed to Scotch Plains, Union county, purchased a farm and carried on agricultural pursuits for some years, becoming one of the substantial citizens of the community. His death occurred in 1883, and his wife, who survived him some time, passed away in January, 1897. They were the parents of the following named: Louisa, John, Henry, Peter, Caroline, George P., Herman, Lizzie, and Maggie.

On the home farm in Union county George P. Cook spent his boyhood days. He is a bright product of the public-school system of America, which

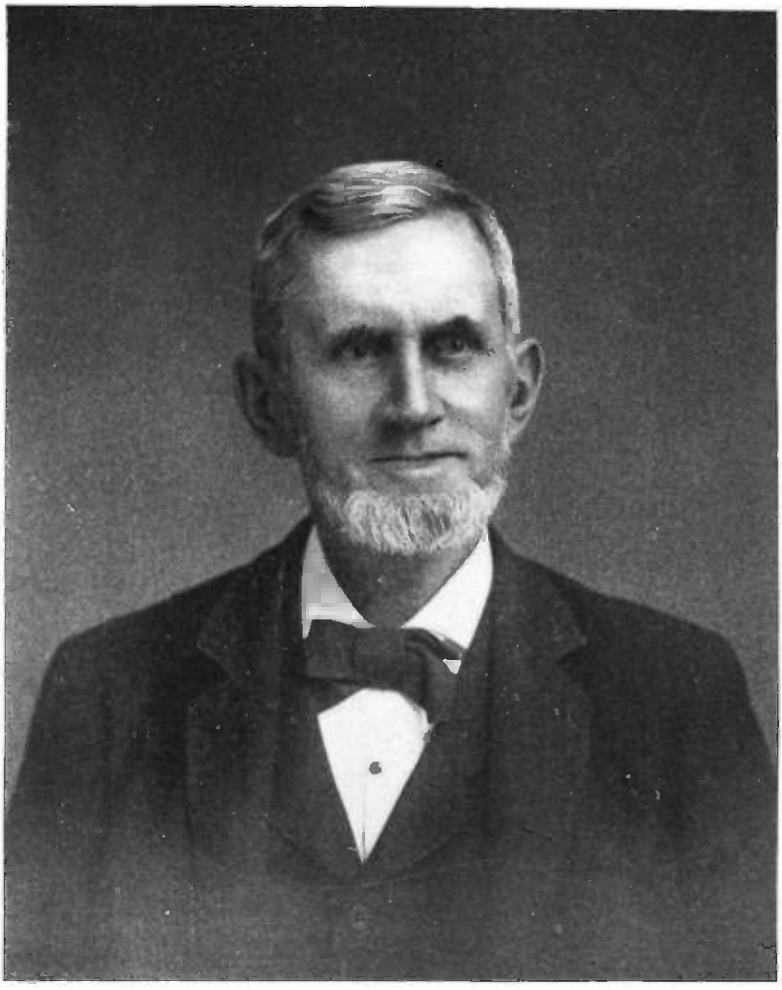
has furnished to the majority of the citizens of this country the educational privileges which they have enjoyed. On attaining his majority he went to New York city to learn the butcher's trade. The salary was small and the position he occupied was insignificant, but, like many other brainy, energetic young men, he did not wait for a specially brilliant opening. At that time he showed conspicuously the traits of character that have made his life a successful one. He conscientiously and industriously performed all the duties that devolved upon him and thus won favor with his employer and gained advancement.

In 1867 Mr. Cook came to Madison, then a small village, and embarked in the meat business on his own account. He afterward conducted a bakery for a short period, but later opened a meat market and soon won a liberal patronage, which constantly grew in volume and importance during the thirty years in which he carried on the enterprise. On the expiration of that period he disposed of his market and engaged in the produce business in New York city. For a few years past he has not been actively interested in the management of any business enterprise although he is a stockholder in several. He belongs to the Produce Exchange of New York city, is a director of the First National Bank of Madison, and has other profitable investments, which yield to him a handsome income. His strict integrity, business conservatism and judgment have always been so uniformly recognized that he has enjoyed public confidence to an enviable degree and naturally this brought him such a lucrative patronage that, through times of general prosperity and general adversity, he witnessed a steady increase in his business.

In 1879 Mr. Cook was united in marriage to Miss Adelaide De Hart, a daughter of John De Hart. He has served as a member of the board of registration of Madison and as a member of the common council, and gives his political support to the Republican party. He has, however, never sought to figure personally before the public in any light or any relation. His influence, however, has been felt as a strong, steady moving force in the social, moral and industrial movements of the community and he is an important factor in the life of Madison.

JOHN HENRY JOHNSON.

The history of this branch of the Johnson family is inseparably woven with that of Morris county, for the ancestors made settlements in this section of the state when Morris county was still a part of Hunterdon county. This work would therefore be incomplete without mention of those who have played an important part in formulating the history of the locality.



Henry J. Hanson

So far as we have been able to ascertain, the first member of the family of whom we have a record was Walter Johnson,* who lived in Wallingford, Connecticut, prior to 1700 and died in that city. He married a daughter of Nehemiah Royce, Jr., of Wallingford, and they became the parents of two sons, John and Lambert. The latter died in Wallingford. The former, who is known as John Johnson, Sr., was married November 2, 1710, to Mary Chatterton, who according to the register of New Haven, Connecticut, was born April 28, 1692. They removed to Whippanong township, New Jersey, in 1720. The Wallingford town records give the account of the births of six children of John and Mary (Chatterton) Johnson, as follows: John, Jr., born August 12, 1711; Hannah, born December 21, 1712; Elisha, born September 8, 1714; Moses, born July 26, 1716; Caziah, born April 20, 1718; and Esther, born April 20, 1720. The seventh child of that family, Alexander Johnson, was born in New Jersey in 1722, and died in 1788. Neither the date of the birth nor death of John Johnson, Sr., is positively known. The evidence also points to the fact that he died intestate, for there is no will on record in Burlington, Amboy, or Trenton, New Jersey, but there is a record stating that John Blanchard, a preferred creditor of Elizabethtown, New Jersey, was appointed administrator of John Johnson, of Whippany, in 1724, which was probably the year of his death. His widow, Mary Chatterton Johnson, died September 21, 1774, aged eighty-three years. John and Mary Johnson were the founders of the family in Morris county, which was, however, at the time of their settlement here a part of Hunterdon county, the latter having been created from Burlington county, March 11, 1714, while Morris county was set off from Hunterdon county on the 15th of March, 1739. They located in Whippanong township on a farm now in Parsippany, known as the Dr. Darby place and subsequently owned by John S. Smith.

John Johnson, Jr., the third in the line of direct descent to our subject, married a widow whose maiden name was Abigail Ball and resided near Littleton, Morris county. According to his will, they had four sons and four daughters, namely: Elisha; Gershom; Joseph, who was born January 21, 1746, and married Martha Vail, daughter of Thomas Vail; Jacob, who was born in 1750, and married Anne Vail, sister of Martha; Ann, who married a Mr. Lambert; Keziah, or Caziah; Abigail, who married a Mr. Hall; and Lyddia, who married a Mr. Hathaway.

Jacob Johnson, of the fourth generation, resided at Littleton, New Jer-

*There is some reasonable doubt as to the truthfulness of the statement that "Walter Johnson was the first member of the family," etc. A certain John Johnson, son of Wingle, or William Johnson, of New Haven, was born March 3, 1687, and Mary Chatterton was born in New Haven, May 28, 1692, making their respective ages November 2, 1710, the time of the marriage, twenty-four and nineteen years. This needs further confirmation.

sey, and had three sons: Noah, who married Susannah Day and removed to the west; Mahlon, father of our subject; and Jacob, who married a Miss Edwards and removed to the west. Mahlon Johnson was a builder, farmer and distiller. He continued in the distilling business until the time of the great temperance revival inaugurated by the Rev. Albert Barnes, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Morristown, when he abandoned the manufacture of whiskey, and afterward gave his attention solely to agricultura pursuits. He married Sarah Baker, daughter of Lewis Baker, and they became the parents of fifteen children: Jacob, who was born December 3, 1798, married Hetty Baker Vail, and died March 12, 1865; Chilion, born July 24, 1800, married Angelina Woodruff, and died July 12, 1883; Noah, born February 17, 1802, was drowned in Speedwell lake; Baker, born October 23, 1803, married Electa Jackson King, daughter of Rev. Barnabus King, and died October 18, 1886; Alfred, born April 5, 1805, married Sarah Clark Baker, and died October 12, 1847; Susannah Day, born August 26, 1806, became the second wife of Jonathan E. Huntington and died May 6, 1877; Elizabeth Ann, born February 16, 1808, was the first wife of Jonathan E. Huntington, and died December 15, 1863; Thomas Vail, born October 8, 1809, married Sarah Frances Cory, and died March 29, 1879; Sarah Vail, born March 10, 1811, became the wife of Joel Davis, and died April 22, 1882; Catharine Wheeler, born July 5, 1812, became the wife of Aaron C. Johnson, and died June 14, 1863; Mary, born August 2, 1814, became the second wife of Silas B. Condict, and died June 3, 1878; James Harvey, born March 14, 1816, married Hannah Jellison, and died September 21, 1852; Davis Vail, born November 1, 1817, married Caroline Mayo, and died January 22, 1871; John Henry is the subject of this sketch; and Mahlon, the youngest of the family, was born in 1823, and lived only four weeks.

John Henry Johnson was born at Littleton, Morris county, New Jersey, October 28, 1820, and prepared for college in Morris Academy, when it was under the superintendence of Joseph McKee, and afterward of S. R. Sargent. Later he entered the College of New Jersey, at Princeton. For a number of years thereafter he devoted his time and energies to the profession of teaching, was principal of Upperville Academy, in Fauquier county, Virginia, for several years, and afterward taught a private school in Newark, New Jersey; subsequently was principal of Blairstown Presbyterial Academy, and ended his educational labors as principal of Morris Academy, his *alma mater*. Since 1870 he has been engaged in the real-estate and insurance business in Morristown, New Jersey.

On the 16th of March, 1847, in Newark, New Jersey, the Rev. William Bradley performed the ceremony which united the destinies of John Henry Johnson and Miss Maria Allen, who was born February 10, 1823, the daugh-

ter of Chilion F. De Camp, and to them were born four children, namely: Arthur, born July 22, 1848; William De Camp, born March 24, 1850; Charles Alfred, born February 7, 1854, died December 14, 1854; Maria Lucy, born November 21, 1858.

The parents have traveled together for more than half a century, and now live in the city of Morristown at this date, 1898.

NATHANIEL GAINES.

This early resident of Montville township was a native of Connecticut and before coming to Morris county had served in the Revolutionary war as a cavalryman, and was with General Starke at the memorable battle of Bennington, Vermont. He was a nailer by trade, which term was applied to one who made nails by hand, hammering each one out on an anvil, as nail-cutting machines were not then invented. About the year 1785 he settled near Pine Brook, on the old road, where he industriously followed his trade. Those were days of comparatively low prices for labor, and the surrounding circumstances were such that if a person would support himself and family comfortably and accumulate property he must apply himself with unceasing industry.

Mr. Gaines married a daughter of Ezekiel Baldwin, who lived in that neighborhood, and they had several children. His oldest son, Ezekiel Baldwin Gaines, was born near Pine Brook, October 10, 1791. He was educated for a physician, studied medicine with Dr. John S. Darcy, at Hanover, and was licensed in 1814. He first practiced with his former preceptor in Hanover, thence went to Parsippany, and for a few years was in partnership with Dr. Stephen Fairchild. In 1818 he removed to Lower Montville, where he resided and practiced for thirty-seven years. In 1855 he removed to Boonton, and in 1861 was appointed postmaster there, in which capacity he served for several years, when owing to advanced age and declining health he retired from active life. He died in Boonton, March 31, 1881.

JOHN R. EMERY.

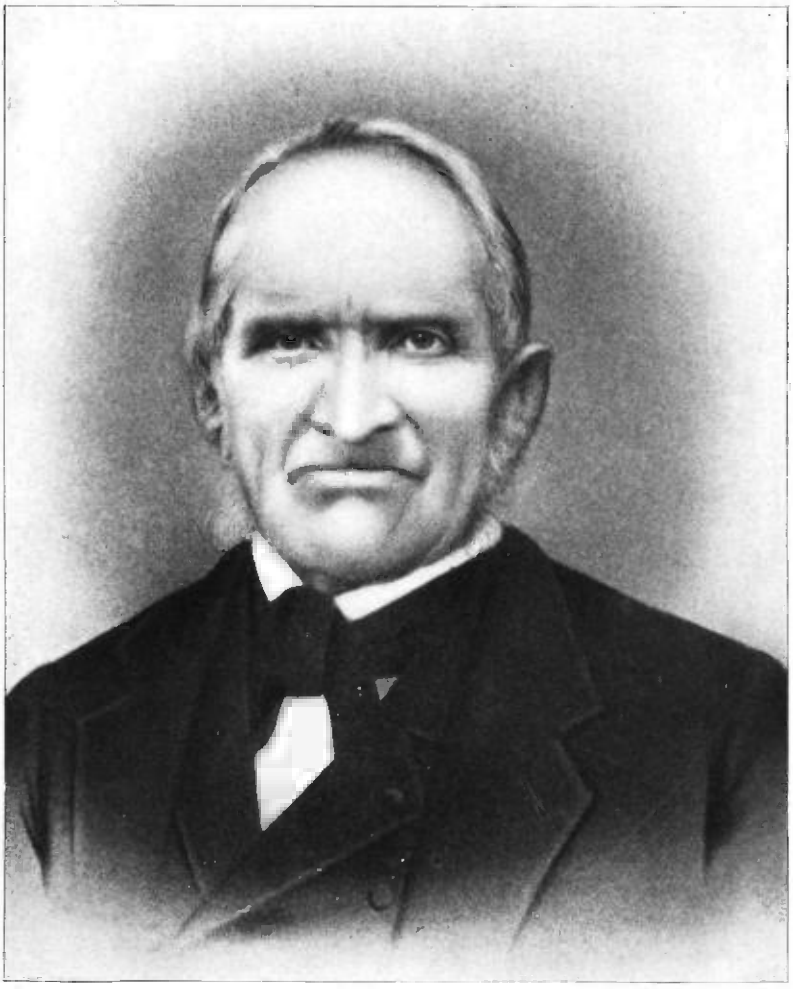
As one of the distinguished jurists of New Jersey, the name of the honored subject of this sketch is inseparably connected with the history of jurisprudence in this commonwealth. His career has ever been such as to warrant the trust and confidence of the public, and his fellow citizens honor him, even as he has honored them by a faithful discharge of the duties which have been entrusted to him. A state, as well as a nation, is judged by the character of its people, and it is such men as Vice-Chancellor Emery that

have gained for New Jersey her proud position in the galaxy of states that form the Union.

Born in Flemington, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, July 6, 1842, he is a son of William P. and Ann (Runkle) Emery, both of whom were natives of the same county. For many years the father was a leading and prominent merchant at Flemington, where he died in 1888, at the age of seventy-eight years. For a long period he served as elder in the Presbyterian church, and his upright, honorable life won him the esteem of all with whom he came in contact.

John R. Emery was reared under the parental roof and began his education in the schools of Flemington. After preparing for collegiate work at Edge Hill, Princeton, under Professor Cottell, and at Lambertville, under Rev. Dr. Studdiford, he matriculated in Princeton University, in 1858, and was graduated in the class of 1861. His choice of a vocation for a life work fell upon the legal profession and, on the completion of his collegiate course, he began the study of law; but all personal considerations were put aside in August, 1862, that he might answer the call of duty and defend his country in her hour of peril. Enlisting as a private in the Fifteenth Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers, he served in defense of the Union until February, 1863, when he was honorably discharged with the rank of second lieutenant.

Returning to the north, Mr. Emery resumed the study of law in Flemington, under the guidance of Bennet Van Syckel, who afterward became a judge of the supreme court. Later he was a student in the law office of A. V. Van Fleet, later vice-chancellor, and in the year 1863–64 was a student in the Harvard Law School. In February, 1865, he was admitted to the bar as an attorney and in 1868 as counselor-at-law. In the former year he formed a partnership with Mr. Van Fleet and practiced in Flemington for a year. He then entered into partnership with A. G. Richey and located in Trenton, where he enjoyed a large and lucrative clientage until 1874, when, on account of failing health, he withdrew from active practice and spent the following year in Europe. Travel greatly benefited his health, and in the fall of 1875 he returned to his native land and located in Newark, New Jersey, where as a member of the bar he attained enviable distinction. He prepared his cases with the greatest care and provided for every possible emergency, so that he was ever ready to meet the argument of his opponent. He is a close reasoner, logical in his deductions and a fluent, forcible and convincing speaker. His knowledge of the law in its various departments is comprehensive and accurate and his devotion to his clients' interests was proverbial. In February, 1895, he was appointed vice-chancellor, a position which he has since filled, and in the discharge of his duties he has fully met the expectations of his most sanguine friends. His broad knowledge of the law, com-



William Butler

bined with rare good judgment and foresight and a marked freedom from judicial bias, has already won him an enviable reputation on the bench.

In 1885 Vice-Chancellor Emery was united in marriage to Miss Alla MacKie, a daughter of James S. MacKie, of Mount Savage, Maryland, and to them have been born four children. In 1891 he removed with his family to Morristown, where he has since made his home. His household is the center of a cultured society circle and he and his wife enjoy the hospitality of the best homes of the city. They are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church, their membership being in the Church of the Redeemer, of Morristown.

WILLIAM BRITTIN.

The progenitor of the Brittin family in Morris county was William Brittin. The "ensign armorial" of the family has descended from father to son, and the seal is, at the present time, in the care of the descendants of Joseph Brittin, at Schenectady, New York. It consists of a fine stag's head, and the motto, "Virtute, non Verbis" (by virtue, not by words). Tradition tells us "the eldest son inherited the title and the manor called 'Brightin,' which was standing fifty years ago," and the estate is still in possession of a member of the family of Brittin—which orthography, according to the etymology of the Welsh, is probably the correct one, instead of the other forms of Briten, Britton or Brittain, which are used by other branches of the family.

William Brittin came to America in early manhood from Sutton, in Ashfield-Notts, England, and in this country married Mary Thomas, a native of Wales. She was born in 1714, and died October 14, 1780. At the time of their marriage William Brittin and his wife located near Philadelphia, where they kept an inn called "The Fox Chase," in which tradition says Generals Washington and La Fayette, and probably other patriots of the Revolution, were entertained. The fact remains without a doubt that at least one member of the colonial army was born there—Jacob Brittin, whose birth occurred in 1744, and who served throughout the war as sergeant, while his brother Joseph was a member of General Washington's life guards. The latter lived to be ninety-six years of age. Through the efforts of the Brittin family the Washington Association of Morristown is in possession of a most interesting relic of the Revolution, in the form of an antique ordnance, a twelve-pound iron howitzer. This cannon, according to the well authenticated records of the family, was cast in England and brought over to this country by the Tories to be used against the Americans in the Revolution, and was captured from the British at the close of a hard day's battle—"the

closest of the war," says General Maxwell,—the battle of Springfield, New Jersey, in 1780. The cannon was then removed to Short Hills, placed on an eminence which commanded a large range, and used as the "alarm gun," —a service which it successfully accomplished—to prevent the advance of the British in their attempt to reach Morristown. Subsequently the "Crown Prince," as the cannon was called, was taken to Morris Green, and its booming announced the arrival of General La Fayette on his visit to Morristown. At the last training of the militia at that place, General Benonie Hathaway presented the cannon to the militia, then commanded by Colonel William Brittin. After the war of the Rebellion it was remounted at the Speedwell Iron Works and placed in front of the soldiers' monument in the park, July

THE BRITTIN SEAL.

4, 1871. As it had no relation to the Civil war, William J. Brittin determined to present it to the Washington Association, at headquarters, and on the 9th of October, 1890, it was removed to the west corner of the association's building, where it will remain for all time, one of the most valuable relics possessed by the society. A suitable tablet, giving its history, was also engraved and placed by it.

Jacob Brittin, previously mentioned in connection with his service throughout the war of the Revolution, was married March 3, 1774, to Elizabeth Van Sickle, and came to reside in Morris county, near New Providence, where he bought one hundred acres of land, Nos. 23 to 27, of the Elizabethtown survey. He possessed great power of endurance and energy. His influence in the affairs of the struggling settlers was decided and salutary, although he died August 18, 1784, at the early age of forty years. His wife, Elizabeth, died July 15, 1795, at the age of forty-one years. Their children were Theodocia, who married Miller Walker, son of Asher Walker; William, who was born February 8, 1778, and married Margaret, daughter of Daniel Baker, of Westfield; Abraham, who was born February 20, 1780, and married Elizabeth Baker, a sister of his brother's wife; Isaac, who was born May 6, 1782, and married Abby Ludlow. William Brittin, Jr., settled in Auburn, New York, and built the state prison there. His brother John was ensign and sergeant in the Revolution, after which he located in Sussex county, New Jersey. Joseph, the youngest son of William Brittin, Sr., resided in Philadelphia until the marriage of his daughter, when he removed to Schenectady, New York, where his last years were spent.

The Morris county branch of the Brittin family was founded by the three brothers, William, Abraham and Isaac, who came to Bottle Hill, now Madison, in 1800. They were enterprising young men, who at once built a storehouse, which in 1898 was demolished to make room for the enlargement of James park. There they opened a country store nearly one hundred years ago. The first store in the place was kept by Mrs. Horton, the energetic wife of the pastor of the Presbyterian church. The times were hard and thus the lady eked out her husband's scanty stipend. The house that William Brittin first occupied was on the site occupied by this little store, and his brother Abraham lived just opposite until after 1820, when he purchased the large residence on the turnpike, where he died in 1859. William erected his house early in 1805, moved his family into it and there remained until the day of his death, January 9, 1869. His son, William Jackson, who lived to be nearly eighty-two years of age, was born, lived and died in that house,—a remarkable fact in this era of constant change.

During his long life William Brittin held all or nearly all of the local offices within the gift of his townspeople. He was commissioned justice of the peace and served in that capacity for many years. Possessed of a retentive memory he could be relied upon to recall the past, to state the precedents; and his familiarity with the law and its technicalities made him often the tribunal to which legal difficulties were taken, without recourse to the tedious delays of the courts. He was one of the assistant judges of the Morris county court, filling that position for a number of years with dignity and

the approval of the public, until disabled by the weight of years. Abraham and William Brittin wrote all the deeds for exchange of land and drew up all the wills for the people for miles around, and the fact that no will was ever contested speaks well for the legal ability of the formulator. No young lawyer had the courage to begin practice in Madison during the life-time of William and Abraham Brittin.

Morris county's record in the war of 1812 was alike honorable with that it made in the Revolutionary struggle. Responding to President Madison's call on the state for troops, Governor Pennington issued his proclamation, as follows: "The commander-in-chief thinks it his duty to remind the militia of New Jersey that the crisis calls for a manifestation of public virtue. The events of our war in Europe have left America to again contend singly with the British empire. The eyes of the world are upon us! Let us convince the enemy that the moment they land upon our shores they will be met by our men in arms and willing to defend their country. The citizens of New Jersey were among the first in our glorious struggle for national independence, and in the formation of our national government. They will not be the last in arms to maintain what they have so heroically contributed to achieve and wisely to establish."

In response to this stirring call, companies of infantry and light artillery and riflemen from every quarter of the state marched to expected points of attack on the coast from Paulus Hook, now Jersey City, to Cape May, and the coast was speedily lined with block houses. The militia of Morris county were posted in force at Sandy Hook, and served three months. Colonel William Brittin received a commission which read thus: "The Council and Assembly, reposing especial trust and confidence in your patriotism, valor, conduct and fidelity, have at a joint meeting appointed you colonel of the first regiment of the Morris brigade. You are therefore to take the said regiment into your charge and care, as colonel thereof, and duly to exercise both officers and soldiers of said regiment in arms; and as they are hereby directed to obey you as their colonel, you are likewise to follow such orders from time to time as you shall receive from your commander-in-chief or other superior officer, and for your so-doing this shall be your commission." This document is signed by Isaac N. Williamson, governor from 1809 to 1812, and until the last training day of the Morris militia Colonel Brittin was in command. He was promoted February 13, 1818. In addition to his military service and his service as magistrate and county judge, he was a member of the state legislature in 1818, 1819, 1824 and 1832, and was a member of the council from Morris county in 1837 and 1838.

In 1825, when General La Fayette was in the country for the last time and visited New Jersey, Colonel Brittin was commander of the military

escort from Morristown to Springfield. The General left Morristown, July 15, 1825, at an early hour, and arrived at the hotel in Bottle Hill at 7 A. M. There the school children and citizens were awaiting him, his arrival in the village being announced by the firing of cannon and the ringing of bells. Passing under an arch tastefully arranged and decorated with flowers and evergreens, he was conducted by Colonels William Brittin and S. D. Hunting to the house appointed for his reception, where refreshments were bountifully spread. The pastor of the church, the Rev. John G. Bergen, gave an address, and thirteen girls, representing the states, sang an ode composed by the teacher of the school, John T. Derthick, to which the General very appropriately responded, after which he was conducted by Colonel Brittin to where refreshments were served amid an interchange of good feeling, and then to his carriage, the cavalcade moving off in the direction of Newark, where the citizens were awaiting to receive him. As the cortege was on Short Hills, the axle gave way and they had to substitute a rail until they could reach Springfield. As General La Fayette dismounted, he remarked, "When I return to France I will tell my countrymen that Jerseymen rode me on a rail!" This is one of the hitherto unpublished incidents related by the commander of the military escort at that time.

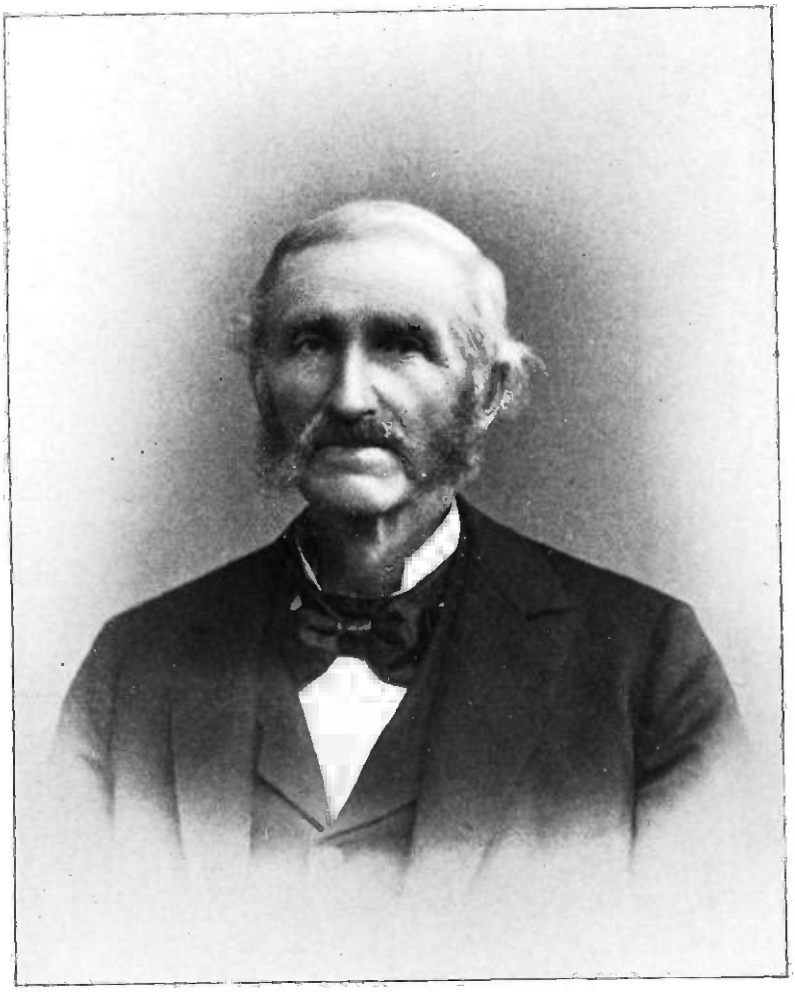
The Morris & Essex Railroad Company was incorporated by the legislature of New Jersey, January 29, 1835, the incorporators named in the act being James Cook and William Nelson Wood, of Morristown, William Brittin, of Madison, Jeptha Munn, of Chatham, Israel D. Condict, of Millburn, John J. Bryan and Isaac Baldwin. Thus did Colonel Brittin interest himself and his friends in every good enterprise. In politics he was an old-time Whig, and latterly an ardent Republican. In the domestic circle he was a kind and indulgent parent, and deeply attached to his friends and those near him. He continued in active business life until his earthly labors were ended.

Abraham Brittin first opened his eyes to the light of day in a farm house on Longhill, Morris county. He worked on the farm and attended the district school in his youth, and while still in his 'teens started for the west. He only got as far as Auburn, New York, however, when he decided to remain in the east, and located in Bottle Hill, in 1800, becoming prominent in every movement calculated for the good of the early settlers, giving freely of both his advice and his time, and never asking for any reward. He became a contractor, and in 1804 built a part of the turnpike from Morristown to Newark, also constructed the Morris & Essex branch of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, in 1836, and the stone bridge over the Schuylkill river, at Philadelphia. During all of his middle life he was continuously engaged on public works, and was very successful, becoming a

wealthy man and at the same time enjoying a very enviable reputation for integrity and good judgment.

Like his brothers, Isaac Brittin early in life determined to be independent and self-supporting. He attended school for only a short time after the death of his father and then entered upon an apprenticeship at the mason's trade, serving for seven years. He afterward successfully engaged in contracting on his own account until middle life, when an attack of typhoid fever rendered him an invalid for the remainder of his life. He was always a resident of Madison, and by good management, industry, energy and perseverance while in health he acquired an ample competency for old age. For years the people of Madison had to do their banking in The State Bank, or in the Morris County Bank, of Morristown, and for the convenience of his neighbors Isaac Brittin began loaning money and doing a banking business in Bottle Hill. He died February 19, 1857, in the "Home on the Bank," generally known as Webb's Corner, near the railroad station, which place his brother William had owned in 1800. After the death of Isaac Brittin's wife the property was inherited by their only child, B. Ludlow Brittin, who sold it to James A. Webb. The daughter of William Brittin, who was born in that house in 1806, died there also in 1881. Mrs. Anna M. Brittin Baker was the mother of Mrs. Webb, and was a lady of the old school, amiable, educated, refined and a sincere Christian.

It would not be a complete family history of the Brittins were only mention made of its male members, and, accordingly, we give a brief account of the wives and mothers. Margaret, the wife of William, and Elizabeth, the wife of Abraham, were sisters, and granddaughters of Henry Baker, who emigrated from England and settled in Westfield. He married Phœbe Hedges, of Southampton, Long Island, a lady of Puritan parentage. Daniel Baker, the son of Henry, was born in 1753, and married Margaret Osborne. He was only twenty-three years of age when he joined the Colonial army for service in the Revolution, becoming a private of Spencer's regiment. He served for over seven years and during all this time his noble wife, who had to bear the equally hard part of quietly waiting at home, did all in her power to advance the cause of liberty. In after years at the Brittin fireside this "daughter of the Revolution" most eloquently told of the struggles and privations of 1776. Women love peace, but when they find themselves face to face with war they are patriotic and philosophic enough to accept the situation. Neither weather nor weariness nor sickness in any common measure could deter this faithful mother from offering her ministrations throughout the homes of the community when needed. She had fourteen children, who always claimed that "no more gentle, loving and faithful wife and mother ever lived." Much of their success in life is due to her companionship and



William L. Brittin

sterling example. Mrs. William and Mrs. Abraham Brittin were true daughters of this heroic woman, and, like her, were ever active in good works and in all church enterprises, and were also very conversant with the local history of this section of the country.

Colonel William and Margaret (Baker) Brittin were the parents of seven children: Sylvester, who was born February 5, 1802, married Parmela, widow of Dr. Henry G. Elmer, and died July 21, 1828; Elizabeth, born June 4, 1804, married William Woodruff, and died July 9, 1836; Anna Maria, born August 6, 1806, became the wife of Jacob Baker, and died November 1, 1881; Harvey, who was born August 9, 1809, died November 28, 1832; Mary, born October 29, 1812, married Apollos M. Elmer, son of Dr. Moses Elmer, and her death occurred April 9, 1836; William Jackson, born April 9, 1816, died September 14, 1897; Isabella Simmons, born March 16, 1823, died March 6, 1866.

The children of Abraham and Elizabeth (Baker) Brittin, four in number, were Edwin, who was born February 16, 1812, was married in the south to Rosina Block, and died September 27, 1847, at his father's home in Madison; Alfred Bishop, born October 1, 1814, married Emma Dougherty, sister of Dr. Alexander Dougherty, of Newark, and died December 11, 1876; Margaret Osborn, born June 11, 1819, married Thomas Garthwait, of Newark, and after his death became the wife of Thomas Carter, of Chicago, Illinois; Mary Walker, born February 4, 1823, became the wife of Joseph P. Turner, of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, where she died.

The only child of Isaac and Abby (Ludlow) Brittin was Benjamin Ludlow, who was born November 14, 1807, in Madison, spent nearly his entire life in the south, and died in New York city, September 27, 1872.

No less prominent factors in the later development and advancement of Morris county have been the representatives of later generations of the Brittin family, who, emulating the example of illustrious ancestors, have aided materially in the progress and upbuilding of this section of the state. They have kept pace with modern advancement, and their lives and deeds have had an important bearing on the community.

William Jackson Brittin, son of Colonel William Brittin, was for many years an office-holder and at all times he was true and faithful to the trust reposed in him, discharging his duties with marked promptness and fidelity. He was born April 9, 1816, and in early manhood he married Helen Maria Howell, daughter of Ezra Howell. For many years they traveled life's journey together, but now the wife is left to mourn with her four sons the loss of a devoted husband and father. Moral, educational and social interests receive his support. For many years he was an efficient member of the board of education, for more than twenty years was a member of the

town committee, for six years was president of the fire department, and time and again was chosen freeholder. He was also a "Son of the Revolution." He gave to the colored citizens the lot upon which their house of worship was erected and to the fire department the site of their truck house. The athletic association was met in a liberal spirit at its formation, and the grounds, so centrally located, so well adapted for its use, are a part, and a very desirable part, of the Brittin estate. Charity and benevolence were synonymous with his name, and the poor remember him with grateful hearts.

At a meeting of the fire department of Madison resolutions of respect and sympathy were passed, and handsomely framed; and a copy of the resolutions were presented to Mrs. Brittin. In making the gift a member of the committee spoke as follows: "I would say that it is impossible in a memoir of this character to give full expression to the feelings of the members of the Madison fire department over the loss of one whom they have not only honored but loved. No man was richer in his sympathy, kinder in his heart, or more genuine in his love for his fellows. Therefore the impulse of eulogy arises quickly and spontaneously. In no case could a tribute of praise be better deserved, but above all sense of personal loss and readiness to praise there must arise the realization that what is best in man survives the incident which we call death, and does so not only in some future and distant sphere but here and now."

Alfred Brittin, another of the later representatives of the family, and a son of Abraham and Elizabeth Brittin, was a native of Madison and entered upon his business career as a clerk in the store of Cook, Vorhees & Company, of Morristown, afterward becoming a partner in the business. Later he was engaged in the same line in Newark, and subsequently became connected with Alfred Bishop, the great railroad king. This led to Mr. Brittin's becoming a railroad contractor on his own account and for a time he was successful, but later met with reverses. He then became a candidate for state treasurer, but the mistakes of some of his friends caused his defeat by only two votes. Later he was appointed collector of the county by the board of county freeholders, and made a most excellent officer, his service being probably unsurpassed by any incumbent ever in the position. He was a stalwart Republican and did much for his party. In religious belief he was a devout Presbyterian and gave freely of his means to church and charitable work. He had many noble traits of character, and those who had known him longest loved him best. At his death, which occurred in December, 1876, the stores of Madison were closed and the flag hung at half mast in honor of one who had ever been foremost in every good work and whose life was the outcome of an upright, honorable character.

ANDREW E. VOORHEES.

Originally of Holland stock, the American branch of this family settled here some time in the seventeenth century, since which time the members have been prominently identified with the various political, professional and commercial interests of the country. In the latter part of the sixteenth century there lived before or near the town of Hees, Holland, the first of the family to bear the name of Voorhees, which signifies "before Hees." This individual was Albert Voorhees. He had a son named Coert Voorhees, and the latter became the father of Steven Coert Van Voorhees, who emigrated to America. Steven settled on Long Island, where he died in 1684, at the venerable age of eighty-four years. He was the first to use the form, "Van Voorhees," and his descendants have dispersed to many sections of our domain. It is supposed that Steven came to this country about 1657; his son, Lucas Stevense Van Voo hees, it being understood, was born in Holland in 1650 and attained the age of sixty-three years. He married Jannetje Minnes and among their children was Albert Lucasse, born in 1698. He married Catryntje Cornell and died in 1734, and among their children was a son, Johannes, born in 1731, who married Anetje Schenck. They had several children, one of whom, Ralph, was the father of Jeremiah C., who married Margaret Van Dorn, and one of their issue was Andrew Jackson Voorhees, who was the first to drop the "Van" from the name. He was born in or near Lamington, Somerset county, New Jersey, where his father lived and died. Andrew married Esther Eliza Low, and among the children born of this union was Andrew Emery Voorhees, the immediate subject of this review.

Andrew Emery Voorhees was born at Lamington, Somerset county, New Jersey, on the 4th of November, 1850. His parents resided on a farm until their son was ten years of age, and then they removed to North Branch, where they conducted a hotel, and it was there that our subject received his first experience in the management of a hostelry. Here he grew to manhood, attained a fair common-school education, and in 1874 he entered the employ of A. Kershaw, proprietor of a hotel at Somerville, New Jersey. In 1879 Mr. Kershaw took charge of the Mansion House, at Morristown, and brought with him Mr. Voorhees, who retained his connection with the Mansion House about two years, by which time he had established for himself a good name and had obtained a broad and practical experience in the hotel business, so that in 1881 he took charge of the United States Hotel and has since continued as its proprietor. He has met with more than ordinary success in this line of enterprise and his establishment has secured an excellent reputation and a liberal patronage.

Several years ago Mr. Voorhees became a member of the Masonic fraternity, in Morristown, and has since then attained the degree of Knight Templar.

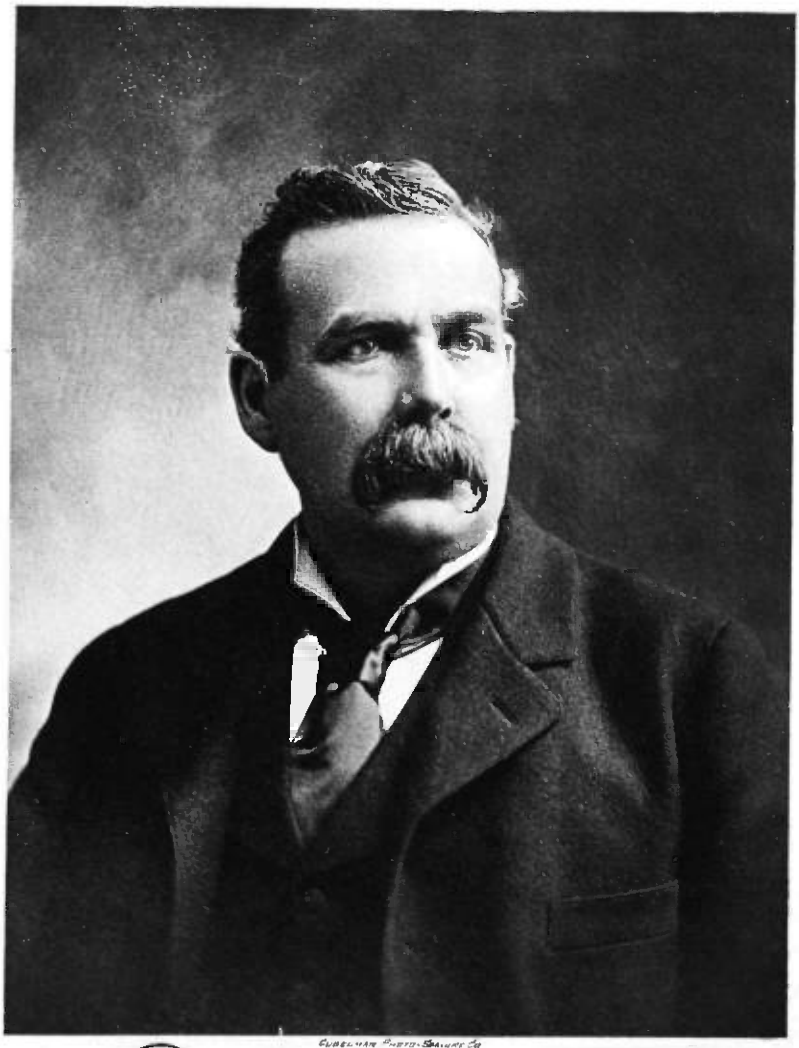
Mr. Voorhees solemnized his marriage in 1874, when he became united to Miss Frances A. Bennett, daughter of Captain Nelson Bennett, of High Bridge, New Jersey, and she has rendered most able and intelligent assistance in the management of the hotel. Mr. and Mrs. Voorhees have one child, a daughter, Minnie A.

W. WALLACE COOK.

A resident of Whippany, Mr. Cook is recognized as one of the most able business men of Morris county, where he is engaged in dealing in meats. His sagacity and foresight enabling him to successfully conduct his enterprise, and his indomitable energy and undaunted perseverance winning him prosperity that numbers him among the substantial citizens of the community, he has not only advanced his individual interests, but has done much toward promoting the general welfare by encouraging trade and commerce along other lines. His career, both public and private, is marked by the strictest integrity and he has the unlimited confidence of all with whom he has come in contact.

Mr. Cook was born March 3, 1850, and is a representative of one of the oldest families of Morris county. The first of the name to settle here was John Cook, whose son, Samuel Cook, the grandfather of our subject, was a native of Morris county. He was twice married, his first union being with Mary Coe, and after her death he married Elizabeth Johnson. His children were John, Samuel, Timothy and William. He was a farmer by occupation and died at the ripe old age of eighty-one years. The father of our subject, Timothy Cook, was born in Morris county, in May, 1814, and married Celinda Miller, daughter of Levi and Mary (Hull) Miller, who were natives of New York city. Mr. Cook followed both farming and butchering, and did a retail meat business. His family numbered three children: A. Burnet, born August 2, 1847; W. Wallace; and Irena C., who was born February 28, 1856, and died April 29, 1891. The family have always been adherents of the Presbyterian faith, and on the organization of the church in Whippany the father of our subject was chosen elder, filling that office for sixty years.

Reared on the old family homestead, W. Wallace Cook was married September 12, 1877, to Miss Mollie H. Ball, daughter of Henry and Mary Elizabeth (Minton) Ball, who resided near Boonton. Two children grace this marriage, Helen M. and Charlotte E. They reside on the farm in Hanover township, and Mr. Cook follows his father's occupation. His business



CUBELMAN PHOTO-SEALURE CO

Louis M. Noe

methods are most reliable and his reputation in all trade transactions is unassailable.

Mr. Cook is a man of good business capacity, and his well-directed labors have enabled him to attain a due quota of success. In connection with his other interests he is a director of the First National Bank of Morristown, also of the Whippany River Railroad Company, is secretary of the New Jersey State Building & Loan Association and is a director of the Whippany Hall Association. All these interests contribute to the material welfare of the community, for to its thriving business concerns the county owes its progress and prosperity. Politically, Mr. Cook is a Republican, and from 1881 until 1884 served as a member of the board of chosen freeholders. He has been prominent in public affairs and his history should go on record as that of one of the worthy and leading citizens of Morris county.

LOUIS M. NOE.

A well-known resident of Morris county, Mr. Noe is one of the most extensive rose-growers of the country, the mammoth proportions of his business making it one of the most important industries in New Jersey. It is a creditable fact that his success is the outcome of his judicious management and that the characteristics of his business career are energy, enterprise, progressiveness and unwavering fidelity to justice and right in all trade transactions.

Mr. Noe was born in Madison, Chatham township, May 13, 1847, and represents one of the old families of the state. His great-grandfather, Louis Noe, was a native of France, and came, as a French soldier, with LaFayette to America in colonial days, and served through the war. His grandfather, Louis, the second, came to this country previous to this and served for seven years and six months as musician in the colonial army, his music inspiring the soldiers to greater deeds of valor. He married Phœbe Mundy, and they became the parents of three sons and four daughters: Frazee, who located in Summit, New Jersey; Henry, of Orange; Louis, of Madison; Margaret, wife of David French; Phebe, wife of Sanders Campbell; Maria, who married Ellis Coddington; and Esther.

The father of our subject also bore the name of Louis Noe, and his birth occurred on the old family homestead, November 17, 1800. He married Maria Meeker, April 7, 1835, a daughter of Isaac Meeker, who was born January 27, 1783, and died March 28, 1871. His mother was a member of the Halsey family, who trace their ancestry back to England. He was a descendant of Timothy Meeker, the founder of the family in America. Isaac Meeker married Jane Wilcox, who was born in December, 1792, and

died May 10, 1851, and to their union were born three children; Maria, born June 1, 1809, died January 5, 1872; Harriet, who was born October 23, 1812, and married Abraham Valentine in 1840, her death occurring June 16, 1843; and Eliza A., who was born October 16, 1819. In 1841 she became the wife of Daniel Noe, and died March 8, 1843. As a means of livelihood Louis Noe, father of our subject, carried on agricultural pursuits. He held membership in the Methodist church at New Providence, New Jersey, and his wife belonged to the Presbyterian church of the same place. They were married April 7, 1835, and their union was blessed with three sons: Johnathan Meeker, born June 23, 1836, was married, February 22, 1872, to Sarah M. Ayers and had two children,—Isaac M. and Delia Marie, both born in December, 1872. He died in June, 1873. The second son, Isaac Meeker, was born October 5, 1843, and died, unmarried, February 22, 1869. Louis Mulford was born May 13, 1847.

In the common schools Louis M. Noe acquired his preliminary education, which was supplemented by one year's study at Fort Edward Institute, New York, and later he was graduated at J. H. Landsley's Business College, at Rutland, Vermont. He studied law for one year with the firm of Guild & Lum, of Newark, but in 1872 turned his attention to the nursery and fruit-growing business, forming a partnership with his brothers-in-law, Samuel and O. N. Brant, comprising the firm of Brant, Noe & Brant. They began operations on a small scale, and in a few years became the largest peach-growers in New Jersey, having one thousand acres planted in bearing trees. The fruit was shipped to principal markets in the east and commanded the highest prices, owing to the excellent quality and flavor, for only the best varieties were cultivated. Their orchards were located in Pennsylvania and northern New Jersey. Mr. Noe is regarded throughout America as authority on any matter pertaining to the cultivation of peaches. He has done much to improve the fruit, and has produced some splendid varieties. In the spring of 1884 he established his rose gardens, and at that time gave up the interest in the peach-growing and nursery business to Mr. Samuel Brant, who still continues along the same line in an extensive manner, and at the present time Mr. Noe has ninety-six thousand square feet under glass, in Madison, New Jersey, and also owns a half interest in the Brant & Noe Floral Company in Chicago, of which he is president. This enterprising company has eighty-six thousand square feet under glass. In connection with rose-growing he is extensively engaged in other horticultural pursuits, and has made a close study of everything pertaining to his business, both from the scientific and practical standpoints, so that the methods he follows are the result of a comprehensive and accurate knowledge of the best manner of cultivating fruit and flowers. While the output of his rose-houses is

varied, comprising all the popular winter-blooming varieties, his specialty is the "American Beauty," queen of roses. His success in the cultivation of this, the most difficult rose to grow successfully, has been without precedent in the rose-growing industry. Whenever he has placed the magnificent blooms of this rose on exhibition he has always received the highest honors.

He owns five hundred acres of land in Morris county,—a part of the old Meeker homestead, which belonged to his maternal grandfather,—and in his orchards and gardens employs sixty men throughout the year. In his connection with his other interests he is vice-president of the New York Cut Flower Company.

In 1870 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Noe and Miss Emily E. Brant, a native of Chatham township, Morris county, and a daughter of Albert and Phebe (Jennings) Brant. Her father was born December 8, 1812, in Madison, and her mother May 3, 1815, their marriage being celebrated January 1, 1839. He was a farmer by occupation, following that pursuit throughout his active business life. His death occurred November 17, 1895, and his wife passed away December 17, 1889. They were the parents of five children: Samuel, of Madison, who was born in 1841; Mary E., who was born in 1842, and died in infancy; Daniel Wood, born in 1848; Emily E., born in 1850; and Oscar N., who was born in 1852. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Noe have been blessed with four children: Maria, born in October, 1870, wife of Lincoln Pierson, of Tarrytown, New York, by whom she had three children,—Louis, deceased, and Helen and Ruth: Mrs. Pierson completed the three-years course at the Centenary Collegiate Institute, located at Hackettstown, New Jersey, and was awarded the prize for efficiency in drawing; Louis, who was born in 1873, is a farmer and florist, being also a graduate of the Hackettstown Institute, in the class of 1891; Edith, who was born in 1882, died in 1891; and Lillian May, born in 1888.

Mr. and Mrs. Noe hold membership in the Methodist church and contribute generously to its support. Their home is a beautiful and commodious residence, supplied with all modern conveniences. The house was erected in 1879. Mr. Noe has always taken an active interest in the welfare and improvement of the county, and constructed a mile and a half of the highway in Chatham township, which bears his name. Socially he is connected with the Masonic fraternity, and is also a member of Madison Lodge, No. 892, Royal Arcanum.

MAHLON CARTER.

Mr. Carter, a representative of one of the families of Morris county whose identification with its history extends from colonial days, was born in what is now East Madison in the year 1790, and is a son of Azariah Carter,

also a native of Morris county, for his people had established one of the early homes here and taken their part in the work of its primitive development.

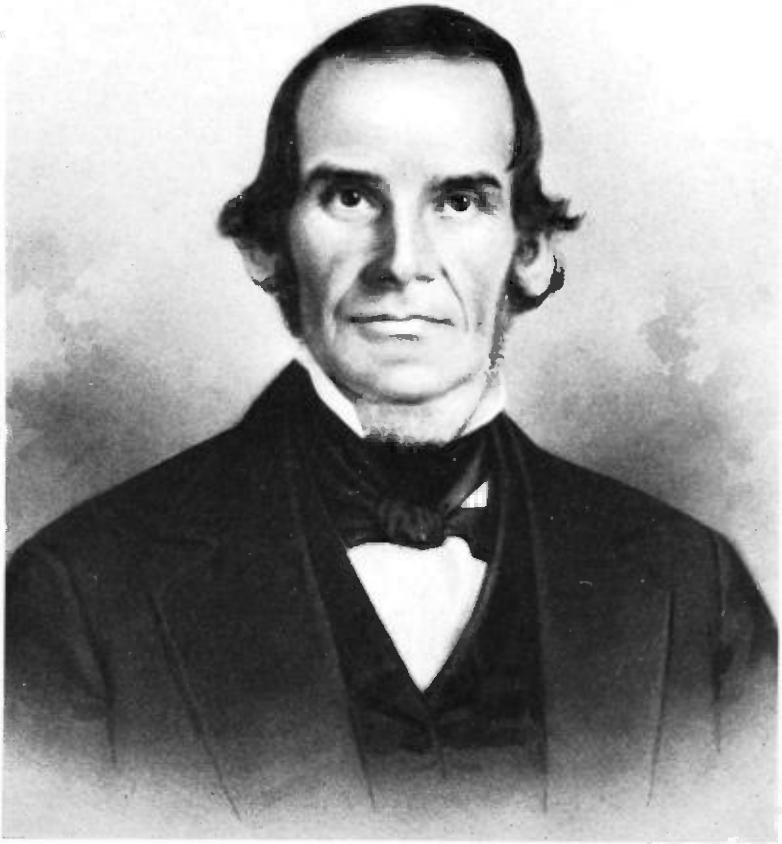
The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm in a way which now forms an interesting story, so different is it from the modes of farm life at the present. The people still in their colonial style of dress carried on their work with implements and machinery which at the present day seem very crude. It was in the formative days of the republic, when our honored forefathers were laying the foundation of a country that within an almost incredibly short space of time has taken its place among the foremost nations of the globe. When America became engaged in the second war with England, Mr. Carter, then a young man of twenty-two years, went forth in defense of our rights.

He was united in marriage to Beulah Bradford Genung, a daughter of Isaac Genung, one of the heroes of the war of the Revolution. He then took up his residence upon a farm in East Madison and gave his attention to agricultural pursuits, transforming his land into a richly productive tract. There were born to Mr. and Mrs. Carter the following named: Rachel L., who became the wife of George C. Emmons; Sylvester, who died in California; Mary Elizabeth, who became the wife of Frank Ross; Elijah, a resident of Madison; Mathew A. and Louis H., of New Haven, Connecticut; and two who died in childhood.

Mr. Carter was honored with some local offices, and discharged his duties with marked promptness and fidelity. He filled the position of constable, also that of justice of the peace. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, a man of strict integrity and unswerving honor, who lived up to his strong convictions and commanded the respect of all who knew him. In his political predilections he was a Jacksonian Democrat.

PHILANDER B. PIERSON.

A prominent representative of the business interests of Morristown, and one of the native sons of this city, the subject of this sketch was born December 30, 1854, his parents being Edward and Anna Maria (Sayre) Pierson. The private schools afforded him his early educational advantages, and when his literary training was completed he took up the study of law under the direction of his brother, Charles E. Pierson. Later he was a student in the law offices of the firm of Pitney & Youngblood, of Morristown, and in 1877 was admitted to the bar as an attorney at law. Three years later he became a counselor, and for the past twenty years he has practiced in the courts of Morris county, where he has gained prominence as an able representative of the profession. He is a man of strong mentality, keen discrim-



Henry R. Hedges

ination and sound judgment. His devotion to his clients' interests is proverbial, and in the handling of the causes entrusted to his care he displays marked forensic ability. His careful preparation, which leaves no assailable point in his defense, and his concise, logical arguments and clear reasoning, have won him many notable victories, and much important litigation has been presented in the courts by him.

Mr. Pierson is now executor and trustee for several estates and is a leading spirit in several business enterprises, which owe not a little of their success to his wise counsel, advice and capable management. He is treasurer for the proprietors of the Morris aqueduct, vice-president of the Morristown Gas Light Company, and is a director in the Iron National Bank.

In 1884 Mr. Pierson married antoinette Smith Freeman, a daughter of Rev. James M. Freeman, of Morristown, and they have one child, Marjorie Freeman Pierson. Mr. and Mrs. Pierson are members of the First Presbyterian church and are prominent people of the community, having the warm regard of a large circle of friends.

DAVID Y. HEDGES.

Few families have borne a more important part in the events which form the history of New Jersey than that of which our subject is a representative, and their influence has ever been exerted in behalf of those measures and interests which tend to uplift humanity. In an almost unbroken line their ancestry can be traced back to Sir Charles Hedges, of England, there being only one link lacking in the chain of descent which would entitle them to a portion of the vast Hedges estate on the "merrie isle." Tradition says that the family was founded in America by three brothers, and it is authentically known that it took root on American soil at an early period in the colonial epoch of our country. The great-grandparents of our subject were Gideon and Prue Hedges, and their children were Frederick, Joanna, Jeremiah, Robert and Gideon.

Jeremiah Hedges, the grandfather, was born in 1766 and became a farmer, following that occupation throughout his life. His family took an active part in sheltering and protecting the soldiers in the war of the Revolution, and a number of army relics are now in possession of his descendants. He married Martha Rude, who was born May 9, 1768. His death occurred March 16, 1831, and his wife passed away October 27, 1841.

The father of our subject, Henry R. Hedges, was born June 27, 1802, and in his youth learned the trade of a wheelwright, following that pursuit for many years. He was also a local minister of the Methodist Episcopal church and in that work was largely associated with the Rev. John Hancock, who is

given the credit of being the founder of the Methodist church in New Jersey. There are many interesting stories which might be told of those early times of church building. There were few church edifices, meetings being mostly held in the home of one of the members. In those days the distance was never too long or the weather too cold to prevent the people from attending divine worship. Rev. Henry R. Hedges presided over charges in Springfield and Monroe and was well known in Morris and Essex counties. He also held civil office, serving as assessor for some time. He took an advanced position on the slavery question and was one of the first to cast his vote for abolition in New Jersey. He supported that movement at a time when it was very unpopular in the state, and on account of the prejudice of his church against it he withdrew and identified himself with the Wesleyan church, with which he was connected until after the war, when he returned to the Methodist church and was one of its most devoted ministers of the gospel and teachers until his death. His work was immeasurable in its far-reaching influences. He formed a very wide acquaintanceship and the world is better for his having lived. "His neighbors were his friends, and his enemies were the enemies of virtue."

The Rev. Henry Hedges was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Pruden, who was born in Hanover, October 6, 1807. Their children were: Mary Ann, who was born December 16, 1827, and died February 4, 1848; Charles H., born December 27, 1829; John L., who was born March 10, 1832, and died February 6, 1884; William A., who was born November 19, 1835, and died August 22, 1886; Jane A., who was born January 23, 1840, and died in August, 1871; Martha L., born July 12, 1843; Luther Lee, born November 21, 1845; David Young, born February 15, 1848; Eliza A., born April 3, 1853; and Wilbur, born February 1, 1859. The mother of these children died and the father afterward married Eliza McCarl, who was born June 8, 1822. They had one child.

David Y. Hedges is a carpenter and builder by trade, and many of the buildings of Madison and vicinity stand as monuments to his handiwork and his enterprise. He has always received a liberal patronage, for the excellence of his work and his honorable dealing and fidelity to the terms of a contract have won him the unqualified confidence of the public. Thus in business life he has attained considerable success and prominence.

He is also a leader in church work in this community, being very active and influential in the Methodist church, in which his membership is placed. He was one of the organizers of the Union Sunday-school of East Madison and for twenty-one years was its superintendent, largely advancing its usefulness by his untiring efforts. He is now living in Chatham, where he has erected a substantial and commodious residence.

FRANCIS S. LATHROP.

No adequate memoir of Judge Francis S. Lathrop can be written until many of the useful enterprises which knew his fostering care have completed their full measure of good in the world, and until his personal influence and example shall have ceased their fruitage in the lives of those who were about him when he was yet an actor in the busy places of the world; yet there is much concerning him which can with profit and signal propriety be set down here as an illustration of what represents the higher values of life,—the accomplishments of one who set himself seriously to real labors and responsibilities and proved faithful in every relation of life.

Hon. Francis Stebbins Lathrop was descended, in the seventh generation, from the Rev. John Lathrop, who came to this country from England in the Griffin in 1634, to Massachusetts. He is a native son of the old Bay state, born in Springfield, Massachusetts, in the year 1806, being the son of Dwight Lathrop and Lora (Stebbins) Lathrop. The date of his advent in Madison, Morris county, New Jersey, was about the year 1838, when he bought the property known as Pine Tree farm; and he was, from the time he came to Madison and until his death, a good friend to rich and poor alike; and it is to him that Madison owes many improvements. He had several brothers, and all were prominently identified with commercial and mercantile operations in the city of New York. The house of F. S. and D. Lathrop controlled an extensive trade with the south, being unmistakably one of the largest dry-goods concerns in the southern trade at that period. Eventually withdrawing from commercial pursuits, Judge Lathrop became president of the Union Mutual Fire and Marine Insurance Company, of New York, and to his rare executive talent, prescience and discrimination was due in a large measure the advancement of this company to a position foremost among similar corporations in that great metropolis. He was naturally recognized as a great financier and business man, and was called upon to serve in positions of distinctive trust and responsibility. For some time he held the preferment as treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce of New York city, and when the affairs of the Central Railroad of New Jersey became so involved as to necessitate the appointing of a receiver for the property, this trust was conferred upon him, and he continued to administer the affairs thereof with great tact and judgment for a period of seven years, acting in such capacity until the hour of his death. In 1869 he was appointed an associate judge of the court of errors and appeals of New Jersey, which he retained through life, and is best known by this title. As the incumbent of this office he manifested the same fidelity, high animating principles and sense of conscientious obligation which were characteristics of the man in all the relations of life. His

was an intellectuality of high order, but it seems that the mind not more than the heart dominated a life which was ever consecrated to goodly ends. By those with whom he came into closest contact he was beloved and revered for his sterling manhood, while his service in public or semi-public capacities gained to him the respect and confidence of all who had cognizance of his acts and methods. His nature was one intrinsically honorable, and he was ever generous in his judgments of his fellow men; his heart was sympathetic and responsive, and his benefactions were not only those of counsel and wise admonition, but to those also "in any way afflicted in mind, body or estate" he was ever ready to offer such succor or relief as lay in his power to accord. His popularity was unmistakable, and was as firmly fixed in an objective way as was his integrity of character in the subjective.

It is but natural to infer that Judge Lathrop was imbued with a deep and abiding public spirit, for all that was of human interest and value appealed strongly to him. He was not only zealous in forwarding the progress and prosperity of his home, city and county, but his ken broadened out to include and appreciate all that concerned the welfare of the state and nation.

He was appointed a member of the first riparian commission of the state and continued to serve in this capacity until his death. It is a uniformly conceded fact that it was principally through his influence and instrumentality that the proceeds which came to the state through the work of that commission were deflected to a channel where the maximum good was to be secured therefrom, the funds being applied to the use of the public schools of New Jersey. Also he was one of the original members of a party to obtain control of Washington's Headquarters and to organize the Washington Association.

He was a member of the directorate of the Morris & Essex Railroad, and to him was due in a large measure the carrying through of the expedient scheme by which this road was leased to the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, as a part of whose system it is now operated, its facilities and public value having been greatly augmented through the action thus taken. The city of Madison shows many permanent evidences of his public spirit and mature judgment in the way of public improvements, which he devised and was instrumental in bringing to consummation. His liberality ever kept pace with his enthusiastic interest, and to him Madison owes the honor which should ever be accorded to the benefactor, the true citizen, the distinguished public officer, the noble, earnest man.

In his political adherency Judge Lathrop was strongly arrayed in the support of the Democratic party and its principles, his opinions in this, as in all other lines, being clearly defined and thoroughly fortified. In his religious

views he held the faith of the Protestant Episcopal church, and was a liberal contributor to Grace church, of which he was really its founder and for a long time its chief supporter. The house of worship was erected almost entirely through his personal benefactions in a financial way.

He was appointed one of a commission to select a site for an asylum for the insane, which was located in Morris Plains and is considered a model of its kind. It is now known as Morris Plains Hospital, and it is a building which has been visited by parties from Europe sent here for the purpose of obtaining the best ideas of building. He was president of the board of managers from the formation until his death.

In the year 1830 was solemnized the marriage of Judge Lathrop to Miss Caroline M'Kinney Gilmour, daughter of John M'Kinney Gilmour, of North Carolina. They became the parents of one son and two daughters, namely: Frank, who died in 1865; Ellen, the wife of Henry Hopkins, of Philadelphia; and Louise G., the wife of Joseph A. Dean, of New York city. The son married Miss Isabel Gibbons, who survives him and who still occupies her husband's homestead in Madison. They became the parents of one daughter and two sons, the surviving son, Francis S., who bears the full patronymic of his honored grandsire, being a banker and real-estate owner at Savannah, Georgia. He is still identified with the interests of Madison, where he still retains a large amount of valuable realty.

Judge Lathrop's death occurred in the year 1882, at which time he was gathered to his fathers full of years and of honors, having attained the venerable age of seventy-six years. The entire community mourned the loss as one of almost personal bereavement, and the funeral services drew forth the largest concourse of people ever assembled for a similiar observance of respect and friendship in this section of the state. Rich and poor alike came to mourn the loss of one whose memory they hold as a precious heritage. High on the roll of Madison's most honored and beloved citizens will be inscribed the name of Francis S. Lathrop.

ISRAEL REEVE.

Born in the village of Bloomingdale, February 10, 1825, Mr. Reeve spent his entire life there. He passed the seventieth milestone on life's journey, and gathered along the way the fruits of honest endeavor. He belonged to a family prominent in the history of northern New Jersey, his grandfather having been David Reeve, the patriot, who, at the beginning of the war for independence joined the American army and with the colonists suffered the pangs of hunger, marched barefoot over the frozen ground and slept in the open air in the dead of winter, when a fall of snow was a welcome covering

from the intense cold, enduring all in order that the colonies might enjoy freedom from the British tyranny. He never faltered through all these hardships, gallantly remaining with his command until victory and liberty crowned the American arms. Returning to his home he married Martha Hallock and to them were born six children: Abram; David; William; Daniel; Elizabeth, who became the wife of Johnson Gould; and Bethea, who married John Allen.

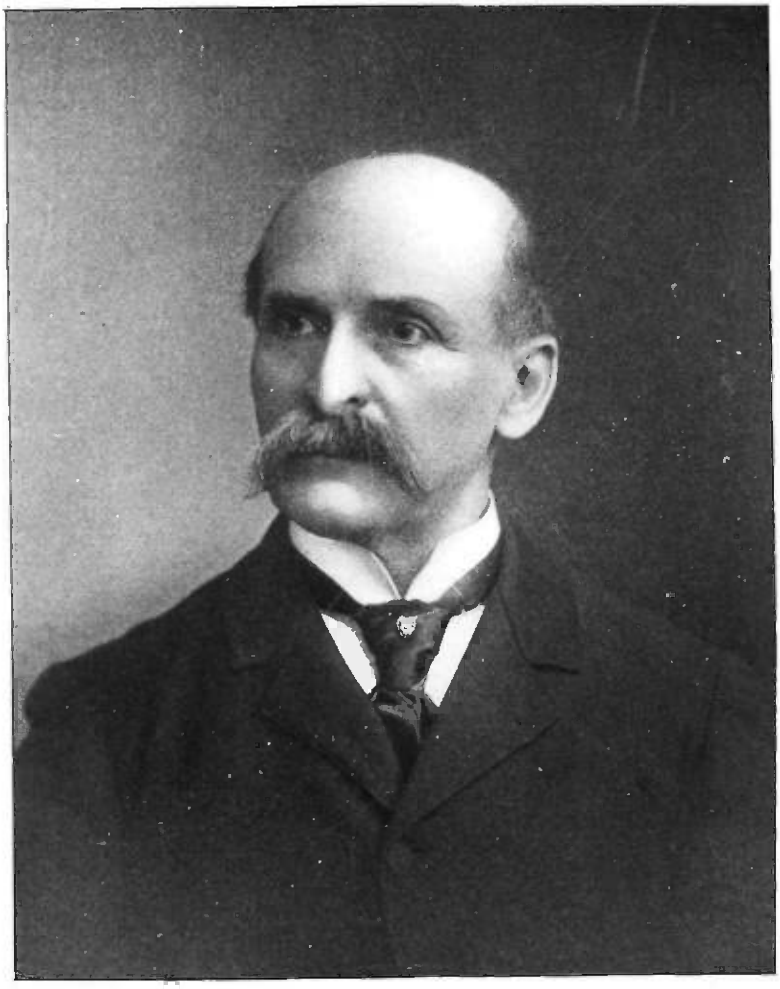
The father of our subject was Judge David Reeve, who for thirty years filled the office of justice of the peace and was one of the most prominent citizens of Passaic county, a recognized leader in political affairs. He, too, defended his country against England, serving in the war of 1812. A native of Pompton Plains, he was reared on his father's farm and after attaining his majority married Sophia Fitcher, by whom he had the following children: William, deceased; Elizabeth Ann, widow of Richard Sloan; Israel; and Margaret S., widow of Peter DeBaum.

Israel Reeve was reared in Bloomingdale and followed farming as a life work. Although his father and grandfather were soldiers, he had no experience in arms, but "peace hath her victories no less renowned than war" wrote Charles Sumner, and such were those which Israel Reeve achieved. He conquered the obstacles that lay in the path of business success and lived the life of a quiet, honorable farmer and loyal citizen, his worth winning him high regard. He was energetic, progressive and sagacious, and his judicious management brought to him a very gratifying prosperity. He was married in 1859 to Miss Mary F. Woodward, daughter of Colonel Benjamin Woodward, and they had one child, Camilla W., now the wife of Abraham L. DeBow, of Pompton. Mr. Reeve was a firm believer in Christ and the tenets of the Dutch Reformed church and died in that faith November 4, 1895.

MELVIN S. CONDIT.

The first known member of this family was John Condit (Conditt), who came to America in 1678 and was a purchaser of lands "in the bounds of the town of Newark," in Essex county, New Jersey, in 1689 and 1691. He was either a native of England or Wales, probably the latter, and is the ancestor of nearly all those bearing the name of Condit or Condict in the United States. He first married in Great Britain, where his wife died, after which he came to America with his son Peter, locating in Newark, where he married Deborah ———, and they had a son, named John, who died before attaining his majority.

Peter Condit, son of John, was married, in 1695, to Mary, a daughter



Melvin S Conduit

of Samuel Harrison, and this union resulted in the following issue: Samuel, born December 6, 1696; Peter, born in 1698 or 1699; John, 1701; Nathaniel, 1703; Mary, 1705 or 1706; Philip, 1709; Isaac, 1712.

Nathaniel, son of Peter and Mary (Harrison) Condit, was born at Newark, New Jersey, and married Elizabeth Ogden, a daughter of Swain and Susan (Ackerman) Ogden, of Orange, New Jersey. She was born in 1711 and died on the 10th of January, 1785, survived by her husband until June 23, 1846. Their children were as follows: Peter, born in 1731; Nathaniel, who died young; Stephen, born in 1738, died in 1765; Timothy, born in 1740; Mary, who married Mr. Parsonate; Sarah, who became the wife of Mr. Harrison; and Susannah, who married Mr. Ward.

Timothy Condit, son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Ogden) Condit, married Elizabeth, a daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Morris) Lindsley, who was born April 26, 1749, and died August 19, 1813. Timothy was a private in the Revolutionary war, and resided in Orange, where his children were born and where he died on the 9th of September, 1791. He became the father of these children: Stephen, born March 18, 1768; Phebe, born September 10, 1771, died May 22, 1854; Elizabeth, born August 17, 1774; Moses, born September 30, 1776; Benjamin L., born October 28, 1782; Mary M., born October 29, 1785, died May 27, 1862; Nathaniel O., born February 8, 1789; and Timothy D., born October 17, 1791.

Nathaniel Ogden Condit, father of our subject, was married in 1810 to Phebe Crane, who was born on the 16th of September, 1793, and died on the 2d of January, 1824. They were the parents of the following children: Isaac A., born on the 4th of September, 1811, died April 30, 1812; Timothy D., born March 24, 1813, died December 17, 1842; Stephen D., born February 4, 1815, died August 25, 1839; Mary Ann, born January 5, 1818; Elizabeth C., born February 1, 1820, died May 18, 1847; Susan C., born April 4, 1822, resides at Troy, Morris county, New Jersey; Sarah, born May 16, 1824; Charles C., born December 3, 1827, died December 15, 1860. On the 29th of January, 1831, Mr. Condit married Miss Mary Ann Bedford, who was born on the 9th of August, 1804, and their issue comprised the following: Theresa, born March 19, 1833; Melvin S., born September 11, 1834; Abby, born January 10, 1836, died May 15, 1837; Frances Electa, born October 30, 1837; Alice, born April 16, 1844. The father of these children came to Morris county in 1811 and located at Montville, where he followed the trade of a carpenter, and during the war of 1812 he served for a time as a soldier. He built the first water-wheel on the inclined plane of the Morris canal at Montville, and with his brother Timothy he established a tannery at that place, conducting the same for many years. About 1826 or 1827 he engaged in the hotel business in his home city and was identified with that

enterprise for a period of twenty years. He also helped to establish the first stage line between Boonton and Newark. The latter part of his life was spent in agricultural pursuits, which he followed until his death, on the 7th of October, 1862.

Melvin Smith Condit, the immediate subject of this mention, was the son of Nathaniel and. Mary Ann (Bedford) Condit, and received his educational discipline in the public schools of Montville township. At the age of fifteen years he secured a position as clerk in a country store, retaining the same for three years and then went to Newark and learned the carriage business, which he followed for ten years.

In 1863 he enlisted in the United States military-railroad service, in the car repair department, remaining thus engaged until the close of the war. In 1868 he embarked in the mercantile business at Parsippany, remaining so employed up to 1872, and serving as assessor of the township from 1870 to 1878, in which latter year he was elected clerk of Morris county, fulfilling the duties of that office for ten years. In 1890 he became one of the organizers of the Boonton National Bank, of which he has since been cashier, and he was also one of the directors of the First National Bank of Morristown for several years. He has been a member of the Boonton school board for five years, is treasurer of the board of trade, a member of the Athletic Association, and in 1890 he was a candidate for state senator but was defeated by a few votes. Socially he is affiliated with Arcania Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and he and his family are prominent adherents of the Presbyterian church.

On the 1st of July, 1866, Mr. Condit was united in marriage to Miss Eliza A. Provost, who was born June 4, 1844, her demise taking place on the 28th of January, 1871. The following children comprised the issue: Mary E., born July 4, 1867; Alice P., born April 20, 1869; and William S., who died in infancy. On the 26th of May, 1875, Mr. Condit contracted a second marriage, being then united to Miss Alice C. Hendershot, and they had the following children: Henry M., born December 15, 1876, died August 5, 1877; Bertha H., born July 14, 1878; and Louis Ogden, born October 13, 1882.

WILLIAM K. MUCHMORE.

As one of the prosperous and popular young business men of Morristown, it is but consistent that Mr. Muchmore be accorded consideration in this work. He was born in Madison, Morris county, New Jersey, on the 18th of September, 1867, and is a son of William Fletcher Muchmore, who is now a well known druggist of East Hampden, Long Island, New York. The father

is a native of Morris county and established and conducted the first drug store in Madison, subsequently moving to Morristown, where he continued in the drug business for several years and then removed to East Hampden. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, has attained the degree of Knight Templar, and during his residence in Morristown he was appointed grand master of the state of New Jersey.

William K. Muchmore passed the greater part of his youth in Morristown, where his literary education was obtained in the public schools, after leaving which he secured a clerkship in the stationery and book store of H. G. Emmell, retaining that position for several years. In 1893 he established himself in the stationery business on his own responsibility and a year later opened a store at his present location on Speedwell avenue, where he carries a complete and varied stock of stationery, periodicals and school supplies, and by industry and application he has succeeded in building up a large and remunerative business. For nearly a decade and a half Mr. Muchmore has been an ardent devotee of "the wheel" and is one of the oldest Morristown members of the League of American Wheelmen. In connection with other departments of his business he handles the Columbia bicycles.

Mr. Muchmore celebrated his marriage in 1892, when he was united to Miss Philippa Rosevear, a daughter of William Rosevear, of Morristown, and one child, Gladys, has been born to them. Mr. and Mrs. Muchmore are faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in his social relations our subject is a popular member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained the degree of a Master Mason, while he is also a member of the Royal Arcanum, the Knights of Pythias, the Improved Order of Red Men and other social organizations.

JACOB S. PAULMIER.

Jacob S. Paulmier, one of the most distinguished citizens of Madison, was born in Jersey City, New Jersey, in 1837, and to the public schools of that city he is indebted for the educational privileges which he enjoyed. On laying aside his text-books to enter upon his business career, he secured a clerkship in a grocery store, where he remained for five years. With this business experience to aid him in the operation of an enterprise of his own, he came to Madison in 1857, and in connection with his brother Stephen opened a grocery and dry-goods store, which he has since carried on with excellent success, building up a large and remunerative business. Some years ago he broached to some of his fellow townsmen the subject of establishing a bank in Madison, but met with little encouragement. Nothing daunted, however, he purchased a site, erected a building and opened a bank,

on the 1st of September, 1881, and to-day it is in a prosperous condition. From the beginning he has served as its president, and its success is due to his business and executive ability and careful management.

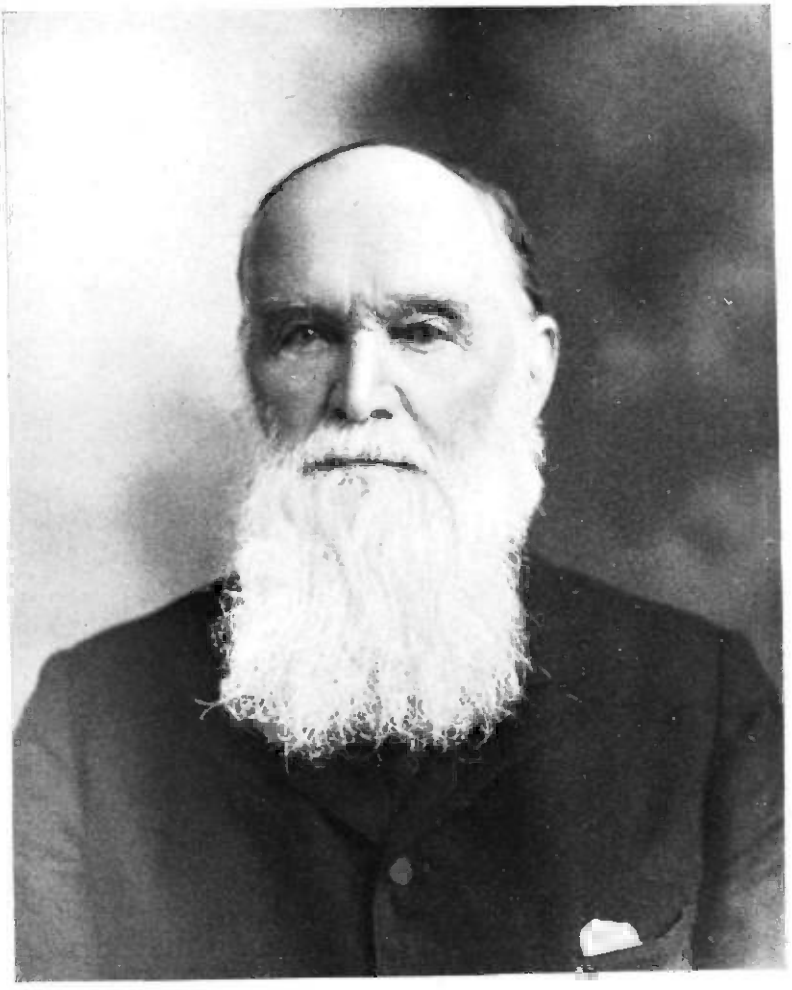
For a number of years Mr. Paulmier held the office of commissioner of appeals, under the township government, and in reaching a fair valuation of property his estimate was always considered a proper one to accept. He is now a progressive and able member of the city council, and is serving on the finance and light committees. His connection with the latter brings an unusual demand upon his time in establishing electric light and pole lines, and in looking after the work with his associates. He gives his support to all measures for the public good, and is numbered among the valued citizens of the locality.

MAHLON HOAGLAND, SR.

This venerable gentleman, who has reached the age of four-score years, is numbered among the most honored citizens of Morris county and is one of its native sons. He was born in the village of Dover, on the 14th of November, 1817, and through a long life of useful connection with the business interests of the community he has won and retained the confidence and respect of those with whom he has been brought in contact. His parents were Peter G. and Elizabeth (Ayres) Hoagland, representatives of old families.

Mahlon Hoagland spent the first sixteen years of his life in the village of Dover and pursued his education during the winter season in the old red school-house, which was one of the landmarks of those days. In the summer months he aided in the work of the farm, and thus alternating his time between the fields and the school-room he remained until his sixteenth year. He then went to Newark, where he learned the carpenter's trade, following that pursuit for two years in Newark, after which he went to Jersey City, where he completed his trade under the direction of a Mr. Bashaw, a native of England. Later he went to Long Island, where he worked at his trade, and in 1840 he arrived in Rockaway, New Jersey, where he opened a carpenter shop and began contracting and building on his own account. He has erected many of the dwellings, hotels and store buildings in this place, and his excellent workmanship and skill is attested by these substantial structures which are an ornament to the town, adding greatly to its attractive appearance. Among the structures which show forth his handiwork are the Center House, the B. K. Stickle hardware store, the residence of Thomas Green and others.

Mr. Hoagland continued his connection with the building interests of Rockaway as an independent contractor until 1844, when he formed a part-



A H Hougland

nership with James Fuller, under the firm name of Fuller & Hoagland, and later they admitted to an interest in the business Freeman Wood. In 1846 the firm built a foundry in Rockaway, and to this work Mr. Hoagland gave his personal supervision and entire attention. He then took charge of the operation of the same and for a number of years conducted this enterprise, building and furnishing material for forges and furnaces, there being at that time considerable demand for such material. He also manufactured chilled rolls and burr-mills, and did a good business along that line. Between 1860 and 1865 he erected six rolling mills, two in Jersey City, one in Brooklyn, one on Eighteenth street, New York, one at Mt. Haven, New York city, and one in Massachusetts, and at the same time he was engaged in manufacturing and putting up mill machinery, and in building canal locks, plants and general machinery. He also put in the machinery in the Rockaway Rolling Mill after the Jackson sale, which was operated for a number of years by the Jacksons of Rockaway. He also built the mill at Dover, which is now in charge of his son, Mahlon, Jr.; and he put new machinery in what is now known as the Jackson Mills.

In 1846 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Hoagland and Miss Anna J. Muire, of White Meadow, Morris county, a daughter of Colonel Thomas and Susan (Arnot) Muire. The Colonel was a native of Scotland, and his wife was born in the Empire state. Mr. and Mrs. Hoagland became the parents of seven children, five of whom are now living, namely: Ella, widow of James L. Maxton; Thomas H., who is general manager of the Rockaway Foundry; Mahlon, Jr., who is bookkeeper in the same business; Anna, wife of Morford B. Stuart, a merchant and mayor of Rockaway; and Susan, wife of Joseph F. Tuttle, a grocer of Rockaway. Mrs. Hoagland passed to her eternal rest in 1894. She was a devoted wife and mother, a faithful friend and a consistent Christian, holding membership in the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Hoagland has long been a stanch Democrat in his political affiliations, and advocates the Jeffersonian principles. He has earnestly sought the success of his party and has always kept well informed on the issues of the day. He has been honored with the office of collector of Rockaway township, serving in that position for three years, and was nominated by his party for congress. He made a strong canvass and polled a large vote, but was defeated by a small majority. Socially he is a member of Acacia Lodge, No. 20, A. F. & A. M., of Dover, and he and his family are members of the Presbyterian church, at Rockaway, in which he is now serving as one of the elders. His life has been a busy, useful and commendable one, characterized by devotion to every duty that has devolved upon him, by honor in business and by fidelity in all social relations. He is a man of fine personal

appearance, and although he has now attained an advanced age is still enjoying good health,—a blessing which we hope may be his for many years yet to come.

ISAAC R. PIERSON.

A prominent and respected citizen of Morristown, Morris county, Isaac Roseberry Pierson was born at Pleasantville, near New Vernon, Morris county, New Jersey, on the 26th of February, 1846. In the same year he was taken by his parents to Morristown, where they remained until he was seven years old and then moved to Brookside, whence they went to Morris Plains, when our subject was fourteen years old, and remained there one year. On the 3d of June, 1861, Isaac R. entered the office of the Jerseyman as an apprentice, boarding with his employer, A. A. Vance, with whom he learned the printer's trade. Subsequently, in connection with C. F. Axtell, he became publisher of the Jerseyman, and continued as such for two years, Mr. Vance retaining the editorship, and in 1869 the journal passed into the control of Vance & Stiles, Mr. Pierson remaining in the capacity of foreman. On the 1st of January, 1896, the interests of the Jerseyman were purchased by Mr. Pierson, Herbert C. Rowell and Aldus H. Pierson, and have since been conducted under the firm name of Pierson & Rowell, Mr. Pierson occupying the editor's chair.

In 1865 Mr. Pierson became a communicant of the Morristown Baptist church, and four years later he was appointed superintendent of the Sunday-school, an office he still retains, besides which he is one of the deacons, was at one time a trustee and for a quarter of a century held the position of clerk. He was one of the organizers of the Young Men's Christian Association, in which he has held various offices, at present being an active member of the board of directors, and he was one of those who established the Morristown Building & Loan Association, of which he has been secretary since its inception. In his political faith Mr. Pierson is an advocate of Republican principles, but has never held official preferment except those of clerk of the board of freeholders and justice of the peace, being elected to the latter office in 1897.

The marriage of Mr. Pierson was celebrated in 1869, in which year he was united to Miss Cornelia Humphreyville, a descendant of one of the old families of Morristown, and two sons were born to them, namely: Aldus H. and A. Vance.

The paternal ancestry of our subject extends back to Rev. Abraham Pierson, who was born in 1613, in Yorkshire, England, being graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1632. He came to the United States in

1639, taking up his residence in Boston and Lynn, Massachusetts, where he remained for a year and then moved to Southampton, Long Island, and there resided until 1647, in which year he went to Bradford, Connecticut, thence to New Jersey in 1666, establishing the town of Newark and organizing a Congregational church, which afterward became the First Presbyterian church. Abraham Pierson was originally ordained in the Episcopalian faith, but later transferred his allegiance to Presbyterianism, and his frequent removals and final settlement in Newark were caused by religious difficulties. He died at Newark in 1678, leaving eleven children. His lineal descendants are traced through seven generations, representatives of the second and third of which settled in Morris county. The immediate ancestors of Isaac R. Pierson located in Morris Plains and there engaged in sawmilling and farming, the property remaining in the family until about twenty years ago.

Timothy Pierson, the father of our subject, was a wheelwright by occupation and followed the same in early life, but subsequently conducted a sawmill at Brookside and Speedwell. He was united in marriage to Miss Mary Blackford, whose grandfather, Benjamin Blackford, came to Morris county more than a century ago and was pastor of a Baptist church at Mount Freedom, this county.

ARMIN UEBELACKER, M. D.

Among the most skillful and successful physicians of New Jersey is numbered Dr. Uebelacker, of Morristown, whose wide practice well indicates his prestige as a member of the medical profession. He began preparation for his chosen calling in his native land, Bavaria, Germany, where, after completing a course of study in Schweinfurth Gymnasium he was graduated in the University Erlangen.

Determining to seek in the New World a broader field of labor, he then crossed the Atlantic to America and continued his studies in the Homeopathic College of New York city, in which institution he was graduated in the class of 1871. Since that time he has practiced in Morris county, and for nearly twenty-four years he has been a resident physician of Morristown. He has a deep love for his profession, without which the highest success can never be attained. He has ever been a close student and keeps thoroughly in touch with the progress and advancement which mark the science of medicine. His proficiency has gained him a very liberal and lucrative patronage and assured him not only the support of the public, but also the recognition of his professional brethren, who accord him a foremost place in their ranks. He is a valued member of the American Institute of Homeopathy and of the New Jersey State Medical Society, and for more than eight years has been a

member of the New Jersey State Medical Examining Board, of which he has served both as president and treasurer. In Morristown he is a member of the medical staff of the Memorial Hospital, and as such is much interested in the good work of that institution.

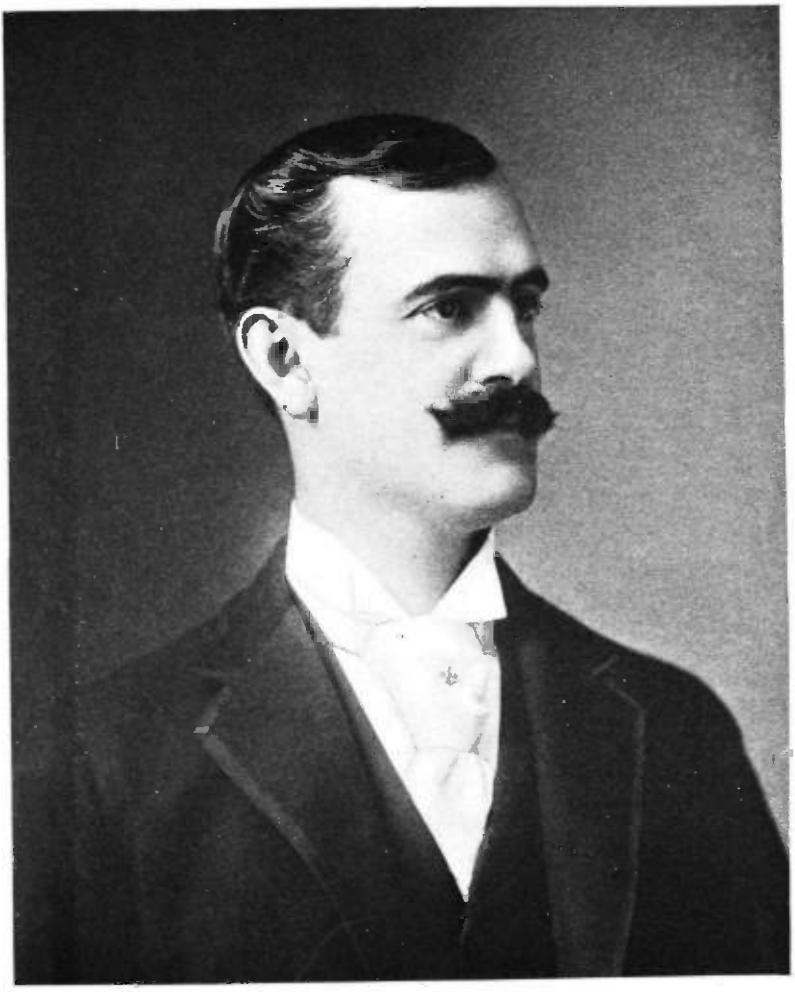
In his practice Dr. Uebelacker manifests the broadest humanitarianism. The thought of pecuniary reward never deters him from answering the call of a suffering one, and to poor and rich alike he goes without hesitancy, alleviating pain and putting forth his best efforts to restore man's most cherished possession—health.

In 1867 the Doctor was united in marriage to Miss Mary C. Miller, a highly educated and accomplished lady, belonging to a distinguished family of French Huguenot origin. He belongs to the First Presbyterian church of Morristown, and is a modest, unassuming gentleman, of pleasant, courteous manner, and possessing that genuine worth which commands respect in every land and clime.

FREDERICK B. RICHARDSON.

This gentleman, as president and secretary, stands at the head of the Richardson & Boynton Company, of Dover, New Jersey, one of the leading industrial concerns of the country. This business was established in 1833 by Henry A. Richardson, who manufactured the first modern cook stove, supported by four legs, made in this country. It was manufactured in Worcester, Massachusetts, previous to which time Dutch ovens and fire-places were used for cooking purposes.

In 1863 Mr. Richardson removed his business to Brooklyn, where, with constantly increasing success, he engaged in the manufacture of stoves of various kinds, making continued progress and improvement in his products. In 1882 the business was incorporated under the name of the Richardson & Boynton Company, the four sons of Henry A. Richardson—Frederick B., Henry T., Augustus P. and Dwight S., taking charge of the extensive interests controlled by the house. Theirs is without doubt the largest plant of the kind in the world. Their business increased so rapidly that they were constantly forced to enlarge their buildings and increase their facilities, in order to meet the growing demand of their trade, until their plant covered the entire block between Commerce, Van Brunt, Bowne and Imlay streets, the buildings thereon—twelve in number—being erected between the years 1878 and 1887. At length these became inadequate and the company resolved to transfer its business to Dover. Frederick B. Richardson visited various manufacturing centers throughout the country, and at length determined upon Dover as the most favorable site for the extensive enterprise.



F. B. Richardson

He came at once to this city, and on the 14th of August, 1895, consummated the purchase of forty acres of land. The following day work was begun on the new plant, and on the 1st of January, 1897, it was put in operation. Some idea of the magnitude of the task of constructing the plant may perhaps be gained from the fact that it required eleven hundred and twenty-five car-loads of materials to construct the plant and the freight bill was twenty-eight thousand dollars. There are in all, twenty-one buildings, which are known by numbers, and each building has its special purpose. No 1 is the foundry, two hundred and twenty-five by three hundred and four feet, with a height from floor to ridge of fifty-nine feet. In connection with this is a large cupola in the center of a foundry with a capacity of twenty tons an hour. This building has six pneumatic hoists, supported by traveling cranes and operated by compressed air, which is also used in elevating the material to the cupola. Building No. 2 is used for cleaning the castings, which is done by the sand-blast process, the force being compressed air. The first floor of building No. 3 is used for nickel-plating and polishing, while the second floor is used by the workers in sheet iron. Building No. 4, one hundred by five hundred feet, furnishes store-room and shipping facilities. Building No. 5 constitutes the brick engine and boiler rooms, containing a battery of three horizontal tubular boilers with an aggregate horse power of two hundred and eighty-five. The engine is a one-hundred-and-fifty horse-power Armington & Sims, and a dynamo in the same building furnishes power for the entire plant, all machinery being operated by electricity. Building No. 6 is utilized as storage room for wooden patterns. Building No. 7, which is fifty-six by five hundred feet, is a pattern shop, carpenter shop and crating shop. Building No. 8 is a core room, equipped with core ovens. The other buildings are used each for its particular purpose, and the company has its own electric-light plant, water works and fire department. Telephones connect all the buildings and there are forty-eight hundred feet of narrow-gauge railroad operating between the different buildings, while the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, and the New Jersey Central Road have built on the grounds of the company two and three-fourths miles of standard-gauge railroad. All this affords excellent shipping facilities. The water supply comes from a stand-pipe, fifteen by one hundred feet, with a capacity of one hundred and thirty-two thousand gallons. This is the largest and one of the most perfectly and completely equipped plants of its kind in the world. The sheet-iron shop is the most extensive of the sort not only in this country but abroad, being ninety by four hundred feet in dimensions. Employment in that department alone is furnished to fifty-eight men, and in the mounting department, which is also very complete, employment is given to one hundred and twenty-five men. The entire number of operatives is

four hundred and fifty, and from fifty-six hundred to sixty-two hundred dollars is paid out each week to the employes. During an existence of over fifty years the company has never once failed to pay its men on the regular day, and the fair and courteous treatment shown the employes has gained their regard and allegiance.

On the incorporation of the Richardson & Boynton Company, in 1882, the father, Henry A. Richardson, withdrew from the active management of the business, and is now living retired in Poughkeepsie, New York. The four brothers are still connected with the enterprise, and under various names the company has established various branch houses. Under the name of the New York State Company they have offices and a store at Nos. 232 and 234 Water street, New York, where they have been doing business for more than thirty-five years. For a quarter of a century they have also conducted branch offices and a store at No. 84 Lake street, Chicago. Augustus P. Richardson, the vice-president of the New York State Company, is in charge of the Chicago house. There is also a branch establishment at No. 94 Union street, Boston, under the management of the New York office. Of the New York State Company, Henry T. Richardson is president and general manager; Augustus P. Richardson, vice-president; and Dwight S. Richardson, treasurer. The last named also has the superintendency of the salesmen and is the inventor of the family, supervising all designs and patterns used. F. B. Richardson is secretary of the New York State Company and is president of the New Jersey Company, having full charge of the mammoth works at Dover. The magnitude of the business is largely due to the capable management, keen discrimination and unbounded enterprise and energy of the president, who has won for the house a most enviable reputation for reliability and for the excellence of its products, consisting of furnaces, heaters and ranges. In the foundry there is a process used whereby the temperature of the iron is reduced so that when ready to run the molds it only takes three minutes to lift the iron. In this the Richardson Company leads the world.

Frederick Bliss Richardson was born in Brooklyn, New York, February 12, 1859, and acquired his education in the Polytechnic Institute there. When seventeen years of age he entered upon his business career in a clerical capacity in the office of Richardson, Boynton & Company, in Water street, New York city, and his close application, keen discrimination and unflagging energy enabled him to master the business in a short time. When the enterprise was incorporated he was chosen to his present position, and in his line he stands to-day among the leaders in the world.

In social relations Mr. Richardson is courteous, affable and genial, and is popular with all classes. He is a member of the Veterans' Associa-

tion of the Twenty-third New York Regiment, having served as a private of Company C, from 1877 until 1883. Very prominent in Masonic circles, he is a life member of Altair Lodge, F. & A. M.; belongs to Constellation Chapter, R. A. M.; Clifton Commandery, K. T.; and all the Scottish Rite bodies, as well as Kismet Temple of the Mystic Shrine,—all in Brooklyn. He also belongs to the Hamilton Club, of Brooklyn, and is a member of the Morristown Field Club and the Golf Club, of Morristown. In these he is highly esteemed as a genial, companionable gentleman, but it is in the world of industrial pursuits that he is best known. His name at once suggests a power in the world of trade,—a power that to a large extent controls and directs the foundry interests of the east. The day of small undertakings seems to have passed and the era of gigantic enterprises is upon us. In control of mammoth concerns are men of master minds, of almost limitless ability to guide, of sound judgment and keen discrimination. Their progressiveness must not only reach the bounds that others have gained, but must even pass beyond into new and broader, untried fields of operation; but an unerring foresight and sagacity are demanded to avoid mistake in venturing upon uncertain ground. Thus continually growing, a business takes leadership in its special line, and the men who are at its head are deservedly eminent in the world of commerce, occupying a position that commands the respect while it excites the admiration of all. Such a position is now filled by Frederick Bliss Richardson.

JONATHAN M. NOE.

The honored subject of this memoir was born on the old Meeker homestead, in Chatham township, on the 23d of June, 1836, being the eldest son of Lewis Noe, one of the oldest settlers of Chatham township. He obtained his early education in the public schools, and when he had mastered the fundamental studies entered school at Fort Edward, New York, where he completed his course.

Mr. Noe was married on the 22d of February, 1872, the lady of his choice being Miss Sarah Ayres, a native of Middlesex county, New Jersey, having been born near Rahway, Union county. Her parents were Ezra and Mary A. (Jones) Ayres, the former of whom was likewise a native of Middlesex county, being a son of Samuel Ayres, who represented, in direct descent, an old colonial family. Mr. and Mrs. Noe began their domestic life on what was known as the old Meeker homestead, in Chatham township, Morris county,—this being the place of Mr. Noe's birth,—and by the energetic pursuit of agriculture, he added considerably to the handsome patrimony inherited from his parents. He was an intelligent, energetic man, capable in

management, and his well-directed efforts brought him success in his labors. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Noe was blessed with the presence of two children,—Isaac M. and Delia Marie, twins, born December 5, 1872. The former is now engaged quite extensively in agriculture and floriculture, propagating flowers for the city market, and is a young man of much promise. The daughter was married on the 18th of November, 1897, when she became the wife of C. Frederick Force, son of Charles C. Force, an old and respected resident of Madison, New Jersey.

Mr. Noe followed the political banner of the Democracy, and was called to fill a number of township offices, where his faithfulness to duty showed that the trust reposed in him was not misplaced. He was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church and was zealous in all good works, withholding his support from no measure or interest which he believed would promote the public welfare. He passed into eternal life on the 8th of June, 1873, and the community thereby lost one of its most valued citizens, his neighbors a faithful friend, and his family a loving father and husband. Mrs. Noe, like her husband, is a Presbyterian in religious faith, and with her son she still resides on the old homestead.

THE KITCHELL FAMILY.

Two decades had not passed after the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock when the Kitchell family was founded in America, by Robert Kitchell, who was born in England in 1604. He married Margaret, daughter of Rev. Edward Sheaffer, of Cranbrook, Kent county, England, and on the 29th of April, 1639, they sailed for America, with a company of Puritan refugees, on the first vessel that anchored in the harbor of Quinnepiac, now New Haven, Connecticut. They soon afterward settled at Guilford, on the border of the sound, and Robert Kitchell became a man of considerable prominence in the colony.

His son, Samuel, who was born in England in 1633, was twice married. He first wedded Elizabeth Wakeman, of Connecticut; and afterward married Grace, daughter of Rev. Abraham Pierson, a leader in the Newark, New Jersey, settlement in 1666. By his first wife Samuel Kitchell had six children: Sarah, Elizabeth, Abigail, Samuel, Mary, and Susannah; and by his second wife he had two children, Abraham and Grace. The father of this family died in 1690.

Abraham Kitchell, the son of the second marriage and the next in line of this family, had seven children as follows: Samuel, Joseph, John, David, Grace, Mary and Abigail. Abraham Kitchell moved from Newark in the early part of 1700 and in 1724 purchased one thousand and seventy-five

Henry C. Pitney

acres of land from Rebecca Wheeler and lived with his family at Hanover Neck. Abraham Kitchell's son Joseph was the father of the Hon. Aaron Kitchell, who was the most noted member of the Kitchell family. He was born June 25, 1744, and married Phebe Farrand, who was born in 1743 and died March 12, 1807. He was one of the most conspicuous figures in the history of Morris county. For several years after the Revolutionary war he served as a member of the state legislature of New Jersey. From 1799 until 1807 he was a member of the lower house of congress and from 1807 until 1811 was United States senator.

His brilliant mental attainments, his character, worth and his sound judgment on matters of governmental policy, made him a leading figure in the council chambers of the nation, and his individuality was strongly impressed on the national legislation. His children were: Farrand, Johanna, Jemima, Ambrose, Susan, Lucy, Electa, Aaron, Betsy and Mary.

Ambrose Kitchell, son of Aaron, built him a house a few hundred feet away from his early home, in which his son Joseph, the next on the old place, spent his life. Joseph Kitchell was married in September, 1826, to Anna Maria Ely. Their children were Joseph H., Edward L., Ambrose Ely and George R. His known justice and impartiality in all public matters led him to be frequently chosen to serve on the grand jury, and for many years he acceptably filled the office of freeholder. He was an elder in the Presbyterian church, at Hanover, in which church his father had also filled the same office. He died January 11, 1893, leaving two sons, Joseph H. and George R., to survive him.

George R. Kitchell, who came in possession of the old homestead at the death of his father, married Sarah C. Squier, a daughter of John Squier, who belonged to one of the old families of Essex county, New Jersey. They have one child, J. Henry Kitchell, who, together with his father, is engaged in successfully carrying on the old farm, having it stocked with Holstein-Friesian cattle, whose milk is sent every day to the city.

The family still have the old sheepskin deed given to Abraham Kitchell by Rebecca Wheeler, which shows the property to have been in the possession of the Kitchell family one hundred and seventy-four years, and J. Henry Kitchell to be of the seventh generation who has lived on the farm.

HENRY C. PITNEY.

The family of whom this distinguished gentleman is the present representative in Morris county was originally founded in Pitney Parish and Pitney Hundred, Somersetshire, England, the progenitor of the American branch being James Pitney, a manufacturer of London, who came to this country in

the eighteenth century, and whose descendants for two hundred years have been honored residents of Morris county, New Jersey. His son, James Pitney, was the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch and the father of Mahlon Pitney, a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Another great-grandfather of our subject, David Thompson, and Henry Cooper, the maternal ancestor, also participated in that conflict. The parents of Henry C. Pitney were Mahlon and Lucella (Cooper) Pitney.

Henry Cooper Pitney was born in Mendham, Morris county, New Jersey, on the 19th of January, 1827, and was graduated at Princeton College in June, 1848. His early predilection being for the legal profession, he decided to make that his aim in life and took up the study of law under the preceptorage of Theodore Little and Hon. Ira C. Whitehead, both of Morristown, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney in July, 1851, and as a counsellor-at-law in November, 1854. He engaged in the practice of his chosen calling in Morristown, and such was his ability that he quickly won recognition and built up a large practice. His tastes ran largely to scientific questions and to the law of equity, and his prestige became so pronounced that he was appointed prosecutor of pleas of Morris county in 1862, and served in that capacity for five years. He acted as advisory master for quite a while, and on April 9, 1889, Chancellor McGill appointed him vice-chancellor, a position he still retains, having been reappointed in 1896. In the absence of the chancellor he has been three times constituted, under the statute, a master to act for that official, and he was one of the first ten advisory masters appointed by the late Chancellor Runyon in pursuance of a statute passed for that purpose.

Previous to his selection as vice-chancellor Mr. Pitney's law practice had become very extensive, and he was frequently called upon to act as counsel in important cases throughout the state, his skill in the trial of causes having obtained for him an enviable reputation as a barrister. He has given to his profession an enthusiastic devotion, which, added to his high mental attainments, resulted in placing him in the foremost ranks of prominent lawyers of the New Jersey bar. His mind is exceedingly analytical; he delights in the examination of the most abstruse legal principles, and as a collater of decisions, as well as in the application thereof, he is without a peer. His argumentative powers are superb; his addresses to the courts are delivered in a clear and convincing manner and listened to with profound respect, and, keen in perceiving the real question at issue in a case submitted to him, he rarely fails in at once ascertaining the ground upon which must rest the decision of a legal contest.

Mr. Pitney brought to the office of vice-chancellor many qualifications for the proper performance of the duties attendant upon that important posi-

tion, his long experience in the trial of causes enabling him to sift and analyze the testimony of witnesses and to group together the salient points in the case, while his profound knowledge of legal principles enables him to apply them to facts. His alertness of mind foreshadows the end, and his keen perception of the difference between the delicate shades of right and wrong, give him the ability of making equitable decisions.

Always ready to respond to any demands that may be made upon him as a citizen, Mr. Pitney is keenly alive to matters of public interest, is thoroughly informed on all the leading issues of the day and is a most omnivorous reader. Public-spirited and patriotic, he is a man of warm sympathies and is ever ready to aid a friend by counsel or in a more substantial manner. He is identified with several enterprises of local importance, being a director and one of the leading spirits in the Morristown Library and Lyceum, with which he has been connected since its organization, and he is a director of the National Iron Bank of Morristown, at present holding the office of president of that institution. He is president of the Morris Aqueduct Company, and a manager of the Morris County Savings Bank. In his religious faith he affiliates with the First Presbyterian church, of which he is a trustee.

The marriage of Mr. Pitney was solemnized on the 7th of April, 1853, when he was united to Miss Sarah Louisa Halstead, a daughter of Oliver and Sarah (Crane) Halstead, of Elizabeth and Newark, New Jersey.

EUGENE TROXELL.

Mr. Troxell has been a resident of Madison since 1886, and has been active in her business affairs, belonging to that class of enterprising, progressive citizens to whom the welfare of the community is due. He was born in Easton, Pennsylvania, in 1840, and is a son of William and Sarah (Overfield) Troxell, both natives of Germany and of German and French ancestry respectively.

Mr. Troxell of this sketch, was reared to mercantile pursuits, and in 1860 removed to Orange, New Jersey, where he remained until after the inauguration of the civil war, when, prompted by a loyal, patriotic spirit, he offered his services to the government, enlisting in Company H, Twenty-sixth New Jersey Infantry. His command was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, and he participated in both battles of Fredericksburg, and in all the other engagements in which his regiment took part. He served until the close of his term of enlistment, and when honorably discharged returned to New Jersey.

Locating in Mendham, Mr. Troxell there carried on mercantile pursuits until his removal to Morristown, where he also conducted a store, doing a

large and profitable business until 1886, when he came to Madison. Here he took possession of the Madison Hotel, which he later purchased and carried on until 1897. He was a popular host, and his well appointed establishment became a favorite resort with the traveling public. The qualities which belong to the successful business man are his. His energy and determination have enabled him to work his way steadily upward and gain the enviable financial standing which is now his. His honorable methods have won him the public confidence, and he is now one of the valued and esteemed representatives of the business interests of Madison.

In public affairs Mr. Troxell has borne a more or less active part, and has always given his support to the men and measures of the Republican party. He was elected on that ticket a member of the city council of Morristown, acceptably filling the office for one term; was township collector of Morristown two terms; was county collector two terms, and in 1896 was elected a member of the board of chosen freeholders, an office to which he was re-elected in the present year, 1898. He was for many years a member of the Morristown fire department, having been for a long period assistant chief of the Resolute Fire Company in that city. In the discharge of his public duties he has always been prompt and reliable, and has labored for the substantial development of the communities he has represented.

On the 6th of November, 1872, Mr. Troxell married Miss Margaretta C. Sharp, a native of Morristown and a daughter of Joseph Sharp, of that city. They became the parents of six children: Lillian W., Raymond B., William E., Robert M., Dudley B. and Norman. Mrs. Troxell is a member of the Episcopal church. Mr. Troxell belongs to the Masonic lodge of Morristown and the Royal Arcanum, and both he and his wife have a high standing in social circles.

HENRY P. GREENE, M. D.

In the first half of the nineteenth century Dr. Greene, the subject of this memoir, was one of the most prominent, influential and honored citizens of Morris county. His life was characterized by all that is good and true, and the splendid characteristics of his nature commanded the respect of all who knew him, while his memory is still cherished by those who enjoyed his friendship and his regard.

Dr. Henry Prentice Greene was born in Calais, Vermont, December 1, 1798, and was of English descent, belonging to one of the oldest American families. In direct line his ancestry can be traced back to Thomas Greene, who was born in England in 1606, and emigrated to the New World about 1635. His son, Captain William Greene, was born in Ipswich, Massachu-

setts, in 1635, and was the father of William Greene, who was born in Malden, Massachusetts, in 1661. The last named had a son, Captain Nathaniel Greene, who was born in Malden, September 28, 1689, and served as captain of the first foot company of Leicester, in 1743. His son, Rev. Nathaniel Greene, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Charlestown End, in 1721, and his son, Rufus Greene, was a native of Leicester, Massachusetts, born on the 10th of April, 1762. He married Miss Keziah Eddy, of Brookfield, Massachusetts, a representative of one of the old New England families.

Dr. Greene received a thorough preparatory training in public and private schools, and for some years successfully engaged in teaching. Determining, however, to make the practice of medicine his life work, he began his preparation for his chosen calling in the office and under the direction of Drs. Jepthah B. Munn & Whelpley, of Morristown, and was graduated at the Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New York. He then began practice in New Vernon, Morris county, in April, 1826, and removed to Madison in 1828, at the request of the most prominent citizens of the place. He continued this practice there for thirty years, and his superior ability in the line of his chosen profession brought him a very large patronage. He was always a student of his profession, earnestly doing all in his power to gain perfection in his work and thus bring relief to suffering humanity. He was a man of deep sympathy and had a sincere love for his fellow men that led him to do all in his power for those whom he served, and often he was found at the bedside of a sufferer from whom no financial reward might be hoped.

Dr. Greene was married on the 15th of August, 1829, to Miss Sarah Joanna Crowell, who was born April 12, 1803, a native of Newark and a daughter of David and Mehitable (Beach) Crowell, of Newark. They were the parents of six children, three of whom grew to maturity: Mary Augusta; Everett M., who was born October 5, 1834, and died March 15, 1855; and Alice Linden. The Doctor owned a pleasant home in Madison and forty acres of land which now lies within the heart of that city. He was a man of domestic tastes and found his greatest pleasure in promoting the happiness and enhancing the welfare of his family.

In his political predilections the Doctor was a Whig and was honored with a number of local offices. He held membership in the Presbyterian church and for a number of years served as a member of its board of trustees and took a very active part in promoting its cause in the neighorhood. His moral standard was high and he lived up to it. His word was as good as his bond; he was the soul of honor, and the better one knew him the greater the respect, the warmer the friendship sustained for him. His life was that of

a big-souled, large-minded, noble-hearted Christian gentleman. His wife, a most estimable lady, also greatly beloved for her many excellencies of character, passed away April 20, 1851, and he passed to the home beyond on the 15th of October, 1858.

CHARLES F. AXTELL.

The ancestral history of the Axtell family can be very clearly traced back over a period of three hundred and fifty years, and beyond that time representatives of the family appear here and there in English annals. The progenitor of the American branch was Thomas Axtell, a Puritan Englishman, who set sail for America on board the good ship "Globe," on the 7th of August, 1635, and afterward settled in Sudbury, Massachusetts, where he died in 1646. About 1740 Henry, the great-grandson of Thomas, moved to New Jersey, and located near Mendham, Morris county. Henry, the son of Thomas, was killed in the Wadsworth Indian massacre, on the 20th of April, 1676. Henry, son of the Henry Axtell who came to New Jersey in 1740, participated in the Revolutionary war, in which he was major of a battalion of New Jersey colonial troops, under command of Colonel Jacob Ford, Jr. Major Henry Axtell was the father of Silas C., a native of Morris county, who married Elizabeth Loree, and among their children was Jacob T. Axtell, the father of our subject. Jacob T. Axtell was born in Mendham, Morris county, New Jersey; was there reared and educated and married Miss Rachel Enslee, a daughter of William Enslee, whose father, John Enslee, also figured in the Revolutionary history of Morris county. Jacob T. Axtell was by occupation a contractor and builder.

Charles F. Axtell was born in Morristown, New Jersey, on the 26th of May, 1845, and received a common-school education in the public schools of his native town and township. Mr. Axtell learned the printer's trade in the office of The Jerseyman, at Morristown, and from 1867 to 1869 he was an associate publisher of that paper, subsequently serving for several years in the government printing-office, at Washington, whence he went abroad to investigate the methods employed in German printing offices, visiting Berlin, Leipzig, Frankfort, Mayence, and other continental cities.

In 1873 he entered the law offices of Messrs. Pitney and Youngblood and was admitted to the bar as an attorney-at-law in 1877, and in 1891 as a counselor-at-law, and has since followed that calling, establishing for himself an enviable reputation and meeting with the distinct success that is ever the logical result of fearless integrity, thrift and intelligently applied industry. In 1863 Mr. Axtell enlisted his services for the defense of the Union, and became a member of Company E, First Battalion, New Jersey Emergency

C. F. Antell

Men, and he is now an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic and is past commander and past adjutant of A. T. A. Torbert Post, No. 24, Department of New Jersey.

Politically considered, Mr. Axtell has always rendered a firm allegiance to the Republican party and has been the incumbent of various minor offices, including township collector, clerk and counsel, and city clerk and treasurer of Morristown. In the years 1879 and 1880 he was elected to the New Jersey legislature and in that honorable body he served as a member of the committee on revision of laws and the joint committee on state treasurer's accounts. He is now serving his second term as justice of the peace, besides which he has a general practice. Mr. Axtell has shown an open frankness and fearlessness in the expression of his convictions; by political diplomacy and careful judgment he has attained a recognized prestige that has placed him in the front ranks of his profession. Touching upon his social relations we may state that Mr. Axtell is an affiliate of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has acquired a high degree of popularity and has been honored with official preferment. He is a past master of Cincinnati Lodge, No. 3, and present eminent commander of Ode de St. Amand Commandery, No. 12, Knights Templar, and he is also a member of the Mystic Shrine, in Mecca Temple, New York city.

Mr. Axtell was married September 26, 1883, to Miss Ella M. Patterson, of Stratford, Connecticut, and their children are: Roland P., Rachel E. and Merritt F.

Mr. Axtell is one of the best known men in Morris county, throughout which he has a large number of warm personal friends.

REV. E. R. MURGATROYD.

The honored pastor of the Presbyterian church of New Vernon, Rev. E. R. Murgatroyd, was born in New York city, on the 9th of September, 1855, and is of English descent. The Murgatroyds are one of the old families of England, their history being traceable through many centuries. The parents of our subject, William J. H. and Esther (Middleton) Murgatroyd, were both natives of the "merrie isle" and in 1850 emigrated from Lancashire, crossing the broad Atlantic to the New World. They located in New York city, where the father engaged in business as a machinist, a vocation that had been followed by his father and grandfather. William J. H. Murgatroyd continued his residence in the metropolis until called to the home beyond, his death occurring in 1895. His wife also passed away the same year. They were the parents of eight children, six of whom are yet living, their four sons being Frederick W., a machinist of New York; John E., a

merchant doing business in that city; and Henry E., a civil engineer also living in that city; and our subject, the well known pastor of the New Vernon Presbyterian church.

The last named attended the schools of his native city until he had mastered those branches which are the foundation of all knowledge and later matriculated in the College of the City of New York, where he was graduated in the class of 1879. Later he studied in the Union Theological Seminary of New York and is numbered among its alumni of the class of 1883. In the same year, he received the degree of M. A. from his *alma mater*. Having been ordained to the ministry of the Presbyterian church, he accepted the pastorate of the Calvary church, at Independence, Oregon, where he lived and labored for five and a half years, accomplishing much good among the people of that locality.

In the spring of 1889 the Rev. Mr. Murgatroyd returned to the east and soon afterward accepted a call from the church of New Vernon, where he has now served for nine years. He has made many friends here, not only among his own people, but those of other denominations as well, and has succeeded in building up the church, which under his guidance has had a steady and substantial growth. He is an earnest and entertaining speaker, and his scholarly tastes and studious habits are manifest not only in his sermons, but also in some very able church papers of which he is the author.

Rev. Murgatroyd was united in the holy bonds of wedlock, in New York city, to Miss Edith L. Conklin, a native of the Empire state, who is to him a most able assistant in his church work as well as in his home and social relations. His life has been a useful and noble one, and when he shall be called to "wrap the drapery of his couch about him and lie down to pleasant dreams" the public opinion will say that the world is better for his having lived.

JAMES A. FERGUSON.

For nearly thirty years Rev. Mr. Ferguson has served as pastor of the Presbyterian church in Hanover. He was born in Oswegatchie, St. Lawrence county, New York, on the 12th of May, 1843, and is a son of Rev. Archibald Ferguson, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, who during his infancy was brought by his parents to America in the early part of the century, the family locating in Oswegatchie. His mother bore the maiden name of Mary Campbell and belonged to that branch of the family of which the Duke of Argyle is a member. Rev. Archibald Ferguson was graduated in the Auburn Theological Seminary, of New York, and began his ministry as a missionary of the presbytery of Rochester, New York. He founded the Presbyterian

church in North State street, that city, also one in Charlotte, New York, and subsequently became pastor of the latter, continuing his ministerial labors there until called to his final home, on the 20th of December, 1856. He was united in marriage to Miss Nancy A. Rodgers, who was born in Kelso, Scotland, and was also brought to the United States by her parents during her infancy, the family locating in Hammond, New York, in 1819. Her father, Rev. James Rodgers, was one of the pioneer Presbyterian ministers of northern New York, and established the churches in Hammond, Morristown and Oswegatchie, serving in turn as pastor of each. Family tradition says that he was descended from the Rev. John Rogers, the English clerical martyr, who was burned at the stake in Smithfield, February 4, 1555. His wife was Margaret Hill, the daughter of a wealthy Scotch laird, who disinherited her on account of her marriage.

The subject of this review followed in the path in which so many of his ancestors had trod. His tastes were always literary, and from early life he had a special fondness for the Greek and Roman classics. His elementary education was supplemented by a course in Hamilton College, of New York, where he was graduated in 1865, with the classical honors. He pursued his theological studies in Princeton Theological Seminary, in 1865–6, and then entered the Union Theological Seminary, of New York city, where he remained from 1867 until 1869, graduating in the latter year.

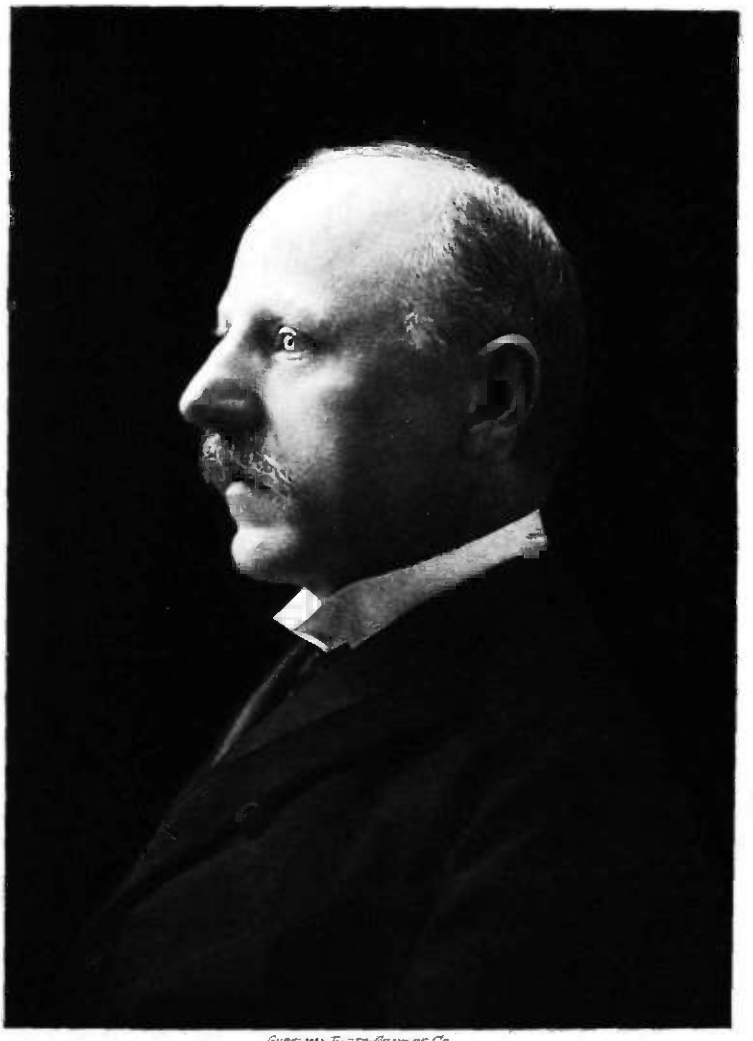
Mr. Ferguson united with the Presbyterian church on confession of faith in 1858 and entered upon his ministerial labors as supply in the Presbyterian church in Morristown, New York, in 1866, remaining there for one year. In 1868–69 he acted as supply in the church in Manhattanville, New York. He was ordained by the presbytery of Rockaway, New Jersey, and installed pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Hanover, May 18, 1869, and notwithstanding he has received a number of calls to other churches he has continued to labor among the people here, and has made the Hanover church one of the strongest in this part of the state. In 1893 the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by the National University, of Chicago.

On the 27th of May, 1869, in Potsdam, New York, Dr. Ferguson was united in marriage to Isabella Rutherford Bell, a daughter of the late George R. Bell, of Ogdensburg, New York. She died December 3, 1873, leaving a daughter, Bella, born on that day. Dr. Ferguson was again married December 30, 1875, his second union being with Catharine Elizabeth Parker, a daughter of the late Rev. Charles Carrol Parker, D. D., of Parsippany, New Jersey, who was a prominent clergyman of Vermont for many years and was a trustee of the University of Vermont. By the second marriage there was one son, Arthur Edmund, who was born March 10, 1878, and died the same year.

HON. JOHN B. VREELAND.

The Vreelands of America are descended from four brothers who came from Holland and settled here very early in the history of our republic. The name was formerly spelled Vreelandt, but the *t* has been eliminated for many years. George W. Vreeland, the father of our subject, was born in Passaic county, New Jersey, on the 22d of February, 1820, and was reared to farming pursuits, but subsequently moved to Newark, and there engaged in the soda-water-bottling business until May, 1868, when he went to Morristown and continued in the same line of enterprise. The latter part of his life has been spent in retirement, and now, at the venerable age of seventy-seven years, he is enjoying the respect of a wide circle of acquaintances. He married Miss Sarah M. Smith, who was a native of Passaic county, her ancestors, who were of English origin, having settled in Orange county, New York. She departed this life, in Newark, at the age of thirty-three, leaving three children: Mary E., who married James O. Halsey; Isaac S. and John B. Mr. Vreeland again married, his second union being to Miss Harriet N. Faitoute.

John Beam Vreeland was born in the city of Newark, New Jersey, on the 30th of December, 1852, and there received a fair education in the public schools. When he had attained the age of fifteen years his parents moved to Morristown, and young Vreeland became associated with his father in business and remained with him until nineteen years old, when his early acquired fondness for books and study led him to take up the reading of law, and so closely did he apply himself that he was admitted to the bar in the November (1875) term of the supreme court of New Jersey, and in the June term of 1879 he was made a counselor-at-law. From November, 1875, to June, 1876, he was deputy county clerk for his county, resigning that position in order to form a partnership with E. A. Quayle, with whom he was associated in the practice of law until 1879, since which time he has pursued his calling alone, and he has attained a distinct prestige as a legal practitioner. He has risen to his present prominence in the profession by reason of a high order of ability, thorough honesty and fidelity to the interests of his clients, and a zeal and earnestness of purpose that could admit of but one logical result—success. A close student of human nature and possessed of keen perceptive powers, and keeping well informed on all the leading issues of the day, he has acquired a thorough knowledge of the law as well as distinction as an attorney, and possesses an inexhaustible fund of information on general subjects as well. In the early part of the present year he was appointed by the acting governor of the state, Hon. Foster M. Voorhees, to the office of judge of the several courts of Morris county, for a term of five years, dating from April, 1898.



GUBELMAN PHOTO-ENGRAVURE CO.

John B. Mullan

Mr. Vreeland has always been active as a supporter of the Republican party, and before Morristown became a separate political body from that of the township he served for three years as township clerk. In 1895 his party nominated him for the office of state senator, to which he was elected by a plurality of fifteen hundred and twenty-six votes, and as Morris county is considered a close county from a political standpoint, the plurality received by Senator Vreeland was the most conclusive evidence of his popularity. While in the senate he introduced the bill known as "the school-teachers' retirement-fund bill," which became a law in 1896, besides which he introduced many others, but the one mentioned was considered the most important, and was generally accepted as one of great value and merit. During the recent session of the senate he served on several committees, the more important being that on the revision of laws, and he was also chairman of the joint committee on state hospitals for the insane. Senator Vreeland is held in high esteem by his fellow citizens and, possessed of a laudable disposition to render the most good possible, he is capable of giving valuable service in any position to which he may aspire, and thus retains the good will and warm regard of his constituents.

Senator Vreeland is a deacon in the South Street Presbyterian church, of Morristown, of which he is a liberal supporter, and in many other ways he has given evidence of his deep interest and concern in the moral, political and educational advancement of his community.

The first marriage of Senator Vreeland was solemnized in 1878, when Ida A. Piotrowski became his wife. She was summoned to her eternal rest in 1896, leaving two daughters, Eda A. and Vera E. In 1897 the Senator consummated his second marriage, being then united to Miss Ida King Smith.

STEPHEN A. GUERIN.

This retired citizen of Morristown is a son of Stephen and Susan (Kilborn) Guerin, and was born on the old Guerin homestead, near the county seat, November 26, 1842. He acquired a fair education in the public schools, and experience, observation and extensive reading have added largely to this. At the age of fourteen he started out in life for himself with no capital, but possessed of laudable ambition and a hope of one day achieving success if it could be accomplished through resolute purpose and indefatigable industry. He secured a clerkship in a hardware store in Newark, where he remained until 1856, when he went to New York city and became a salesman in a dry-goods establishment. He was employed in that capacity for nine years, when he left New York and returned to Morristown, having acquired some capital

by means of his industry and frugality. This he invested in a grocery stock, and he carried on operations along that line for several years. From 1885 until 1890 he held the office of internal-revenue collector, but is now living retired, enjoying a rest which he has truly earned and richly deserves. He managed his business interests with great care, closely applied himself to his work and by his sound judgment and untiring energy was enabled to secure a handsome competence.

In 1882 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Guerin and Mrs. Julia De Mott, a daughter of Andrew B. Cobb. She died in 1894, leaving a daughter, Julia Guerin. Our subject is a member of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal church, is a stanch Democrat in politics and is one of the worthy citizens of Morristown, giving his hearty co-operation to every movement calculated to advance the general welfare.

EDWARD W. PRUDEN.

The history of the Pruden family touches the pioneer epoch in the annals of Morris county and forms a part of that indissoluble chain which linked the early formative period with that of the latter-day progress and prosperity. In the days when the county was but sparsely settled and the work of improvement and advancement was in its earliest stages the Prudens founded a home within its borders. The grandfather, Peter Pruden, was born here, and the father of our subject, Silas Pruden, was also one of the native sons. The latter married Ann Guerin, a representative of an old and honored family, and of their union were born twelve children, seven of whom reached years of maturity, namely: William L., Amos, Edward W., Delia, Harriet, Caroline and Elizabeth.

Edward W. Pruden, who was born in Morris county, April 1, 1837, was reared to manhood on the home farm and acquired his education in the public schools. In August, 1862, he manifested his patriotic devotion to his country by joining the Union army as a member of Company I, Twenty-seventh New Jersey Infantry, with which he valiantly defended the old flag and the cause it represented. His term of enlistment then having expired at the end of nine months he returned to his home and family.

Mr. Pruden was married November 2, 1861, the lady of his choice being Miss Kate Van Gilder, a daughter of Abraham and Mary (Harrison) Van Gilder. She was born in Morris county, but her parents were natives of Sussex county, New Jersey, and the Van Gilders are of Holland-Dutch descent. Mr. and Mrs. Pruden have two children, Edith and Josephine, and the family is one of prominence in Morristown, their circle of friends being extensive.

The subject of this review entered upon his business career when eighteen

Benj^a. Crane

years of age. Previous to that time he had assisted in the development and cultivation of the home farm, but in 1855 he left the parental roof and began to learn the mason's trade, which he followed for twenty-two years. In April, 1877, he embarked in the coal business, which he has since carried on, being now the senior member of the firm of Pruden & Burke. He enjoys a good trade and derives therefrom a comfortable income. His business methods are above question and his trustworthiness has won him the confidence and respect of all with whom he has been brought in contact.

Mr. Pruden maintains his interest in military affairs and his friendship for his companions in arms through his membership in the Grand Army of the Republic. His political support is given the men and measures of the Republican party, but he has never been an aspirant for office. He and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church.

HON. BENJAMIN CRANE.

Early in the history of the American colonies, among those who came to Boston were Jasper Crane and Alice, his wife, and their children, first settling at Sagus, now Lynn. Their names appear in the records of a church formed there October 8, 1636. In 1644 they joined with the people of Wethersfield in settling Totoket, now called Brantford. In 1665, when the New Haven and Connecticut colonies were ordered to unite under one government, Mr. Davenport, of New Haven, and A. Pierson, of Brantford, greatly opposed the measure.

About this time the land of New Jersey, bought of the Duke of York by Lord Carteret and others, were offered in the market. Being brought to the attention of Brantford, Milford and Guilford, agents were sent out to "view the country, learn the terms of purchase and the state of the Indians in the vicinity." The committee were Jasper Crane, Robert Treat, John Curtis and John Crane. The purchase included the whole of the ancient township of Newark, and the price paid was one hundred and thirty pounds, New England currency, twelve Indian blankets and twelve Indian guns. Articles of agreement for the government of the new colony were signed June 24, 1667, and among the forty-one names of signers those of Jasper Crane, Delivered, John and Azariah, his sons, and Thomas Huntington, his son-in-law, appear. Jasper Crane was a magistrate and a merchant. His autograph appears in a published volume of the Magistrates of New Haven and Connecticut. His third son, Azariah, married Mary, daughter of Governor Robert Treat. Their second son married Phebe Lamson (or Samson); and their seventh son, Stephen, married Rhoda Halloway, sister of Eliza-

beth Halloway, his brother Ezekiel's wife. Ezekiel Crane was taken prisoner at Oswego, New York, by the French and Indians and died in Canada. Stephen took to his home a sick and wounded prisoner, who recovered. Stephen's third son, Benjamin, married Mehitabel Dunning, of Goshen, New York; and their second son, Benjamin, is the subject of this sketch.

He was born near what is now known as Eagle Rock, Essex county, August 31, 1787, and when he was a small lad his father moved to a farm on the Rockaway river, about one mile above its junction with the Passaic. He learned the mason's trade, and about 1809 made the brick and built the house where he lived, near his father's. His first wife was Eleanor Stiles, by whom he had eight children,—two sons and six daughters. For his second he married Mrs. Barbara (Parlaman) Bowlsby, by whom he had two daughters.

In the year 1850 he called all of his family together at the brick house and instituted the first family gathering, and for six years they met at one or the other of the children's homes, but the family at length grew too large to be accommodated at any one house, and it was decided to hold a picnic on the patriarch's birthday anniversary, August 31. At these reunions the Judge spoke of the trend of current events, and also expressed the wish that these yearly meetings should be kept up.

In March, 1864, he went to Michigan to attend to the settlement of important law business. The night before he returned home an accident occurred which allowed the gas to escape into his room, and he was found dead, April 16, 1864.

As a man he was energetic and persevering, and had an excellent memory. In his judgment he was quick to discern points, either satisfactory or otherwise, as the case was presented. Twice he took the census of several townships in Morris county. For a time he held the office of judge of the court of common pleas, much of the time as the presiding judge, and he was postmaster at Pine Brook many years.

By his first wife the children of Judge Crane were: Julia A., who married Martin R. Van Duyne; Timothy Ward, who married first Jane Martin, of Essex county, and secondly Catharine Courter, also of that county; Lucinda C., who became the wife of Alexander Hamilton Freeman, of Orange; Hetty M., who became the wife of Abraham C. Van Duyne, of Morris county; Harriet C., who married Stephen Van Duyne, also of Morris county; Elizabeth, who married Garret Miller, of Morris county; Eleanor S., who became the wife of Enos Wilson Martin, of Essex county; Benjamin F., who married S. Matilda Eagles, of Newark, this state, where he was president of the North Ward Bank; and by his second wife the Judge had two children, namely: Marietta H. C., who married Christopher D.

Woodruff, Jr., of Union county, this state; and B. Flora Crane, who married Cornelius Van Wagoner, of Bloomfield, New Jersey.

Concerning Judge Crane, the Morristown Banner, of April 21, 1864, says: "Judge Crane has been a leading citizen of this county for over fifty years. He held the office of judge, filled many posts of honor and confidence, and was always considered an able and upright jurist. He was endowed with a large share of native ability, and, in the performance of the varied duties and employments conferred upon him by the confidence of his neighbors and fellow citizens, he displayed skill and efficiency. His place in the community in which he lived will not be easily filled."

JOHN F. VOORHEES.

Prior to the year 1600 Coert van voor Hees resided in the front of the village of Hees, near the town of Ruinen, in the province of Drenthe, Holland. Translated into English, the word "voor" means before or in front of: hence the origin of the name, Voorhees, meaning before Hees, and referring to the place where Coert van voor Hees resided. Beyond him the genealogy cannot now be traced. The name has changed in form from the original, "van" being eliminated, and the latter part of the cognomen, Voorhees, only retained.

Steven Coert van voor Hees, son of Coert van voor Hees, was born in 1600, emigrated from Holland in April, 1660, and purchased, on the 29th of the following November, a tract of land at Flatlands, Long Island, where he settled and finally died, in the year 1684. Among his children was Lucas Steven Van Voorhees, father of Jan Lucasse Van Voorhees, father of Isaac Van Voor Hees, father of Derrick Voorhees, the last named being the first to use the present form of the name, "Voorhees." Derrick Voorhees was the father of Abraham Voorhees and the grandfather of John Flagg Voorhees, the immediate subject of this mention.

John Flagg Voorhees was born at Millstone, Somerset county, New Jersey, on the 19th of July, 1805, and died in Morristown on the 17th of November, 1867. He located in Morristown when sixteen years of age, and secured employment as a clerk in a drug store. On December 27, 1826, he was united in marriage to Cornelia Ann Emmell, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Albert Barnes, author of "Barnes' Notes on the Bible." After his marriage Mr. Voorhees moved to New York city, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits, but meeting with indifferent success he finally returned to Morristown, in 1830, and opened a general store, which he conducted for a great many years, eventually reducing the business to one line of trade, that of hardware. His sons, George E. and James R., succeeded to the business,

James R. finally withdrawing in 1884, since which time George E. has been sole proprietor of the business established by his father sixty-seven years ago.

John Flagg Voorhees was one of the best and most prominent business men of Morristown, and for nearly forty years was numbered among the influential and worthy citizens of that place, to the upbuilding of which he was a valuable contributor. Esteemed for his honesty, he was no less respected for his piety. He became a communicant in the First Presbyterian church of Morristown in 1822, and throughout the remainder of his life he continued to faithfully work in its behalf. He never sought political preferment, choosing rather the life of a strictly business man. He was among the first to endorse the principles of the Abolitionist party and was identified with the "underground-railroad" work of aiding fugitive slaves. Under the organization of the Republican party he became connected with the same and continued to support its policies during the rest of his days. While he resided in New York city, in the latter part of the '20s, he was a member of the historic New York Seventh Regiment. To Mr. Voorhees and his wife were born the following children: Martha Emmell; Abraham, deceased; Mary Emmell, deceased; Sarah Ann, deceased; George Emmell; William S., deceased; and James Richards.

James Richards Voorhees, son of John Flagg and Cornelia Ann (Emmell) Voorhees, was born in Morristown, New Jersey, on the 17th of January, 1849. His education was completed in the Morris Academy, after which he entered his father's hardware store, and in 1871 he and his brother, George E., succeeded to the business, changed the firm name to Voorhees Brothers and conducted the same until 1884, when James R. disposed of his interest to his brother.

In 1896 Mr. Voorhees was appointed treasurer of the Morristown Gas Light Company, and is the present incumbent of that office. Since 1871 he has been a member of the Morristown fire department, and from May, 1884, to May, 1886, he was a member of the Morristown common council. In politics he is a stanch Republican and in his religious faith he is an adherent of the First Presbyterian church of Morristown.

The marriage of Mr. Voorhees was solemnized in 1886, when he was united to Miss Virginia Lee Redding, of Macon, Georgia, and their children are two in number, namely: John Redding and Carl Campbell.

FRANCIS M. BRUEN.

Widely known in industrial circles as a leading contractor and builder of Morris county, his home being in Madison, Mr. Bruen was born in Chatham, on the 28th of December, 1838, and is a son of Ashbel Bruen, whose

birth occurred on the old family homestead in 1802. The grandfather, Benjamin Bruen, was also born there, a son of Joseph Bruen, who was probably a native of England and took up his residence in America in the days when this country belonged to the nations of the old world. Benjamin Bruen was reared in Madison and was a farmer and cooper, following the dual occupation in order to provide for his family. He married Arercha Harris, and their children were: Isaac H., born in 1797; Ashbel; Elias R.; Jane J., wife of Jedediah Frost; and Caroline, wife of Charles Matthews. The parents of this family were members of the Presbyterian church.

Ashbel Bruen was reared on the old family homestead and served an appretniceship at the carpenter's trade, preparatory to making that occupation his life work. After he had attained his majority he formed a partnership with Lewis Carter, and one of their first contracts was for the erection of the summer residence of W. C. Wallace (December, 1898), of Essex county. He also took the contract for building Belmont Hall, at Schooleys Mountain, the Morris County Hotel, of Morristown, and General Joseph Revere's residence on the Mendon road. He has also erected many other buildings of note and was thus prominently identified with the work of improvement in the county. In 1823 he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Chandler, of North Elizabeth, a daughter of Jonathan Chandler, who enlisted in the American army in the war for independence and was captured in his first engagement, being held as a prisoner of war in the old Sugar House, in New York city. He was a native of Elizabeth. His wife bore the maiden name of Mary Jewell and by her marriage she became the mother of six children: Stephen, who was a surveyor and removed to Delaware county, Ohio; Jonathan J., who also went to Ohio; Elizabeth, who became the wife of John Orr; Permelia, Mary and Sarah.

Ashbel Bruen, father of our subject, was a captain in the state militia, and, a man of much influence, he took an active part in shaping public affairs in his neighborhood. He served as judge of elections, was chairman of the house meetings and was a trustee and leading worker in the Presbyterian church of Madison. His wife, a most estimable lady, also held membership in that church. In his early life he gave his political support to the Whig party and became an ardent supporter of anti-slavery principles. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His death occurred in 1854, and his wife, long surviving him, passed away in 1889, at the age of eighty-five years. The family of this worthy couple numbered eight children, four sons and four daughters: Phœbe J., now the wife of Harvey Lum, of Chatham; Benjamin, who died at the age of twenty-two years; Elizabeth D., who became the wife of Stephen Bunnell and died in Michigan; Theodore W., who died at the age of fifty-two years; Merritt,

who served as quartermaster in Company K, Seventh New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and died in the army, at the age of twenty-seven years; Caroline, wife of John Baldwin, a resident of Chatham; Francis M., of this review; and Adaline, wife of Joseph E. Ebling.

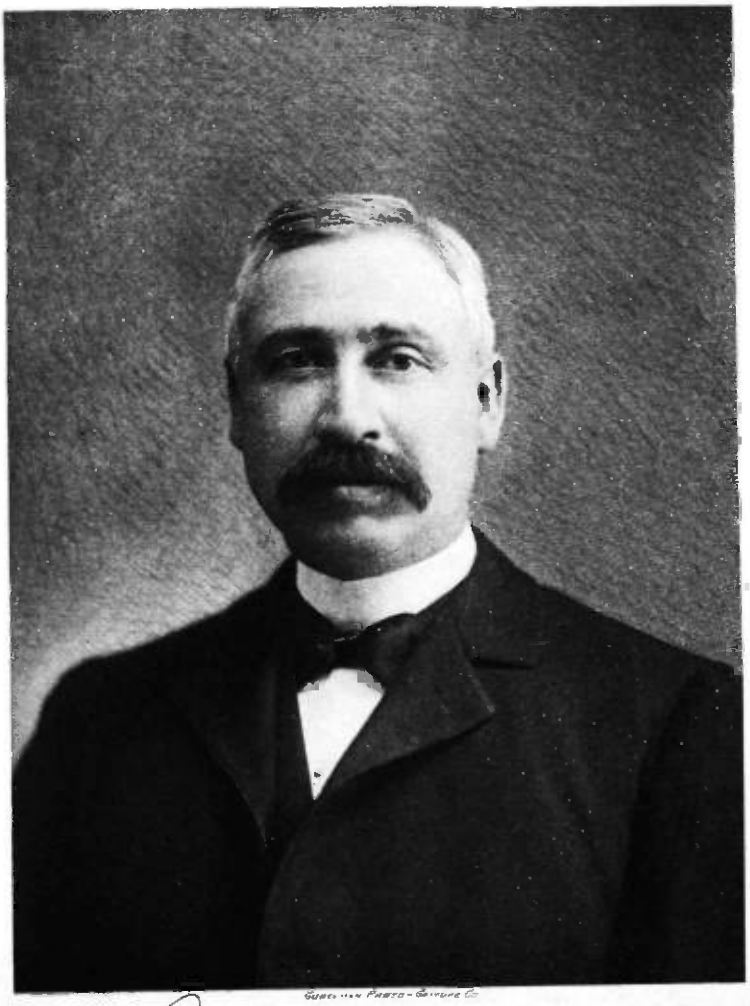
Francis Marion Bruen was reared on his father's farm and in the common schools acquired his education. At the age of sixteen years he began learning the carpenter's trade, serving a four-years apprenticeship. He was afterward engaged for four or five years as a journeyman and then began business on his own account in Madison. He has erected many of the substantial buildings in this part of the county and drawn plans for many of these. He is an experienced builder, has made a close study of his business, and by his thorough knowledge and skill is enabled to please his patrons and secure a a good business. For fourteen years he was a member of the Temple of Honor and filled nearly all of the offices of the order.

In December, 1868, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Bruen and Miss Harriet N. Lum, a daughter of John C. Lum, of Connecticut Farms. They have a wide acquaintance in this community and the warm regard of many friends, while their home is noted for its generous hospitality. In his political views Mr. Bruen is a stanch Republican. While he has never been a public man in social or political life, he has always been quite prominent in church circles, and there is no good work, either in the name of charity or the advancement of religion, which does not find in him an earnest and material helper. He has been for fifteen years a member of the board of trustees of the Presbyterian church of Madison, and has also advanced the interests of education by his effective service as school trustee.

WILLIAM J. WOLFE.

Dr. Wolfe is a distinguished physician of Chatham, New Jersey, whose connection with the medical profession is one of prominence. Lured by the hope of result, he has carried his investigation beyond that of the average practitioner, and in the field of knowledge has gleaned many valuable truths whose practical utility and value to the world he has demonstrated in a successful practice. By the faithful performance of each day's duty and his promptness in its execution, he finds strength and inspiration for the labors of the morrow, and in the conduct of his large practice he has won the commendation of both the public and the profession.

The Doctor was born in Bangor, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, on the 28th of April, 1859, and is a representative of an old and prominent family of the Keystone state. The name was originally spelled without the final *e*, but in 1870 the present form was adopted. The family was founded on



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W. J. Wolfe M.D

American soil about the year 1759 by George Wolf, a native of Germany, who was naturalized during the reign of King George III. He had two sons, George and Philip, and the former became eminent in political circles in Pennsylvania. He studied law under the preceptorship of Hon. John Ross, and during the administration of Thomas Jefferson served for two years as postmaster of Easton, Pennsylvania. In 1814 he was elected to the lower house of the state legislature, and in 1824 was elected to congress, where he served three terms. In 1829 he was elected the seventh governor of Pennsylvania and held the office for two terms. The treasury of the state was then in a very depleted condition and he was instrumental in having a law enacted to force the banks to lend money to the state for public improvements. He was also instrumental, in connection with Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, in organizing a free-school system of the state, and was the promoter of various measures whose beneficial effects the commonwealth is to-day receiving. In 1836 he was appointed by President Jackson first comptroller of the treasury of the United States, serving for two years, and was appointed collector of the port of Philadelphia by President Van Buren. He died March 11, 1840, after a long, active, useful and successful public career.

Philip Wolf, the grandfather of the Doctor, was a farmer and lumberman of Bath, Pennsylvania, and though his life did not call him so much before the public notice, it was no less honorable. He married Susanna Snyder, and they reared a family of five children, one of whom, William Wolf, became the father of our subject. He was born in Bath, Pennsylvania, in 1818, and in early life followed the trade of cooper, while in his later years he carried on agricultural pursuits, and finally retired altogether from active business. In 1836 he was united in marriage to Miss Anna Maria Van Horn; her father was a soldier of the war of 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Wolf became the parents of fourteen children, all of whom are living. Their father departed this life in April, 1889, and his wife passed away in 1893.

Dr. Wolfe, whose name initiates the opening paragraph of this article, obtained his preliminary education in the common schools, and later was graduated at Mount Bethel College, in 1880. He taught school in the state of his nativity, taking charge of the home school at the age of seventeen years, and continuing in that position for two years. He was afterward for three years principal of the East Bangor Grammar School. Turning his attention to the medical profession, he prepared for practice under the direction of Dr. E. D. Collier, of Bangor, Pennsylvania, and in the New York University, where he matriculated in 1881 and was graduated in March, 1884. He established an office in his native city, and there continued until June, 1885, when he located in Chatham, New Jersey, where he has built up a large and lucrative practice. He exercises the greatest care in his work, and,

believing in constant progress, is still an earnest student, keeping fully abreast with the advancement which has characterized medical science the past twenty-five years.

Dr. Wolfe was married December 16, 1885, the lady of his choice being Miss Clara McIlhaney, a native of Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Thomas M. and Catherine (Major) McIlhaney. Her father was a well known attorney and for eighteen years was prothonotary of Monroe county, same state. The Doctor and his wife have three interesting children: Walter M., Katherine M. and Van Horn D.

Dr. and Mrs. Wolfe are members of the Presbyterian church of Chatham, and he belongs to Madison Lodge, No. 93, F. & A. M.; Chatham Lodge, No. 245, I. O. O. F.; the Junior Order of United American Mechanics and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is also a member of the Morris District Medical Society and the State Pharmaceutical Association. He has served as trustee of the schools of the village, was elected one of the original five village trustees under the village government, acting in the capacity of treasurer, and gives a hearty support to all measures calculated for the public good.

JOHN B. AYERS.

This representative citizen and business man of Morristown, was born in his home city on the 30th of July, 1858, and here received his educational discipline in the private and public schools. In the summer of 1876 he became associated with his father, Theodore Ayers, in the real-estate and insurance business. In 1881 he entered into partnership with his father in the same line of endeavor, and this was continued until 1884, when our subject purchased his father's interest in the insurance business and since then has continued alone, meeting with the success that is ever due to industry, perseverance and ability, combined with a strict integrity of character and honorable business methods.

Mr. Ayers is a stanch supporter of the Republican party, and in 1892 he was elected city tax-collector for Morristown, but declined a second term, and in 1895 he was appointed city clerk and treasurer, holding that dual office at the present time and discharging the duties thereof with a high degree of executive ability and circumspection. In 1877 he was appointed secretary of Evergreen Cemetery, a position he has continued to fill with efficiency for the past twenty years.

In touching upon his social relations we may state that Mr. Ayers is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias, Royal Arcanum and the Independent Hose Company of Morristown. He has been connected

with the fire department since 1878 and he is now treasurer of the Exempt Firemen's Association.

The marriage of Mr. Ayers was solemnized on the 9th of June, 1886, at which time he became united to Miss Caroline Armand Bache, a native of Plainfield, New Jersey, and a daughter of Andrew J. Bache. The issue of this union comprise the following named children: Caroline Armand, Madeline, John Bache, and Theodore Bache. Mr. Ayers is a consistent member of the South Street Presbyterian church, and enjoys the warm regard and esteem of many friends.

JACOB GREEN.

Rev. Jacob Green was the third pastor of the Whippany Presbyterian church. While no authentic record is obtainable concerning his early history, he was for many years an honored resident of Whippany and exerted a wide influence. Early in his ministry, in 1755, it was decided that the old meeting house owned by the Presbyterian society should be abandoned, and to accommodate the widespread congregation two meeting-houses were erected, one at Hanover and the other at Parsippany, in the old burying-ground of that place. By order of the presbytery Mr. Green was to officiate at both these places, which he did until 1760, when the organization at Parsippany was permitted to seek a minister for itself. Mr. Green's ministry continued until his death, which occurred May 24, 1790. He was a man of large and varied acquirements, learned as well in law and medicine as in theology. His salary being small he engaged quite largely in secular pursuits, at one time being interested in a gristmill and a distillery. A letter was once received by him, addressed as follows:

To the Rev. Jacob Green, Preacher
And the Rev. Jacob Green, Teacher.
To the Rev. Jacob Green, Doctor,
And the Rev. Jacob Green, Proctor,
To the Rev. Jacob Green, Miller,
And the Rev. Jacob Green, Distiller.

He was buried near the church in which he officiated for so many years, and over his grave is placed a horizontal tablet bearing the following inscription:

"Under this stone are deposited the remains of the Rev'd Jacob Green, A. M., first pastor of this church, who died May 24, 1790, aged sixty-eight years, of which forty-four were spent in the gospel ministry in this place. He was a man of temper even, firm and resolute; of affections temperately

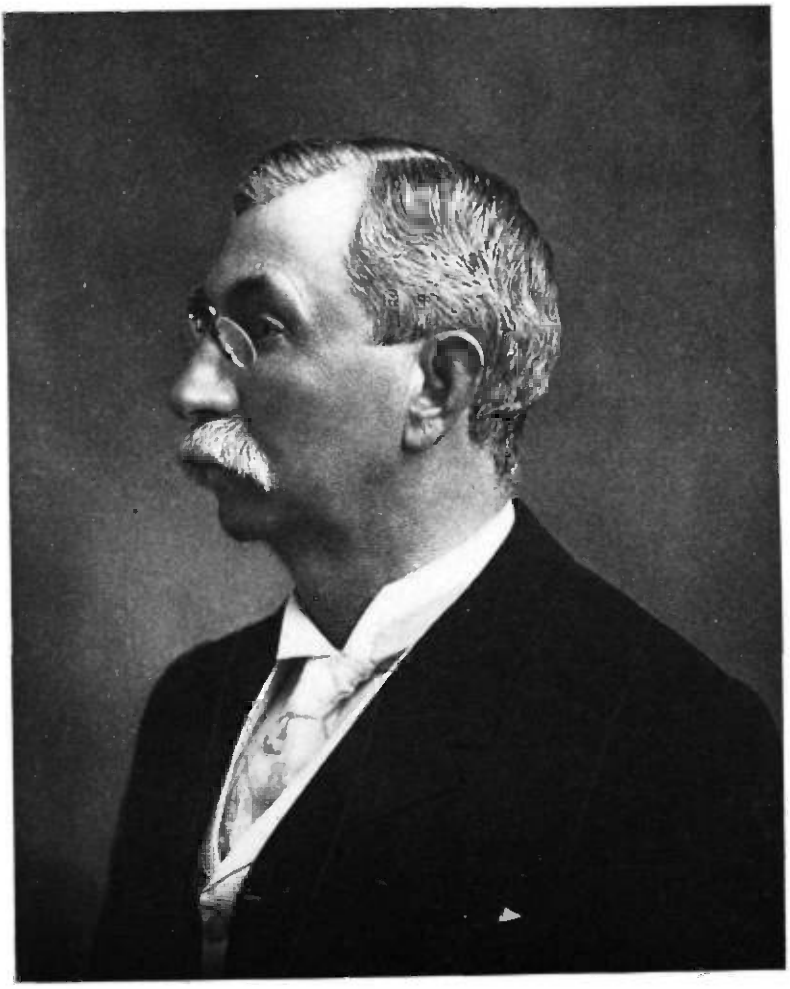
steady and benevolent; of genius solid, inquisitive and penetrating; of industry active and unwearied; of learning curious and accurate; of manners simple and reserved; of piety humble, enlightened, fervent, eminent. As a preacher he was instructive, plain, searching, practical. As a pastor watchful, laborious, ever intent upon some plan for the glory of God and the salvation of his flock, and by the divine blessing happily and eminently successful."

JOHN D. GUERIN.

A study of the history of Morris county cannot be carried far before the name of Guerin will be found to figure conspicuously in the early annals, for in pioneer days a French Huguenot of the name took up his residence within the borders of the county, and his descendants have since been active in support of the best measures calculated to improve the condition of the county along material, moral, educational and social lines.

Samuel Guerin, the grandfather of our subject, was born in the county, and Stephen Guerin, the father, was for many years one of the most prominent and successful business men and esteemed citizens of Morristown. He was one of a family of two sons and two daughters, his brother being William Guerin. Reared upon his father's farm Stephen Guerin, wishing to follow some other pursuit, learned the mason's trade and built many residences which are still standing in Morristown. He afterward established a meat market, which he conducted with profit for a number of years. His home was in the country, but conveniently located, however, near the city, so that he was enabled to enjoy the pleasures of country life and at the same time was not deprived of the advantages afforded by the city. Although never an office-seeker, he took an active part in politics and was a public-spirited, progressive citizen and popular man, thoroughly honorable in all trade transactions and upright in all the walks of life. He died in 1855, when about fifty-five years of age. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Susan Kilborn, was a native of Morris county and of Scotch descent. She lived to be eighty-two years of age, and bore her husband the following children: Samuel T., deceased; James A.; John D.; Byram C.; Stephen A. and Susan A.

John D. Guerin, whose name introduces this article, was born on the old Guerin homestead, near Morristown, in 1832. In 1854 he began working in his father's meat market and was soon virtually given charge of the business. With the exception of about three years he has since continued in control and has won a fair profit by his well directed efforts, his close application and straightforward dealing.



John D Guerin

In 1854 Mr. Guerin led to the marriage altar Miss Harriet Gary, who was born in Warren county, New Jersey, but was brought to Morris county during her early childhood by her father, David H. Gary. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Guerin, but the son is now deceased. The daughter, Anna, is now the wife of Henry P. Witte. The parents are members of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal church, and Mr. Guerin is serving as vestryman, having filled the position longer than any other member of the organization. In the work of the church he takes a very active part, doing all in his power to advance its interests.

In his political views he is a Democrat and has been honored with various local offices. He served for four years as a member of the board of chosen freeholders and for three years as a member of the Morristown common council. For twenty-two years he has been a member of the Morristown board of education and for the past seventeen years has served as its president. To him more than to any one man is Morristown indebted for the excellent public-school system which she possesses, and the beneficial efforts of Mr. Guerin in this direction are immeasurable; and he is also a member of the Washington Association. He is a man whom to know is to respect and honor. Integrity in business, fidelity in friendship, loyalty in public service and trustworthiness in all the relations of life are his typical characteristics, and he well deserves the high regard which is tendered him.

SAMUEL B. HALSEY.

Samuel B. Halsey was the son of Dr. Abraham and Mary Beach Halsey and was born at Fishkill, New York, July 24, 1796. He entered Union College in 1811 and graduated in 1815. He commenced the study of law with Hon. James Talmadge, at Poughkeepsie, and in 1817 was appointed aid-de-camp by Governor Talmadge.

He was licensed as an attorney by the supreme court of New York, October 30, 1818, and practiced his profession from that time until 1834, when he removed to Rockaway. He was twice elected to the legislature of New York, from Dutchess county, first in 1826 and again in 1830. At one of those elections he was the only candidate on his party's ticket that was elected. On his removal to New Jersey he abandoned the active practice of the law and engaged in mining, in manufacturing iron, in farming and in other business interests. He also assisted his father-in-law, Colonel Joseph Jackson, in the management of his affairs. As master in chancery he was frequently engaged in the settlement of estates, and from 1846 until 1851 was one of the judges of Morris county.

He was twice elected to the legislature of New Jersey, first in September,

1841, and again in 1843. At the second election he was made speaker of the house. He died in Rockaway September 15, 1871. His strict integrity and kindness of heart won the love and respect of all who knew him.

ANDREW L. COBB.

Mr. Cobb is a resident of Parsippany, and is a representative of one of the old and honored families of Morris county. He was born in Hanover township, Morris county, on the 5th of September, 1867, being a son of Hon. Andrew B. Cobb, formerly a prominent and well known citizen, whose life record forms a part of the commercial and industrial history of the county, and whose family is one of the most notable and worthy of mention in biographic annals in New Jersey.

Mr. Cobb, of this sketch, was educated in South Williamston, Massachusetts, being graduated there in 1887. He is now engaged in administering the estate left to the family at the father's death,—a valuable and extensive property. He has called public attention to himself by the able manner in which he has conducted the business, and is regarded as one of the leading and enterprising agriculturists of Morris county. He was married September 15, 1892, to Mary Righter, a daughter of George E. Righter.

It will certainly be interesting in this connection to note something of the family from which Mr. Cobb springs and make more extended mention of his father. His grandfather, Colonel Lemuel Cobb, was born on his father's farm near Parsippany, May 15, 1762, and in early life did not enjoy even ordinary advantages for obtaining an education, but his thirst for practical knowledge and the indomitable energy of his character supplied the place of these facilities. It is said that he pursued the study of his profession, that of civil engineering and surveying, while working in a sawmill. In thus surmounting the obstacles which were in the way of his early advancement he developed those qualities which fitted him for his subsequent successful career and which were inherited by his son. Prominent in military affairs and in politics, he took a lively interest in the development of the locality, and filled positions of trust. He was thrice married. His first wife was Mary, daughter of Benjamin Smith, whose only surviving child, Elizabeth, became the wife of Benjamin Howell, of Troy. His second wife was Susan Farrand, daughter of Ebenezer Farrand, by whom he had six children, only two of whom survived him: Julia A., wife of W. C. H. Waddell, and Andrew B. His third wife was Elizabeth Shaw, and by that marriage there were no children. He died April 1, 1830. He was a member of the board of proprietors of the eastern division of New Jersey, and for many years the surveyor-general of that division. In the practice of his profession he availed

himself of his opportunities for acquiring land, and left an estate of more than ten thousand acres, which he devised to his son, Andrew B. Cobb; to Benjamin Howell, who was the husband of his daughter, Elizabeth; to his daughter Maria, whose husband was Walter Kirkpatrick; and to his daughter, Julia Ann, the wife of William Coventry H. Waddell. Mrs. Kirkpatrick and her son, Eugene, died before her father, and the property was divided among the other three children.

Andrew Bell Cobb, father of him whose name begins this sketch, was born on the 7th of June, 1804, at Parsippany, Hanover township, in the house where he resided until his death. He received an excellent academic education. His youth was passed in assisting his father in the care of his landed estate, and on the death of the latter, April 1, 1831, he came into possession of a large portion of that estate, including the homestead at Parsippany, and commenced the active career which he followed through the rest of his life. His attention was mainly devoted to the management and improvement of his landed possessions, which steadily increased with the lapse of time. Incidentally he was engaged in agricultural pursuits, and to some extent in mining. He evinced a deep interest in the development of the iron interests of the county, and was at a late period in his life an iron manufacturer. He erected a charcoal blast-furnace at Split Rock. He was always active in the promotion of local interests and largely advanced the material welfare of the community.

In public and political affairs Mr. Cobb took an active part. He was a Whig until about 1853, after which he was a supporter of the Democratic party. In 1838 he was appointed judge of the court of common pleas of Morris county, which office he held about five years. In 1849 and 1850 he was a member of the general assembly from this county and was again elected in 1853, though his party was not in the majority in his district. He was a leading member of the house in the session of 1854, and was active in promoting the legislation of that session which resulted in the limitation of the monopoly of the "Joint Companies" to the 1st of January, 1869. In 1856 he was elected to the state senate, where he served efficiently during three sessions. During many years he was a member of the board of proprietors of East New Jersey.

Judge Cobb was a man of strong individuality, was warm and earnest in his friendships, and very decided in the manifestation of his dislikes and aversions. He had many devoted and zealous friends, and his unquestioned integrity, his manly honor and the generosity of his nature compelled the respect of his enemies. He was a man of extensive information and was a good citizen.

Mr. Cobb was twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth F., daughter

of Captain David Kirkpatrick. She died December 11, 1857, leaving a daugbter, Julia Kirkpatrick, who died September 14, 1894. His second wife was Frances E., daughter of Nathaniel Ogden Condit. Their children are Andrew L. and Elizabeth. In 1871 Mr. Cobb became affected with paralysis, which gradually increased till his death, which occurred January 31, 1873.

SILAS H. ARNOLD.

The first representative of the Arnold family in Morris county was Stephen Arnold, who came here about the year 1720 from Woodbridge, this state. He is supposed to bave been born in Rhode Island, a son of William Arnold, who with his brother John came from Cheselbaum, Dorset county, England, in 1587, and settled at Providence, Rhode Island. All the Arnolds of America, including Benedict Arnold, have sprung from these brothers. Stephen Arnold died in Morris county and was buried at Whippany. His son, Samuel Arnold, was born in Morris county, on the 5th of November, 1727, and died October 3, 1764. He married Phebe Ford, a sister of Colonel Jacob Ford, Sr., and among their children was Jacob Arnold, born in Morris county, on the 14th of December, 1749, his death occurring March 1, 1827. He was a celebrated man in his locality during the Revolutionary war; was commander of the light-horse militia of Morris county, which served under Washington in a number of campaigns, and was promoted lieutenant-colonel in the Continental army. His light-horse company was an independent organization, raised entirely in Morris county, and it won an enviable distinction for its long and brilliant career. The Colonel was also well known as the proprietor of the Arnold tavern in Morristown, on the west side of the public green, where Washington and La Fayette spent one winter as his guests, holding many conferences with all the leading men of the army, and where also the balls of the officers were held. Colonel Arnold was also sheriff of Morris county in 1780 and 1786, and assemblyman from the same county in the years 1784, 1785, 1789 and 1790. He also was one of the twenty-four gentlemen who organized the Morris Academy, on the 28th of November, 1791.

For his first wife Colonel Arnold married Elizabeth Tuthill, who was born September 15, 1753, and died May 7, 1803. The children by this marriage who grew up were Hannah, Jacob, Abram, Charles and Eliza M. By his second marriage the Colonel was united with Sarah H. Nixon, who was born in Morristown, October 1, 1783, and died April 9, 1843, and by this union there were seven children, namely: Phœbe P., Mary A., Silas H., Abram H., Elizabeth M., Samuel D. and Edward A.,—all now deceased.

Silas H. Arnold was born April 2, 1813, on the old homestead known as

Silas H Arnold

Washington Valley, two and a half miles from Morristown, which has been in the possession of the family over two hundred years and is now owned by Edwin F. and Willis G. Arnold. He married Miss Martha Louisa Pierson in 1836, and the following named children were born in their family: Frances Caroline, Isaac Gaston, Jacob Ogden, Samuel Pierson, Hannah Isabelle, Edwin Finley, Willis Garland, Eliza, deceased, and Emma Elizabeth. Mrs. Arnold was born in Morris county, May 7, 1813, and departed this life March 4, 1889. Both she and her husband were devout adherents of the Presbyterian church. He always lived on the old homestead in Washington Valley, held county and city offices and was a Whig and Republican, voting for William Henry Harrison for president. He died March 4, 1890, at the age of seventy-eight years, having all his life enjoyed the respect of the people of Morris county.

Isaac Gaston Arnold was born in Morris county, New Jersey, on the 12th of December, 1838, and received a limited literary education. He left the school-room at the early age of fourteen years to become a clerk in a grocery at Newark, whence he went eventually to New York and accepted a position in a teaware store; but, his health failing, he returned home and there recuperated his energies for a year or so. His next employment was in a Morristown meat market, and in June, 1863, he and his brother, Jacob O. Arnold, established a similar enterprise of their own, under the firm name of Arnold Brothers, and this has since been continued with distinct success.

Fraternally, Mr. Arnold is a member of the Masonic order, in which he is a Master Mason, and politically he is a stanch supporter of the Republican party. Although he has generally refused to accept office, he has served two terms as a member of the Morristown common council, and he has been connected with the Morristown fire department for over thirty years. Being a lineal descendant of Colonel Jacob Arnold, who participated in the Revolution, he is accepted as a member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and he is also a member of the Washington Association, of Morristown.

In matrimony Mr. Arnold was united with Miss Mary M. Bayles, in 1869, and of their children four are living, namely, Anna Louisa, Mabel Augusta, Edith May and Howard Bayles. George Howell and Charles Albert died young. Mr. and Mrs. Arnold are consistent adherents of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the work of which they are both active.

THE WARD FAMILY.

The Wards have been famous as founders and builders from the time they came over with the Conqueror, in 1066, to the landing of the Connecticut pilgrims in Newark, in 1666, and the history of this family is inter-

woven with the growth and prosperity of New Jersey from the latter period to the present time. From the coat-armor and motto of one branch of the family it is probable they were engaged in the crusades. They bore arms,—azure a cross patonce or, a mullet for difference; crest a Saracen's head affrontee, couped below the shoulders prr.; motto, "Sub cruce salus." Among the number who accompanied William the Conqueror from Normandy was "Ward, one of the noble captains." The name of William de la Ward appears in 1175 as residing in Chester. From 1349 a succession of eleven generations of one family is found there, in each of which the name and head of the family was: In the first Ralph, in the second Richard, in the third, fourth and ninth, John, and in the eleventh, Thomas, who had sons, John and William. One, William Ward, was the first earl of Derby, of Dudley castle.

The Wards of Connecticut and New Jersey are descended from Robert Ward, of Houton, Parva, Northamptonshire, England. He married Isabel Stapley, of Dunchurch, county Warwick, England. They had a son,—

James Ward, of the same place, who married Anna or Alice Fawkes, of Dunchurch. Their son, Stephen Ward, married Joyce Traford, of Leicestershire. After his death the widow removed with her children to New England, in 1630, and settled, in 1635, in Wethersfield, Connecticut, being among the original settlers of that town. She died in 1640. Her will is nearly the first in the colony records, and names Edward, Anthony, John and Robert as her children.

John Ward, the fourth child of Stephen, was known as "John Ward, Sr.," "Sergeant Ward," "Lieutenant Ward," and "Mr. Ward." He was one of the original settlers or founders of the plantation of Totoket, named Branford in 1646. Lawrence and George Ward, brothers, who came from England with John, and were no doubt closely related to him, were also associated in the founding of Branford, which then composed a part of the New Haven colony. Lawrence Ward, who took the oath of fidelity at New Haven at the organization of the government, was employed by the governing magistrates to search for the regicides, Whaley and Goffe, at Milford, where, of course, he knew they were not to be found.

George Ward signed the "Fundamental Agreement" of the New Haven colony in 1639, and with his brother, Lawrence, was one of the founders of Branford.

John Ward, Sr., Lawrence Ward, together with Josiah and John, Jr., sons of George Ward, all came with the pilgrims to Newark in 1666. Lawrence died in 1670 without issue. Josiah, brother of John Ward, Jr., married Elizabeth Swaine, who it was said, was the first one on shore at the landing of the Pilgrims on the Passiac. He died soon, leaving one son, Samuel.

John Ward, Sr., and John Ward, Jr., the "Turner," received their division of home lots near the Passaic river, and lived there for a few years. From 1675 to 1679 both took up lands at or near the Second river, in Watsessing, now Bloomfield, where they soon after settled. Both left many descendants.

John Ward, Jr., son of George Ward, was born in England, and came with his parents to this country and was one of the original settlers of the New Haven colony. He was one of the founders of Branford, which formed a part of the New Haven colony. He came with the Branford colonists to Newark in 1666–7, and in the first division of "home lotts" his six acres were located between High and Washington streets, adjoining that of Delivered Crane. About 1675 he took up land on the Second river, in what is now Bloomfield, but probably did not remove thence until the opening of the highway from Newark. He married Sarah ————, and had children: Sarah; John, born 1654; Samuel, born 1656; Abigail, married John Gardner; Josiah, born about 1660; Nathaniel, married Sarah Harrison; Mary, married Thomas Davis; and Caleb, "the honest and pious."

Josiah Ward, son of John Ward, Jr., and Sarah ———, was born in Branford, Connecticut, about 1660. He moved with his parents to Newark, and thence to Bloomfield or what was then known as Watsessing. He married Mary Kitchell, a descendant of Robert Kitchell, one of the original settlers of Quinnepiac, or New Haven, and afterward of Newark. They had children, Samuel, Robert, Josiah, Lawrence, born 1710.

Lawrence Ward, son of Josiah and Mary (Kitchell) Ward, was born probably in Bloomfield, in 1710, and died in 1793. He married Eleanor Baldwin. In his will, dated May 3, 1775 (now among the papers of the New Jersey Historical Society), he gives to his sons, Jacob, Jonas, Stephen and Samuel, "all my estate, both lands and meadows, and all my movable estate, both here and elsewhere." To his son Cornelius he gives five pounds. The will is witnessed by David, Uzal and John Dod.

Jacob Ward, son of Lawrence and Eleanor (Baldwin) Ward, was born in Bloomfield about 1750. He served with the Essex county militia in the war of the Revolution, and was a man of considerable prominence in that county, as appears by the following entry in the Newark Town Records, under the head of resolutions "adopted at an annual Town Meeting held in the Township of Newark the 11th day of April, 1808:"

"5th. That the next annual election be opened at the house of Jacob Ward, in Bloomfield, and continued there during the first day and adjourned to the court house in Newark as usual." The same resolution was repeated at an annual town meeting held the 9th day of April, 1810.

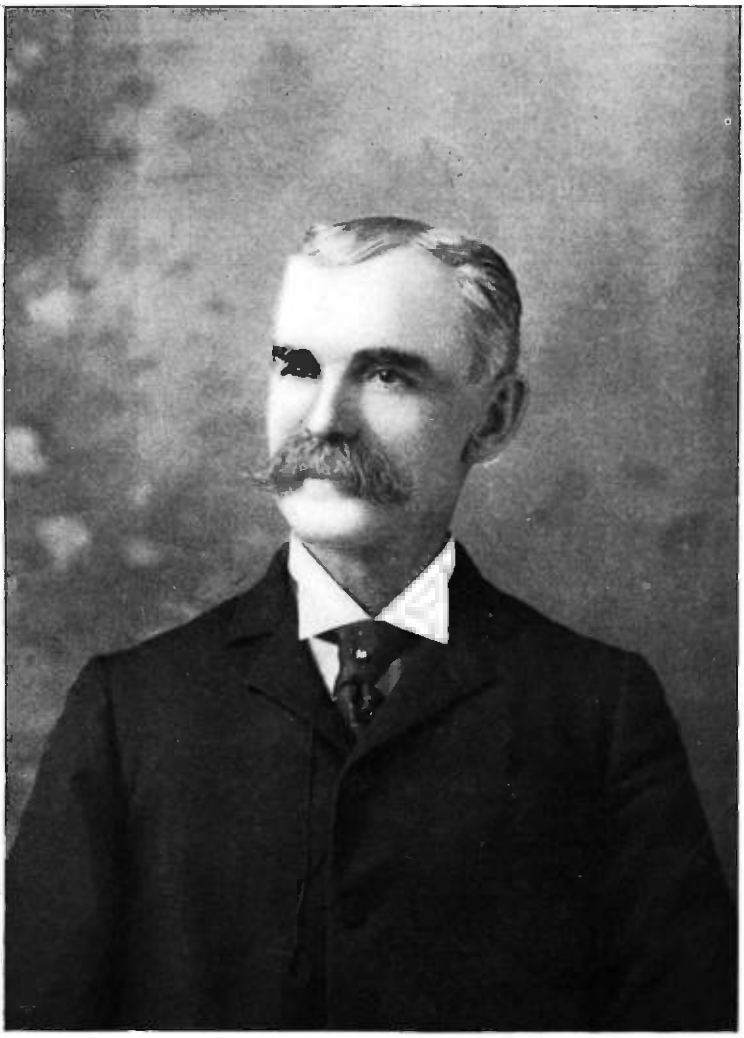
Jacob Ward had among other children a son, Jacob.

Jacob Ward (2d), son of Jacob Ward (1st), was born in Bloomfield about 1780. He was an elder in the Presbyterian church at Bloomfield and was one of the early members, if not an original member, of that church. He moved to Columbia, now Afton, Morris county, in 1806, where he purchased a farm. He was an elder in the Presbyterian church at Hanover, the nearest church to Columbia, and equally prominent in that community. He was married to Abigail Dodd, daughter of Moses and Lois (Crane) Dodd, of Isaac, son of Daniel (3d), son of Daniel (2d), son of Daniel (1st), the ancestor. They had thirteen children, among whom were Moses Dodd, Jacob and Samuel Davies.

Moses Dodd Ward, son of Jacob and Abigail (Dodd) Ward, was born at the old homestead in Bloomfield, in 1806. He went with his parents when six months of age to Columbia, in Morris county, where, like his ancestors, he followed the life of a farmer. He was a man of strong character, and with a different environment would have succeeded in almost any undertaking. He was an elder and one of the pillars in the Hanover Presbyterian church and a man of strong religious convictions. He raised a family of strong, robust children, all of whom have made their mark in the world and have developed remarkable business sagacity. Mr. Ward married Justina Louisa Sayre, daughter of Elias Sayre, son of Ebenezer, probably the grandson of Joseph Sayre, the New Jersey ancestor, who was the son of Thomas.

Thomas Sayre, the ancestor, died in 1671, came from Bedfordshire, England, and settled in Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1635. He was one of the eight original "undertakers" of the town of Southampton, in 1640. The Sayre homestead, built in 1648, which is still in a good state of preservation, is said to be the oldest house in the state of New York, and one of the oldest in the country. The massive timbers and covering of thick cedar shingles are sufficient to insure its remaining for years to come as a curious and interesting relic of a long past age. At a time of a threatened Indian outbreak, in 1666, it was one of the rallying places of the inhabitants in case of a night attack. The house is still in the hands of the Sayre family, ten generations having been born and having died within its walls. The name of Sayre is said to be derived from assayer, a crown officer in the royal mint, whose duty it was to assay gold and silver. Joseph Sayre, son of Thomas Sayre, removed to Elizabeth, New Jersey, in 1667, and was among the earliest of the "associates." In December of that year he united with others in the petition to the government to have his land surveyed. Among his children and grandchildren are found the names of Edward, Ephraim, Ezekiel, Hannah, Frances, Isaac, James, Jonathan, Joseph, Thomas and Samuel.

The issue of the marriage of Moses Dodd and Justina Louisa (Sayre)



J. R. George

Ward were: Laura J.; Elias S. married Anna, daughter of Joel M. Bonnell, of Newark; Leslie Dodd, who married Minnie P., daughter of James Perry, and is vice-president of the Prudential Insurance Company, of Newark; Edgar Bethune, who married Harriet, daughter of John P. Jube; and Jacob Ewing, who married Maria, daughter of Ambrose E. Kitchell.

JERRY R. GEORGE.

This citizen of Dover is a conductor on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. He is a man whose nobility of character and genuine worth commend him to the confidence and respect of all, has a large circle of friends, and is a very acceptable companion among his business associates and acquaintances in Morris county.

He is a native of the Empire state, his birth having occurred in the city of Utica, in 1842, and his parents being Even and Elizabeth (Roberts) George. The paternal grandfather of our subject, Even George, Sr., married Anna Evans and had eight children,—five sons and three daughters,—among whom was Even George, Jr., whose birth occurred in Cardiganshire, Wales, whence he was brought to America during his early childhood. He married Elizabeth Roberts, who was born in South Wales and came to the United States in 1825. He was a stone-mason and contractor and aided in the construction of the old custom-house on Wall street, New York city, doing the finishing masonry work thereon. He also did the finishing work on the columns of the state prison at Trenton, New Jersey, and much of the work on the Erie canal through New York, taking contracts for the same. He was a man of great energy, force of character and strong convictions, and a most pronounced opponent to slavery. In his political views he was a Whig. His death occurred in 1848, in his forty-eighth year, and his wife passed away in the seventy-third year of her age.

Jerry R. George spent his boyhood days in Utica, New York, and acquired his education in the public schools. He was the youngest of six children, and having lost his father when only six years of age he was compelled to leave school at the age of twelve years in order to provide for his own maintenance. He began work in a store at seventy-five cents per week and board, and was later employed in various ways until he had attained his majority, when he entered the employ of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company. He commenced at the bottom round of the ladder to work his way upward, his promotion coming as the result of close application, faithful service and ability. In 1873 he was given the position of conductor on a passenger train. He has since served in that capacity, and is one of the most trusted, capable and popular conductors on the line, being

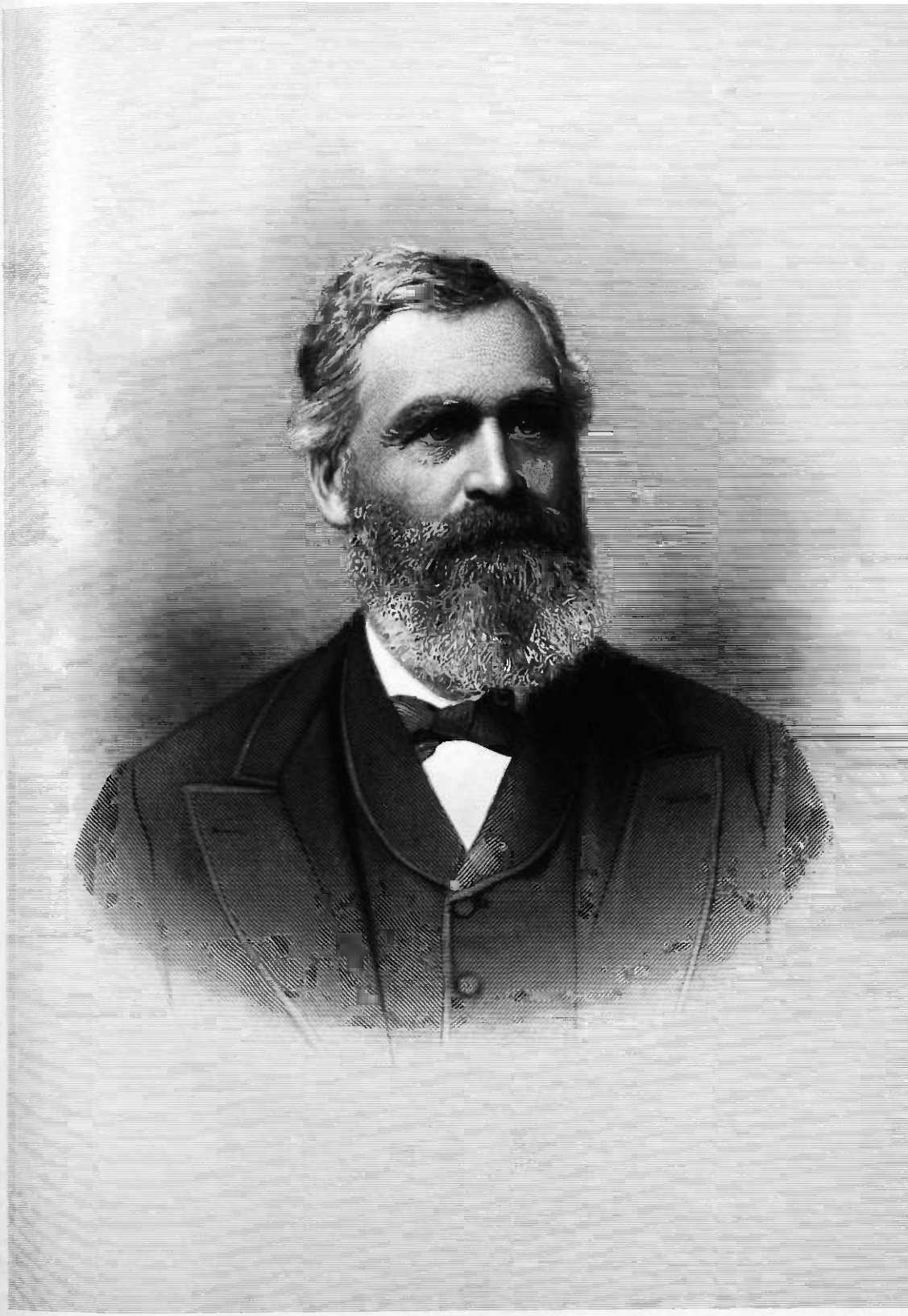
ever attentive to the welfare of those in his trains, accommodating and gentlemanly.

Mr. George has been twice married. In 1864 he was joined in wedlock to Miss Lavina M. Smith, by the Rev. C. S. Van Cleve. She was a daughter of George W. and Caroline Smith, and died on the 19th of October, 1878, leaving one son, Harry M., who is now teller in the Bank of the Republic, of New York city. In 1880 Mr. George was again married, his second union being with Miss Sarah Adelaide Ellis, of Dover, the second daughter of George W. and Martha (Mills) Ellis. Two daughters grace this union,—Bessie M. and Martha E.

Mr. George votes with the Republican party and keeps well informed on the issues of the day, being thereby able to give an intelligent and earnest support to the measures of which his judgment approves. He is a consistent and active member of the Methodist Episcopal church and his influence for good among his business associates is very marked. He is a member of the state committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, one of its faithful workers, and is especially active in his efforts to benefit young men by moral influences. In this capacity he has done much in the interests of railroad men and for the benefit of railroad work. In th estate association he is a member of the committee on railroad work, and in this he has been connected with the Tom Keenan and Bennie Locke railroad men, who have worked in the association and on the railroad committee. His honorable and upright life commends him to the confidence and respect of all, and with pleasure we present this record of his life to our readers.

FREDERICK NISHWITZ.

The gratitude of the agricultural world is certainly due this gentleman, who has given to the farming industry some of the most useful inventions that have ever promoted its interests. As the result of his persevering efforts and in accord with the spirit of progress of the present age, he has attained a pre-eminent position as an inventor that has excited the admiration of the entire country; nor is his fame limited by the confines of America. Deep thought, earnest study, careful investigation and wide research and experiment have enabled him to bring forth many useful devices that have largely revolutionized the work of the farm. Discouragement met him on every side, attempts were made to take his inventions from him, but in the face of great difficulties he has persevered, and to-day, in one of New Jersey's beautiful homes, located at Millington, he is enjoying the fruit of his former toil, surrounded by the comforts and luxuries brought to him by the wealth that has resulted from his own labors.



The Lewis Publishing Co Chicago.

Frederick Nohowitz

Mr. Nishwitz is a native of Germany, and in 1840, when eleven years of age, came with his parents to America, locating on Long Hill, in Passaic township, Morris county, where the father, Peter Nishwitz, made his home until his death, in 1872. He followed farming and was a very industrious and energetic man, of sound judgment and sterling worth. His political support was given the Democracy. His wife was called to her final rest in 1865. They were the parents of five children: Dorothy, deceased wife of Charles Hoffman; Catherine, deceased wife of William Wurster and mother of F. W. Wurster, who was mayor of Brooklyn when it became a part of "Greater" New York; Frederick; Jacob, who has also departed this life; and Margaret, wife of J. H. Schmidt, of Madison, New Jersey.

The early boyhood of him whose name introduces this review was spent on his father's farm, and in the summer months he assisted in the cultivation of the fields and the harvesting of crops, while in the winter season he familiarized himself with the English branches taught in the public schools. During this time he gave thoughtful attention to the working of the machinery used in the operation of the farm. It was soon seen that his tastes and talents lay in the direction of mechanics, and when fifteen years of age he was apprenticed for a six-years term to John Hubbs, a manufacturer of agricultural implements in New York. He displayed such aptness in mastering the duties assigned to him, and so rapidly acquired a knowledge of the workings of machinery, that when nineteen years of age—two years before the expiration of his apprenticeship—he was admitted to a partnership in the business, and the following year his employer sold out to him. He conducted this industry with good success for a number of years, manufacturing several kinds of agricultural implements, but sold out in 1870.

In the meantime he had begun his important work of invention and entered upon a career that has brought him wealth and renown and at the same time has been of lasting benefit to those who devote their energies to agricultural pursuits. In 1853 he invented a harvester, and from that time until 1880 he took out many patents on improvements for reapers and mowers. The present style of two-wheeled reapers was originated by him and was sold to Walter A. Wood. In 1858 he invented the first disk harrow and later made many improvements on this. He met with much difficulty and great discouragement in placing this on the market, and it was not until 1866 that it really came into popular favor, when its merits were called to the public attention by the agricultural reports of the United States and by Mr. Robinson of the New York Tribune, who recognized its superior worth and encouraged Mr. Nishwitz to persevere, assuring him that success would ultimately crown his efforts. This prediction proved correct, and the disk harrow is now used almost exclusively in the west. During all this time Mr.

Nishwitz carried on his manufacturing business, but in 1870 he disposed of it, and having acquired a handsome competence came to Millington, where he purchased a large tract of land and erected a beautiful summer home.

He has had to contest his right to many of his patents in the courts, unscrupulous men attempting to take them from him, but has triumphed over his adversaries and has reaped the golden reward of his labors. He sold many of his patents at a good profit and determined to retire from active business, but indolence and idleness are utterly foreign to his nature, and after locating in Millington he began to think of new fields toward which he might direct his energies. Accordingly he brought out and patented the Acme harrow, which he had invented in 1879, and is now extensively engaged in its manufacture, having a large plant in Millington, which furnishes employment to one hundred and twenty-five men. This harrow is known throughout the world, one hundred and twenty-five thousand having been sold. The entire sales are under the supervision of D. H. Nash, a very prominent and capable business man, and Mr. Nishwitz has little of the active management of the business. He has also invented hay forks and many other useful implements, and his inventions are used extensively throughout the west, where they have been of great practical benefit to the farmer as time and labor saving machines, thereby enabling the farmer to handle and cultivate more land and in consequence raise greater crops, which materially advances his profits. In connection with his other interests Mr. Nishwitz is a heavy stock-holder in, and a member of the directorate of, the National Iron Bank, of Morristown.

In his political views Mr. Nishwitz is a Republican and takes an active interest in the success and welfare of the party. Socially he is a Master Mason, and is a valued member of the Washington Association, of Morris county. He is a public-spirited and progressive citizen, and his labors have resulted in the benefit of his adopted county, he having done much to improve the roads and advance educational facilities in his locality. He gives a generous support to all measures for the public good, and his worth to the state is widely acknowledged.

Mr. Nishwitz has been twice married. He first wedded Miss Doris Wenzel, of Brooklyn, and to them were born two daughters: Mrs. Wilhelmina Taff, of Millington; and Emma, wife of Roderick Byington, of Newark, New Jersey. The mother of these children having passed away, Mr. Nishwitz was again married, his second union being with Miss Cornelia R. Baker, of Amherst, Massachusetts. One daughter, Doretta, graces this union. Mr. Nishwitz and his family attend the Presbyterian church. Since 1873 he has made his home in Millington, and his magnificent country resi-

dence occupies one of the most beautiful building sites in the state, commanding a splendid view of the Passaic valley, its hills and glens, forests and plains.

JOHN WHITEHEAD.

John Whitehead, of Morristown, was born in Jersey, Licking county, Ohio, in September, 1819. Deprived by death of a father's care, his early years were passed in the home of his uncle, Hon. Asa Whitehead, a leading member of the New Jersey bar, practicing at Newark. After receiving a thorough academical education he became a student in his uncle's office, was admitted to the bar in September, 1840, and began at once the practice of law, remaining with his uncle until 1843, when he opened an office for himself. In 1856 Mr. Whitehead was appointed a United States circuit-court commissioner for the district of New Jersey. In this capacity it became his duty to investigate complaints for the violation of federal statutes. His patience and breadth of legal knowledge made him a most admirable committing magistrate.

During his long practice Mr. Whitehead has never sought political or other honors outside of his profession, the only temptation to which he yielded being the indulgence of his literary tastes. He had a strong sympathy for the colored race, although never a pronounced abolitionist, and took great interest in furthering their efforts to obtain the elective franchise. His lectures on history and philology evince deep research and great familiarity with those subjects, and valuable contributions have been made by him to the legal literature of his state. The cause of education has always found in him an earnest advocate. He was a member of the "public-school committee" of Newark as early as 1845, its meetings being held in his private office. In 1851, after the legislature had enlarged its powers, as the "board of education," its meetings were still held at the same place, Mr. Whitehead being its secretary and treasurer until 1855. The people of Clinton township, of which he then became a resident, immediately availed themselves of his devotion to the cause of education by selecting him for their school superintendent, which position he held for four years. He was for a long time secretary of the State Society of Teachers and Friends of Education, and in the interest of this society spent much of his leisure time visiting different parts of the state, endeavoring to rouse the people to a realization of the importance of furnishing their children with better educational advantages. He was also a prominent member of the American Association for the Advancement of Education, composed of the most distinguished educators and men of learning in the country. When it was decreed by an act of

the legislature that school examiners should be appointed in the different counties of the state, Mr. Whitehead was selected for Essex county, holding the office until the act was repealed.

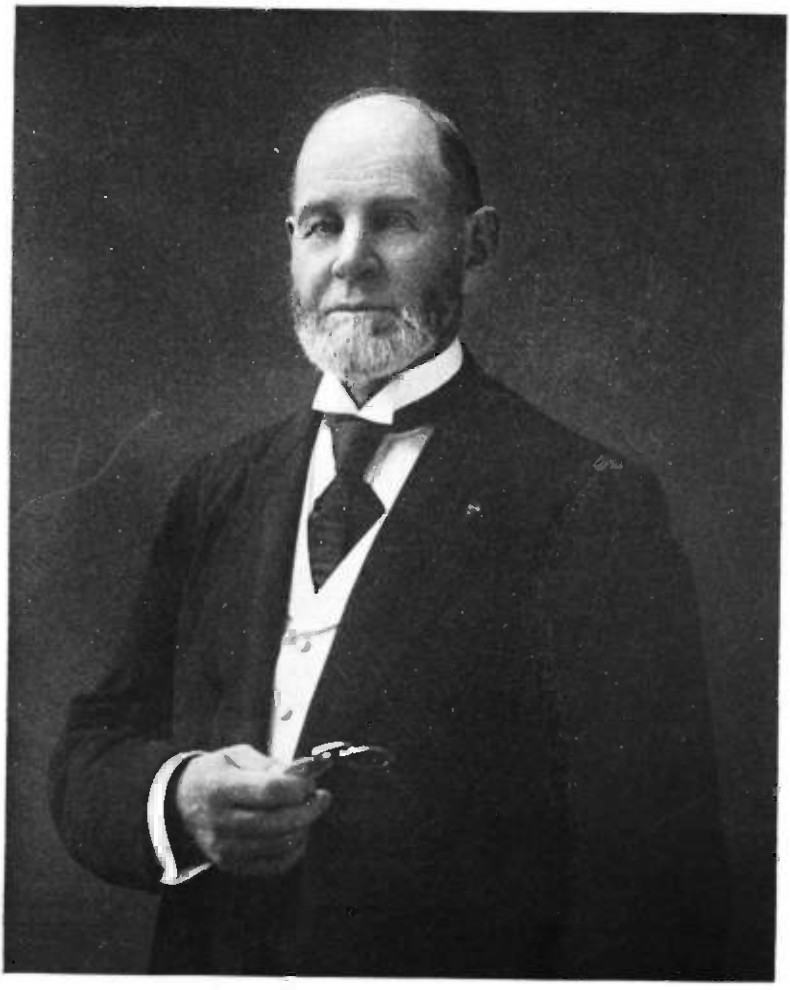
In 1861 Mr. Whitehead changed his residence to Morristown, where, after years of patient labor and unflagging zeal in building up the public sentiment so as to render its ultimate success possible, he had the satisfaction of seeing the Morristown Library opened to the public August 14, 1876, with every prospect of growth and usefulness. With indomitable persistence he watched over the youth of this institution, and all of its thousands of books were selected under his immediate supervision.

In 1891 Mr. Whitehead was chosen president of the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, founded in 1889, an outgrowth of the patriotic sentiment engendered by the centennial anniversary of the inauguration of Washington. During the successive years that he has held that position his genial social qualities and enthusiastic patriotism have largely increased the membership of the society. In 1893 he was elected one of the vice-presidents of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Mr. Whitehead is still (1897) in the full practice of his profession, and his hearty greeting is extended to all, whether they are his brother lawyers whom he meets in legal combat or those who gladly avail themselves of his wide experience; whether the client who seeks his aid is impecunious or otherwise; whether beggar or book-agent, peddler or patriot—all are welcome to his time and attention, but he does not permit his thorough enjoyment of a passing joke to detract from his dignity when the occasion requires it.

GEORGE B. SMITH.

One of the successful agriculturists of Troy Hills, the subject of this review was born on the old Smith homestead in Morris county, December 11, 1844, and is a son of the late Andrew J. Smith, whose family was one of the first to settle at Troy. Its founder, Richard Smith, was among the pioneers of this region some years before the adoption of that "immortal document," the Declaration of Independence. He was the father of Benjamin Smith, whose son Benjamin Smith, Jr., was the great-grandfather of our subject. Ebenezer, the grandfather, served in the war of 1812, and the father of our subject completes the line of direct descent. The last named was a graduate of the University of Vermont, studied law, and after his admission to the bar practiced at the Morris county bar. He resided at Troy Hills and was called upon to prepare the wills and other important legal documents of his countrymen living in that locality. His relations to the public were as cordial



Henry M. Dalrymple

and sincere as they were to his family. He was once a member of the state legislature and held other offices of trust in the county, discharging all duties with marked fidelity and ability. In politics the Smiths in the first half of the century were Whigs and after the organization of the Republican party joined its ranks.

Mrs. Smith, the mother of our subject, bore the maiden name of Caroline E. Braman, and she was a daughter of Dana A. Braman. George B. Smith is the first child and only son born to his parents. He attended the common schools and later pursued his education in higher institutions of learning. He gained a broad knowledge of the world and its ways, however, by a number of years' travel through the United States, after which he took up his residence in Oswego, New York. When about twenty-four years of age he returned to his old home in New Jersey, and has since been identified with the life and labors of the farm. He has placed his land under a high state of cultivation and the well tilled fields and substantial buildings upon the place indicate the supervision of a thrifty and progressive owner.

On the 18th of October, 1876, Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Doty, a daughter of the Rev. Elihu Doty, and of their union have been born two children: Andrew J. and Eleanor D. Mr. Smith is well known in Morris county as a loyal defender of the principles of the Republican party, and his fellow citizens, appreciating his worth and ability, some years ago elected him to a membership on the board of freeholders.

HENRY M. DALRYMPLE.

One of the leading and respected citizens of Morristown is Henry M. Dalrymple, whose life has been characterized by honor in business, loyalty in affairs of state, and cordiality and kindness in social circles. His genuine worth commands the highest esteem and Morris county numbers him among her valued representatives. He was born near Dover, this county, April 10, 1832, and is a son of Henry and Harriet (Hoagland) Dalrymple, also natives of Morris county. In 1767 Joseph Dalrymple purchased land in Randolph township and established there a homestead, which has since remained in possession of the family. He had fourteen children, including Solomon Dalrymple, who became the father of nine children, one of these being Henry Dalrymple, father of our subject.

Henry M. Dalrymple was reared on the home farm and acquired a fair education in the common schools. At the age of eighteen years he left the parental roof and entered the employ of the old Morris & Essex Railroad, as assistant surveyor and in that capacity was employed about five years. On the expiration of that period he went to the west and entered the employ of

the Illinois Central Railroad Company as land examiner and surveyor, but before the end of a year returned to Morris county and re-entered the employ of the Morris & Essex Railroad Company, whose line afterward became a part of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. For a time he served as assistant station agent at Jersey City and then was appointed station agent at Morristown, where he was located at the time of the breaking out of the Civil war.

Prompted by patriotic impulses, he enlisted in the Union army, entering the service August 7, 1861, and being commissioned second lieutenant of Company K, First Regiment of New York Volunteer Engineers, to rank as such from December 3, 1861. He was made adjutant of the regiment October 10, 1862, and first lieutenant December 5, 1862, and in May, 1864, on the death of Captain Henry L. Southard, commanding the company, he was promoted to the vacancy, his commission dating from June 14, 1864. He retained command of the company in the operations in front of Petersburg and Richmond and in the other engagements which occurred in the closing period of the war. He was brevetted major of United States Volunteers for gallant and meritorious service, March 13, 1865, and was mustered out with his regiment June 30, 1865, at Richmond, Virginia, at the close of the war. This regiment had been organized in New York city to date from September 27, 1861, and Company K was with it throughout the war. As a part of the Department of the South, it was engaged in all the various operations under Generals Sherman, Hunter and Gilmore, participated in the siege of Pulaski, the battle of Pocataligo, the expedition of Charleston, under Hunter, the siege of Forts Wagner and Sumter, and Charleston, under General Gilmore, erecting the famous "Swamp Angel Battery," which threw the first messengers of death into Charleston. Early in the spring of 1864 the regiment was ordered to join the Army of the James, at Fortress Monroe and Bermuda Hundred, and did hard work under command of General Grant, in his operations in front of Petersburg and Richmond. Major Dalrymple was a most valiant and loyal soldier and still maintains his relations with his old army comrades through his membership in A. T. A. Torbett Post, No. 24, G. A. R., and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, being a member of the commandery of the state of New York.

At the close of the war Major Dalrymple returned to his family and home in Morristown. In 1856 he had married Miss Frances Jane Wheeler, and they have four living children. The Major resumed his position as station agent at Morristown, but two years later resigned in order to engage in the coal and lumber business, which he has since followed. He was at first in partnership with a Mr. Tomkins and later was alone. He then formed a partnership with J. Frank Lindsley, an association which was continued for

eleven years, when Mr. Lindsley withdrew and the Dalrymple-Hastings Company was organized. This company has a very extensive trade and the enterprise is now on a paying basis, yielding to the stockholders a handsome income. The company is well known for the thorough reliability of its members, who are men of good business principles and ability and command the respect of the entire public.

Politically Major Dalrymple is a Republican, and though ardent in support of the party principles he has never been an office-seeker. Nevertheless he has several times responded to the urgent solicitations of his friends to accept office, and has served for two terms as a member of the Morristown common council and some time since was for two years a member of the Morris county board of chosen freeholders, to which position he was again chosen in the spring of 1897. Socially he is a Knight Templar Mason and belongs to the Society of the Army of the Potomac. Both he and his wife are members of the First Presbyterian church of Morristown, of which he has been an elder for more than twenty years. Both the Major and his wife hold an enviable position in social circles and have the warm regard of many friends.

THE HOWELL FAMILY.

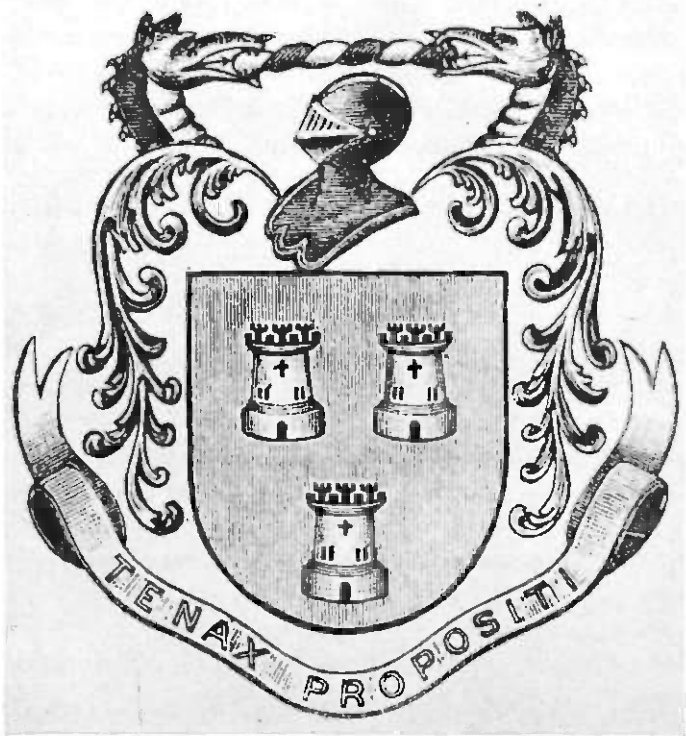
[By Mrs. Helen M. Brittin.]

The Howell family, one of the most prominent in the history of Morris county, is descended from ancestry of sterling worth,—the Puritans of England. In the second edition (page 300) of the Early History of Southampton, Long Island, by George R. Howell, M. A., of Yale University, is found the following record:

"Edward Howell, of Marsh Gibbon, Buckinghamshire, England, was the ancestor of this family of Southampton. Edward Howell disposed of considerable estates in Bucks county, in 1639, among which was the manor of Westbury, in Marsh Gibbon, purchased by his grandfather, William Howell, in 1536. The old stone manor-house is still standing, although the foundations near it show that some portions of it have been taken down. It is large and of three full stories, a double house, and all covered with English ivy, like the old churches. Edward Howell came, in 1639–40, with his family to Boston. He soon removed to Lynn, where he had a grant of five hundred acres. During the year a new settlement was projected on Long Island, of which he seems to have been the leader, as the compact of terms of founding the plantation is in his handwriting, as well as the laws adopted by the first settlers; and to the last year of his life he was magistrate and

member of the colonial legislature at Hartford. The way in which his name is mentioned in the old colonial records of New England and New York points to the same conclusion."

Professor Howell further states: "The arms of this family are found on an old family seal, now in the possession of one of the descendants, and on several old tombstones, of the seventeenth century, in Southampton, as follows: Gules: three towers, triple-towered argent; Crest used by some branches: Out of a ducal crown or, a rose argent, stalked and leaved vert, between two wings, indorsed of the last; Motto, '*Tenax propositi.*'"



THE HOWELL ARMS.

William Howell, of Wedon, in the county of Bucks, married Maude, who died and left a large family. His will, bearing date November 30, 1557, directs his body "to be buried in the parish church of Wingrave, in the chancel before the high altar." He left legacies to the poor of Aylesbury and the poor of Marsh Gibbon. He gave his second wife, Annie, his lands in Watton for her life, and at her death they were to go to the children. He gave his eldest son his land in Marsh Gibbon, and made provision for the

other members of the family in various ways. He died in 1557, and John, his eldest son, who inherited the manor, died in 1576, without children.

Further history of the family we gain from the parish register of Marsh Gibbon, as follows: "Henry Howell, Gent., was buried ye 20 day of July, 1625. Frances Howell, wife of Edward Howell, Gent., buried 2d day of July, 1630." Edward, son of Henry Howell, by his first wife, Frances, had the following children: Henry; Margaret, wife of Rev. John Moore, of Southold, Long Island; John; Edward; and Richard. By Eleanor, his second wife, Edward Howell had two sons: Arthur, baptized in 1632, and Edmund, in 1636. He then sold his estates in England and came to Boston with his family, in 1640. His son, Major John Howell, was a man of distinction, and one who, more than any of his contemporaries in Southampton, was entrusted with the management of public affairs, especially in the gravel relations with New England and the colonial government of New York. His wife was Susannah, and they had ten children. His death occurred November 3, 1696.

Colonel Matthew Howell was a representative for Suffolk county in the colonial legislature in 1691–2 and from 1694 to 1706, inclusive. On the 17th of April, 1701, he was expelled from that body, by the governor, for presenting a paper considered "disloyal to his majesty,"—a paper which we would now regard as simply breathing the sentiments of a larger liberty than that vouchsafed to the colonists at that day. Colonel Henry Pierson was also a member of the same assembly, and three others, as was also Mr. Van-Rensselaer, the head of a distinguished family in Albany. To the credit of his constituents, be it said, Colonel Howell was immediately re-elected and sent back to the same assembly, where he remained throughout his term of office, an able defender of the rights of the colonists! After his death, at Newtown, where he had stopped while on his way home, his mortal remains were taken to Southampton and interred in the Southend burying-ground, where a massive tombstone, remaining to this day and bearing the family arms, marks his last earthly resting place.

Sir James Howell, another member of the family, was one of the most intelligent travelers and most pleasing of writers on miscellaneous subjects in the early part of the seventeenth century. He acquired his education at Oxford and was the traveling companion of a young gentleman in France. Later he went to Spain as agent to secure the recovery of an English vessel which had been seized in Sardinia. His next office was that of secretary to Lord Scope, as president of the north; and in 1627 he was chosen, at Richmond, to be one of the representatives in parliament. Having complimented Charles I., in two poems, he obtained, in 1640, the clerkship of the council, meantime translating and composing a variety of works. He continued his

literary work until his death, in 1666, and produced more than forty publications. After the restoration he became historiographer-royal, being the first who ever enjoyed that title.

Captain John Howell was a patriot, serving in the war of the Revolution for seven years, and his death occurred June 16, 1791. He married Desire, a daughter of Ephraim White, and they became the parents of six children: John, born in 1743; Henry, born in 1745; Stephen, born November 23, 1746; James; Nathan; and Mary. Stephen Howell, of this family, spent his childhood and youth in Southampton; in early manhood he removed to Elizabethtown, New Jersey, and in the early days of Chatham married Martha Day, widow of Samuel Lum, father of Israel Lum, Esq. Colonel Israel Day was a colonel of cavalry, justice of the peace, commissioner of deeds and ruling elder of the Presbyterian church in Chatham. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Cornelius Ludlow, of Long Hill.

The children of Stephen Howell, son of Captain John and Martha (Lum) Howell, were as follows: Luther, who married Miss Young, of Whippany; Calvin, who married Mary Sayre, daughter of Ephraim Sayre, one of the chief men in Bottle Hill during the Revolution; David, born December 22, 1773, married Sally Burnet, granddaughter of James Burnet, one of the original settlers who purchased land of the Indians. David Howell first erected the house just above the present Episcopal church, and it is still standing at the date of this writing (1898). It was built upon a portion of his wife's inheritance, which embraced all the seminary campus and the "one-hundred-acre lot" beyond it. Part of this they sold to a Frenchman, Dureste Blanchet, about 1800, and the remainder was sold to William Gibbons, and is now the site of the Drew Seminary. David Howell then built a fine brick mansion on the Convent road,—still on the Burnet property,—where seven of his children were born, namely: Nelson, Melzar, Tacy, James, Matthias, Ambrose and Ebenezer. The first child of this family, Ezra Howell, was born January 13, 1798, in the first house built by his father, David Howell, who, after the birth of his seven children in this second home, sold that property to a French gentleman, Laville Duberceau, who resided there for many years. David Howell then erected for himself and family another residence, further out on the Convent road, and there his death occurred on the 19th of January, 1844, at which time he had attained the age of seventy-one years. His wife had passed away April 14, 1841, at the age of sixty-six. All the land connected with the two last named is now owned by MacK. Trombly, whose castle, recently completed, is located upon a fine eminence just behind the old homestead of the long ago, which was demolished to make room for improvements.

One striking feature, apparent at a glance, is the number of men in the

family of David Howell. This enabled the father to secure, clear and cultivate much land, build houses and carry on different industries. Much of the real estate still remains in the family, although a large tract has been divided among children and grandchildren or sold to friends and strangers. In 1832 Ezra Howell bought of William Thompson a tract of land adjoining his father's property and containing eighty acres. This, too, is embraced in the Trombly estate, and F. A. Bell has a fine residence upon a part of the old Howell estate, the beautiful modern place being called Bellwood. In 1826 Ezra Howe married Maria Miller. His death occurred April 9, 1841, at the age of forty-four; and his wife died June 20, 1875, at the age of seventy-four. Nelson and Melzar, sons in the same family as Ezra, were successful business men of New York. Melzar married Rebecca Wood, and his death occurred at the age of thirty-seven. His widow subsequently became the wife of his brother Nelson, who lived to attain the age of eighty-two years. Tacy married Elem Bonnell, and died at the age of eighty years. James married Harriet Scudder, and died in California. Matthias married Eliza Tompkins, daughter of Captain Tompkins, of Chester, and died at the age of eighty-two. Ambrose married Abby DeCamp, of Newark, and his death occurred in 1897, at the age of eighty-five. His wife, who is of the same age (1898), still survives him. The youngest son, Ebenezer, was drowned in Niagara river, before attaining his majority. A daughter died in infancy.

As before stated, Ezra Howell, the eldest son of David Howell, married Maria Burnet Miller, and their children were: Helen, wife of William Jackson Brittin; Augusta, wife of William S. Young; Horace, who married Anna Day, died in the war of the Rebellion; Lavinia, wife of Mulford Hopping, and Malinda, wife of Lemuel Cramer.

The children of William J. and Helen (Brittin) Howell are: William, who has the care of the farm; Edwin, Henry, Ella, Frederick, Mary and John. Edwin Ludlow Brittin was born February 14, 1848, at the homestead, in Madison, New Jersey, where three generations of the family had resided. He was graduated in the military academy in Newark and when sixteen years of age entered a business college. A year later he began work as a clerk for the firm of Redfield & Rice, in the sale of silver-plated ware, in John street, New York, and in that capacity gave such satisfaction that he was rapidly advanced, and before he had attained his majority was sent by the firm to represent their interests in California. For seven consecutive years he made this annual trip to the Pacific coast, and his integrity and keen business talent won him the confidence and good will of his employers in an unlimited degree. In 1875 he married Mary Hotchkiss, daughter of Lewis Hotchkiss, a wealthy citizen of Birmingham, Connecticut, and one of the leading representatives of the town.

Edwin L. Brittin founded the Derby Silver Co., at Derby, Connecticut, and afterward organized the Rogers & Brittin Silver Company, at Bridgeport, Connecticut. The development of these large and successful manufacturing industries is largely due to Mr. Brittin's wonderful shrewdness, pluck and patience. He was appalled at no obstacles, and overcame all that lay in his path. His industry and business push were remarkable; his will indomitable! His convictions were positive and he had the courage to maintain them. His ambition seemed to be almost wholly in the direction of business success, but his brilliant career was terminated in death, resulting from an attack of pneumonia, March 19, 1881, when he was only thirty-three years of age.

His brother, Frederick Brittin, who possessed somewhat similar characteristics, succeeded him in business and settled up his estate. After a time the firm changed, and the business is now conducted, under the name of the Silver-Cutlery Mill, by Holmes & Edwards, for whom Frederick Brittin is the traveling representative in the entire south. Ambitious of becoming an adept in his chosen vocation, he is not only a most enterprising and successful salesman, but is also a connoisseur in everything pertaining to his special line of business. Another brother, John F. Brittin, is not only a skillful workman in all lines of the silver trade, but he now holds the position of inspector, and in this capacity, in which he has served for nine years, passes approval upon every article that is sent out from the Rogers Cutlery Mill, at Norwich, Connecticut.

Henry I. Brittin was born April 20, 1850, and, like his brothers, attended the Newark Academy and Business College. He made the best use of every opportunity for acquiring knowledge, and in the months of vacation sought employment, working in various stores of his native town. Time, with him, has ever possessed a value which comparatively few place upon it; every moment has seemed precious to him, and nothing could annoy him so much as the presence of an idle person. From his youth he has never been a looker-on, but an energetic worker, ready to do more than his share, yet resolutely demanding a little aid, at least, from others. Within the year 1868 he entered the store of Hiram Young, in Maiden Lane, New York. Like his brothers, he preferred the silver trade, but in 1873 he left the metropolis and, associated with his brother Frederick, opened a new enterprise in his native town, his father having built the hardware store for them. In this new undertaking the brothers met with success, and together they carried on the business until 1881, when on the death of their brother Edwin, Frederick Brittin went to Bridgeport, Connecticut, to settle up the estate. Henry Brittin then established a large general store, which he conducted with success until 1898, when he removed to the new Brittin build-

ing, where he has every facility for carrying on a large trade. He is remarkable for his reticence, and the motto of the family seal, "Virtute, non Verbis," seems singularly appropriate for him as as a "trademark."

The only sister of the family who reached mature years was Mary Elmer, who was born June 26, 1857. She married Rev. George Alfred Kerr, of Troy, New York, and her death occurred, at Hinesburg, Vermont, December 15, 1885. Ella Hamlen died at the age of six months.

Richard Howell, another member of this old family, deserves honorable mention. He was chosen governor of New Jersey in 1793, and was re-elected from year to year until 1801. On leaving the gubernatorial chair he resumed the practice of law in Trenton, where he died May 5, 1803. There are also Judge Calvin Howell and his son, Dr. Howell, of Whippany, and George W. Howell of Morristown, who are descendants of the same root and tree whose branches have spread far and wide over this country.

WILLIAM L. R. LYND.

This gentleman, the superintendent of the Richardson & Boynton Furnace and Range Works, of Dover, New Jersey, in his responsible position at the head of one of the leading industrial concerns of the community is accorded a prominent place in business circles.

Mr. Lynd was born in the city of Albany, New York, October 30, 1856, and is descended from one of three brothers, natives of England, who came to America in 1698. The paternal great-grandfather of our subject was Andrew Lynd, a native of Rensselaer county, New York, and the maternal great-grandfather was Nelson Brightman, a native of Massachusetts, who removed to Poultney, Vermont, in pioneer days. These two prominent old families were united by the marriage of George P. Lynd and Sarah J. Brightman, the latter a daughter of Adolph Brightman. The former, the father of our subject, is a native of the Empire state and for forty years was connected with the Ransom Stove Works, of Albany, in which city he still makes his home. His wife, who was a native of Vermont, died in 1887.

William L. R. Lynd spent the greater part of his youth in Albany and attended the public schools. When fourteen years of age he began learning the trade of a copper and tin smith in Albany, serving a five-years apprenticeship, during which time he became thoroughly acquainted with the business in all its departments. After the completion of his trade he was employed by the Ransom Stove Works Company, of Albany, for a number of years. In 1881 he entered the employ of the Richardson & Boynton Company, at Brooklyn, New York, remaining with that house through various changes in the proprietorship. When the works were removed from Brook-

lyn to Dover in 1895 he came to this place as superintendent and has since occupied that position, being thus at the head of one of the most extensive enterprises of the kind in New Jersey.

On the 5th of June, 1878, Mr. Lynd was united in marriage to Miss Ella Louise Dennis, of Albany, New York, the eldest daughter of Edward and Frances Dennis. They now have seven children, six daughters and one son. The son's name is Roy Edward Lynd, and he was born November 15, 1881.

BYRAM C. GUERIN.

The subject of this memoir fully sustained the high reputation of the Guerin family of Morris county, having gained a worthy reputation for probity, honor in business and loyal devotion to the interests affecting the public welfare. He had a very wide acquaintance, and a kindly manner and genuine worth won him many warm personal friendships.

A son of Stephen and Susan (Kilborn) Guerin, he was born in Morris county, April 13, 1835, and died in Morristown, December 3, 1890. When a youth of fourteen summers he began to learn the carriage-maker's trade in Newark, New Jersey, and from there went to Springfield, this state, where he worked for some time in a carriage-making establishment. His father's failing health caused him to return home, in order that he might assist in the management of the business. Soon after his father's death he became proprietor of the Farmers' Hotel, in Morristown, which he conducted for a few years, when, in 1864, he purchased the old Mansion House, on Washington street, conducting the same until 1878. In that year he tore down the old frame structure and erected the present Mansion House, one of the fine hotel properties in this section of the state. He leased the hotel for three years after it was built and then assumed personal charge. He leased it again in 1886 and retired from the hotel business, having in the meantime made the Mansion House one of the leading hostelries in this part of the state. In 1872 he erected a fine private residence, on Washington street, where the family lived for some years, though he still conducted the Mansion House. He was very successful in his business operations, became the owner of a large amount of valuable property in Morristown and did much to further the advancement and substantial upbuilding of the city. He was for a time prominently concerned in handling real-estate. A long and active business career well entitled him to rest. He has been the architect of his own fortunes and had builded wisely and well. He was a man of sound judgment and possessed excellent executive and business ability, combined with a resistless energy and resolute purpose.

B. de Guerin

In politics Mr. Guerin was a stanch Democrat, and took quite an active part in public affairs, although he never sought political preferment. He was popular, however, and could undoubtedly have secured any political position he desired. In 1863 he married Leonora Dixon, who together with four children survives him. One child has passed away.

Lamont D. Guerin succeeded his father as proprietor of the Mansion House in 1891. He was born in Morristown in 1868 and acquired a good education. In May, 1891, when twenty-three years of age, he entered upon his business career, as proprietor of the Mansion House, and has since remained in that position. The hotel is a modern building, well ventilated, handsomely supplied, furnished throughout in modern style and supplied with an excellent cuisine. These features make it a very popular resort with the traveling public, and Mr. Guerin's capable management has rendered it a profitable investment. He was married in 1889, to Miss Bertha McCracken, and they are widely and favorably known in Morristown. He is a man of pleasing personality, social disposition and genial manner and these qualities render him a very popular landlord.

Craig R. Guerin, the second son of Byram C. and Leonora (Dixon) Guerin, was born in Morristown, August 14, 1869, graduated at Princeton College in 1890, and is now located in New York city. Mabel T. Guerin, the only daughter of the subject of this memoir, is a graduate of Vassar College and is now the wife of Charles E. Yerkes, of New York city, a son of Charles T. Yerkes, the well known street-railway magnate of Chicago, now a resident of New York. Byram C., the youngest of the family, was born February 22, 1876, and is now pursuing a classical course in Princeton College.

DUANE H. NASH.

Business life has its divisions,—the professional, scientific, manufacturing, industrial and the agricultural,—and the progress which has characterized these different lines has resulted from the efforts of a few. The majority of mankind are content to walk in the paths marked out by others, but occasionally there are men of enterprising, progressive spirit who dare to venture beyond the beaten paths and by their advancement learn truths that are of advantage to the whole race. Such a man is the subject of this review and the same progressiveness has characterized his family. Their study, thought and investigation have been particularly beneficial to the agriculturists of the land, and through these means they have reached a position far in the foreground of the greater number of men who follow the same calling.

Our subject, who is now proprietor of the Passaic Valley Stock Farm and is also the sole manufacturer of the Acme pulverizing harrow, clod-crusher and leveler, doing business at Millington, New Jersey, was born in Massachusetts, on the 18th of December, 1843. His father, Professor John A. Nash, was for many years one of the professors in Amherst College, of Amherst, Massachusetts, occupying the chair of agriculture, and in educational circles had a very extensive acquaintance. He was for many years engaged in editorial work in the interests of agriculture. In 1853 he established the paper known as The Farm, and he may be said to be the pioneer in journalistic work devoted to the advancement of agricultural interests. In 1857 he removed to New York city, where he established the American Farmer, a paper which had a wide circulation. Later he was the editor and proprietor of the Progressive Farmer, and his labors in this direction did much to supersede old methods by new and improved ones. He also founded Mt. Pleasant School in an early day, an institution that was for some time conducted by his son, Henry C. Nash, and is now under the control of his grandson, William K. Nash.

Our subject was thus reared in an atmosphere of progress and thought, especially pertaining to agricultural interests. He began life as a clerk, and embarked in business on his own account in 1866, continuing in New York city most of the time as a wholesale dealer in agricultural implements and supplies. In 1882 he removed to Millington, where he associated himself with F. Nishwitz, inventor of the Acme harrow, and since that time he has had entire charge of the sale of the Acme pulverizing harrow, clod-crusher and leveler, which is sold extensively in this country and in Europe. It is the most perfect piece of machinery of its kind on the market and is fitted to do the work on the finest ground or the heaviest sod, and can be used for the small garden or the broad field, being manufactured in various sizes, ranging from three to thirteen feet.

In addition to his commercial interests, Mr. Nash is engaged in the breeding of Shetland ponies and Percheron French coach horses. The Passaic Valley Stock Farm, comprising two hundred acres, is utilized for this purpose. The Shetland pony is unsurpassed for the use of children, on account of its diminutive size and gentleness, nor is it lacking in the qualities of speed and endurance. It seems to have a great affection for people, and is therefore a very desirable pet. Mr. Nash has some very fine specimens of this horse on his farm, having gone to the Shetland islands and personally made the selection of his stock for breeding purposes, and he also breeds French coach horses and roadsters. His stock farm is famed throughout the country, while he has a most extended and enviable reputation as a thoroughly reliable and enterprising business man.

Mr. Nash married a daughter of Alfred M. Tredwell, of Madison, and they became the parents of two children, Anna and Duane, Jr. The mother died in 1887. Our subject and his family are people of the highest social standing and their friends throughout the community are many, while their home is a favorite resort with all who come within its charmed circle. In his political associations Mr. Nash is a stalwart Republican, and his intelligent support of the party arises from a firm belief in its principles.

JOHN R. NESBITT.

This enterprising and progressive agriculturist of Morris county, with the interests of which he has been identified for over half a century, was born in Bound Brook, New Jersey, on the 21st of November, 1818, a son of Hugh Nesbitt, one of the early settlers on the Raritan, and a grandson of the founder of Ralston, which bears his name. Hugh Nesbitt was born in Somerset county, New Jersey, in 1796, came to the Raritan about the year 1820 and purchased four hundred acres of land, now owned by our subject, and died upon his farm in 1831. His father, Thomas Nesbitt, was born in Scotland and sailed from Londonderry, Ireland, just after the close of the Revolutionary war, his death occurring in Somerset county, New Jersey. Hugh Nesbitt married Mary Ann Ralston, a daughter of John Ralston, the latter being a native of Ireland, who early in life came to America and engaged as a merchant in New York. Later he came to Morris county and built a grist, woolen and cotton mill, at Ralston, which he operated until his death.

After the demise of his father, John R. Nesbitt began his career as a farmer on the old homestead, has since continued to follow that line of enterprise and expects to pass the rest of his days on the place where he now resides. In 1850 he built the Nesbitt gristmill, which has attained a wide popularity in the last forty-seven years, and he is an extensive peach-grower, a large area of his land being devoted to the production of that and other kinds of fruit, in the propagation of which he has met with a high degree of success. Politically Mr. Nesbitt has been a life-long Republican, but the failure of that party to give silver a proper recognition at the St. Louis convention, in 1896, caused him to waver in his loyalty and support of the nominee of that convention, although he admired the personal virtues of Major McKinley and recognized his qualities as a statesman.

By his first marriage Mr. Nesbitt became united to Miss Anna M. Day, and after her death he wedded Mrs. Elmira Ross, a daughter of David Welsh. Mr. Nesbitt became the father of the following children: Margaret, the wife of William Phœnix, of Mendham; Hugh, deceased; Catherine, who

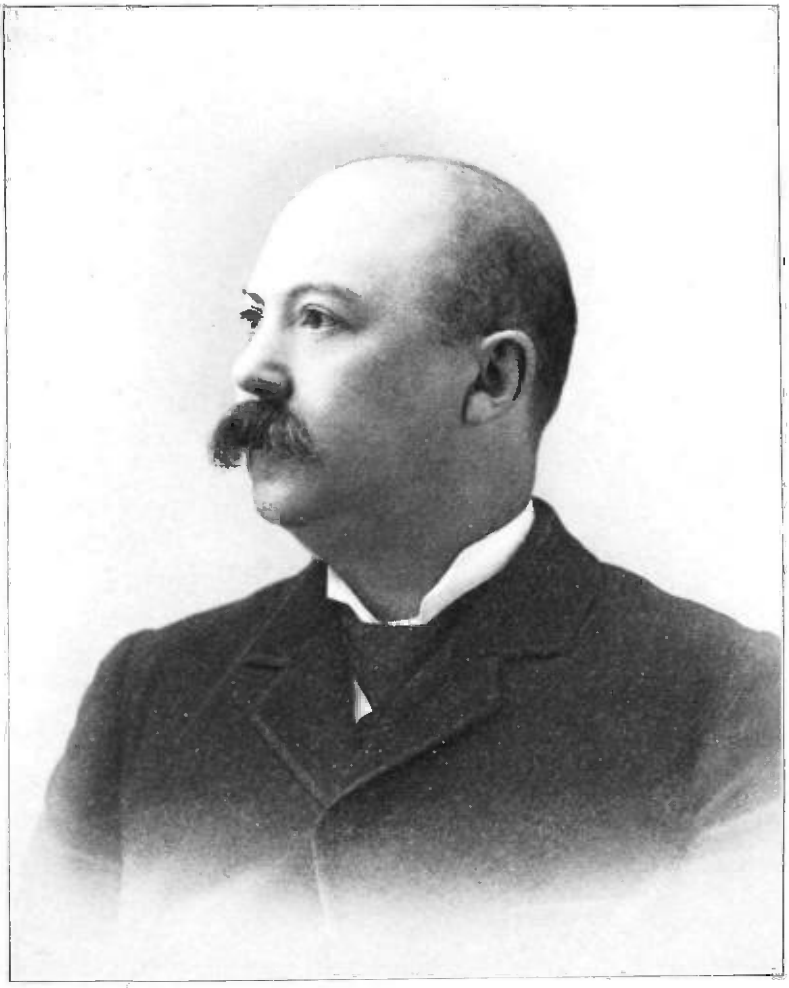
married Frank Lundy; John; Thomas, who married Miss Abbie Post; Hughemma, of Boulder, Montana; Harriet, the wife of Andrew Phillips, of Morristown; and Samuel, who married Miss Emma Crane.

EDWARD A. QUAYLE.

The present chief executive of Morristown is a gentleman who has has attained a distinct prestige in the legal arena of Morris county. He is a native son of New Jersey, having been born in this county in 1854, the son of Thomas M. and Charlotte A. (Halleck) Quayle. His father is a Manxman, coming from the Isle of Man to the United States when a young man and locating in Morris county, where he has continued to live for many years following the trade of a shoemaker. He married Miss Charlotte A. Halleck, a native of New York, and of the four children born to them our subject is the youngest.

Mayor Quayle acquired his educational discipline in the public schools of Morristown and in the Morris Academy, graduating at the latter institution in 1868. For two years subsequent to leaving school he clerked in a stationery and book store, and then, possessing legal aspirations, he began the study of law under the preceptorship of the late Augustus W. Cutler, and in 1874 he was appointed deputy county clerk, the incumbency of which he retained for one year. In 1875 he was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney-at-law, and in 1881, as a counselor-at-law. He had formed a partnership, in 1875, with John B. Vreeland in the practice of law, and this continued until 1879, after which date Mr. Quayle continued alone until 1887, when he became postmaster of Morristown, and in the same year formed a professional association with Charles T. Axtell, which continued during the time Mr. Quayle served as postmaster. He was commissioned to this incumbency by President Cleveland, and while occupying the same he established a free mail-delivery system for Morristown, an innovation that has been of the most beneficent results to the residents of this city. He was elected mayor of Morristown in 1894, and was his own successor in 1896, his administration being marked as one of the best and most cleanly conducted the community has ever seen.

For several years Mr. Quayle has been counsel for the Morris county board of chosen freeholders, and he was appointed receiver for the Whippany River Railroad Company in November, 1895, and, after liquidating all the debts and placing the road on a paying basis, he turned it over to the stockholders in August, 1897. As a man he is popular and upright; as a lawyer he is keen and thoroughly well-informed in that calling, and as a citizen he is public-spirited and always ready to lend his influence to the advancement of



the welfare of his home city. In his social relations he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Independent Order of Foresters, in both of which bodies he takes an active interest.

The marriage of Mayor Quayle was solemnized in 1886, when he was united to Miss Carrie Cook, and of this union two sons were born, namely: Edward Arthur and T. Harold Quayle.

JOHN FORD.

Rev. John Ford was born in Monroe, Hanover township, Morris county, in 1787. While still a lad he was apprenticed to the trade of a tanner and currier. From childhood he had evinced an insatiable thirst for books and study. His hours for recreation and often his hours for rest were devoted to reading. In his nineteenth year he was hopefully converted to Christ, and his employer, knowing his studious habits, gave him the remainder of his time and encouraged him to enter upon a course of study, preparatory to the work of the ministry. He entered Princeton College, having prepared for the senior class; graduated with high honors, and entered into active life as a teacher in Bloomfield, where he was eminently successful. In conjunction with the duties of his calling he pursued the study of theology and Hebrew. He was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Newark, and in 1815, without any previous experience in the ministry, he was called to the duties of the pastorate of the Presbyterian church, at Parsippany, in which position he remained forty years, performing all its duties with Christian zeal and earnestness. He died December 31, 1872.

ALFRED VAIL.

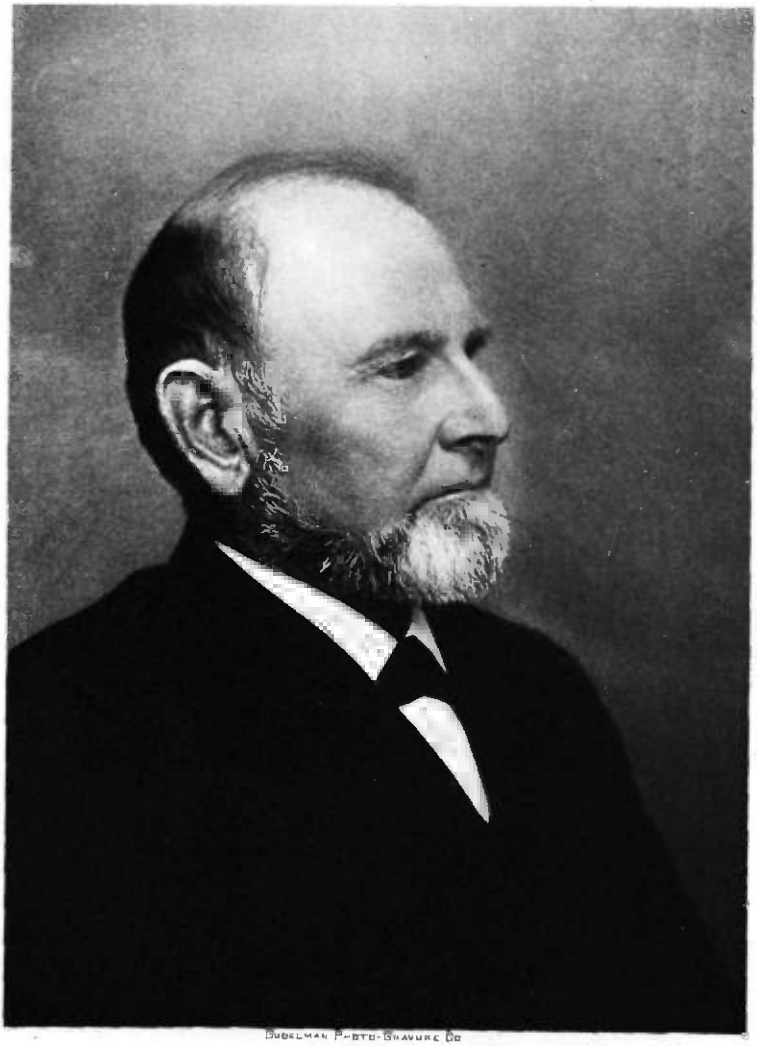
No historical or biographical record of Morris county would be complete without mention of Alfred Vail. The credit and honor of an invention has usually come late to those whose genius has given to the world some of the most important devices known to the industrial world, and such is the case with Alfred Vail, but the facts go to show that he, no less than Morse, is deserving of the recognition and gratitude of the world for the invention of the telegraph. Indeed the two were long associated in their experiments, and Vail was at one end of the line between Baltimore and Washington when the first message was sent over that wire. In writing to Dr. William P. Vail, Mr. Morse said: "I well remember the trials made at Speedwell of the operations of the telegraph. The date, January 6, 1838, I believe to be correct in regard to those experiments. In 1835 the telegraph was operated in my rooms in the university, but with only a short line of wire. Alfred

Vail was shown my experiments in 1837, he being then a student in the university, and he took from that time a strong interest in the invention, and became associated with me in labors and expenses and profits of the invention. Through this interest of Mr. Alfred Vail I was furnished with the pecuniary means to procure a greater length of wire and more effective instruments, which were made under my superintendence, at Speedwell. Ten miles of wire, in two spools of five miles each, were prepared at the university to exhibit to congress the operations of the telegraph at Washington, and the trial was made at Speedwell when about three miles of the wire was completed, at which time it was the longest wire that had been used."

On the 11th of January, 1838, five days after the trial was made at Speedwell, the public was permitted to see the wonderful invention and the results that could be accomplished thereby. Mr. Vail never received full credit for his inventions, either from the public or from Professor Morse, and his innate modesty prevented him from claiming from the world a recognition of his services in this direction. He produced in the new instrument the first available Morse machine. He invented the first combination of the horizontal-lever motion to actuate a pen or pencil or style, and the entirely new telegraphic alphabet of dots, spaces and marks which it necessitated. The new machine was Vail's, not Morse's. To Alfred Vail alone is due the honor in the first place of inventing an entirely new alphabet; secondly, of inventing an entirely new machine, in which was the first combination of the horizontal-lever motion to actuate a pencil or pen style, so arranged as to perform the new duties required with precision, simplicity and rapidity; and thirdly, of inventing, in 1844, the new lever and grooved roller, which embossed into paper the simple and perfect alphabetical characters which he had originated.

In various pamphlets and reliable magazines the proofs that Mr. Vail did accomplish what we have just stated are given. In one of these are the words: "Surely it is time that Alfred Vail should receive the tardy justice of some public acknowledgment of his very ingenious and meritorious inventions in telegraphy, and of grateful remembrance particularly for his valuable contribution to the Morse system of its practically most important element."

On the 3d of March, 1843, one minute before midnight and the adjournment of congress, the "telegraph bill" passed the senate, having already been acted upon by the lower house. Professor Morse, utterly discouraged and wearied out by anxiety, had gone to his lodgings, having given up all hope, as at nine o'clock in the evening nearly a hundred bills still remained in the docket. The next morning, as he was about to sit down to breakfast, the servant announced that a young lady desired to see him in the parlor. It was the daughter of Henry L. Ellsworth, a college classmate of Professor



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A. D. Mitchead

Morse. She had called, at her father's request, to announce the passage of the telegraph bill. As an appropriate acknowledgment of her kindness and sympathy, Professor Morse promised that the first message by the first line of telegraph between Washington and Baltimore should be indited by her. When the line between those two cities was completed, he apprised her of his readiness to comply with his promise. A note from her enclosed these words: "What hath God wrought!" And this was the first dispatch sent over the electro-magnetic telegraph, the date being Monday, May 17, 1844. Alfred Vail was the operator at the Washington station, and H. J. Rofer at Baltimore. The only one remaining of these two original instruments has been until recently preserved at the Washington Headquarters in Morristown, and is now in the Metropolitan Museum in New York city.

Mr. Vail died January 18, 1859. At a meeting of the directors of the Magnetic Telegraph Company, held at Philadelphia, February 16, 1859, for the purpose of giving expression to their feelings, in view of his death, the Hon. Amos Kendall said: "If justice be done, the name of Alfred Vail will forever stand associated with that of Samuel F. B. Morse in the history of the invention and introduction into use of the electro-magnetic telegraph. Mr. Vail was one of the most honest and scrupulously conscientious men with whom it has ever been my fortune to meet."

AARON D. WHITEHEAD.

The subject of this memoir was a lifelong resident of Morris county, and so honorable was his career, so commendable his principles, so straightforward his conduct that he enjoyed the confidence, esteem and high regard of all with whom he came in contact. He was born in Morris county, November 28, 1829, and by occupation was a farmer. In early life he became familiar with all the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist, and was thus fitted for his work of later years. So well managed were his interests that he became one of the most extensive and successful farmers of his section of the county, his labors bringing to him rich financial returns. He belonged to one of the oldest families in the county, many of whose members have figured prominently in public affairs. His parents were Sylvester Russell and Abbie (Smith) Whitehead.

On the 1st of October, 1859, was celebrated the marriage of Aaron Dodd Whitehead and Harriet E. Lee, daughter of Charles S. and Milicent (Horton) Lee, the latter a native of Orange county, New York. They became the parents of five children, three of whom are now living, namely: Charles R., Sarah C. and Mary H. Asa and Ira, the two eldest, are now deceased.

In his political views Mr. Whitehead was a stanch Republican and warmly espoused the party principles, although he never sought or desired public office. He was a director in the Iron National Bank, of Morristown, and was a member of the Washington Association of New Jersey. For many years he held membership in the First Presbyterian church of Morristown, in which he served both as trustee and elder. He took an active part in its work, contributed liberally to its support and was an interested advocate of all measures for the public good. He died on the old homestead, not far from Morristown, on the 31st of May, 1897, at the age of sixty-eight years, and his death was mourned by a host of friends who had known him in life and esteemed him for his sterling worth, his fidelity to duty and adherences to principle. His wife still survives him and is living on the old homestead.

CHARLES R. WHITEHEAD.

A son of Aaron Dodd Whitehead, deceased, and Harriet E. (Lee) Whitehead, our subject was born in Morris county, on his father's farm, not far from Morristown, September 1, 1860, and when he had attained the proper age began his education. He attended school at Mendham, Schooley's Mountain and Morristown completing his course in Morris Academy, at the county seat. No event of special personal importance occurred during his boyhood and youth, which were passed in the usual manner of the farmer's son. He followed the plow through the summer months and assisted in gathering the crops in the autumn, and after a season of comparative rest in the winter season was ready to begin his duties anew with the return of spring. He has always made farming his life work, so that his history does not contain incidents of exciting interest, but his life has ever been marked by fidelity to duty and by other characteristics which are well worthy of emulation. In 1885 he married Miss Elizabeth L. Bryant, who is a daughter of Amidie and Elizabeth (Ludlow) Bryant, and they have since lived on the old homestead, which he has placed under a very high state of cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. Whitehead have two children,—Russell B. and David L.

Mr. Whitehead has followed in his father's political footsteps and is a stalwart Republican. His fellow townsmen, appreciating his worth and ability, have called him to public office and for three years, ending in the spring of 1897, he served as a member of the Morris township committee, of which he was chairman one year. For several years he was a member of the Morris township board of education and served as its clerk. In the spring of 1897 he was elected a member of the county board of chosen freeholders and is now acceptably and efficiently discharging the duties of that

office. He has shown himself fully worthy of the honors that have been conferred upon him, and his political record is without a stain.

In his social affiliations Mr. Whitehead is a Master Mason, and in his religious belief he is a Presbyterian, holding membership in the First Presbyterian church of Morristown, in which he is serving as trustee, having succeeded his father in that office.

GEORGE W. BALDWIN.

While the energetic, enterprising business men usually reach the same goal, that of success, there are different conditions in the lives of all,—conditions that call for individual effort and for certain strong traits of character, to meet the many obstacles and difficulties that are sure to come. As the surroundings and conditions of no two individuals are precisely alike, it is impossible to lay down any invariable rule for achieving success, and the result must depend upon the man, his power of adapting himself to circumstances and of overcoming the barriers in his path. Success therefore is a matter of individual merit, and in this particular Mr. Baldwin deserves much credit. Beginning business life without capital, he has steadily worked his way upward, and now, at the head of the firm of G. W. Baldwin & Sons, of Summit, he is prominently connected with the industrial interests of this part of the state.

A native of Morris county, he was born on the old Baldwin homestead, in Chatham township, on the 1st of February, 1851, and is a son of Samuel Baldwin. He was reared on his father's farm and is one of the bright products of the American school system, which has always furnished the great majority of the children with their educational privileges. At the age of twelve he left home to engage in clerking in a grocery, for William Morehouse, at the corner of Green and Liberty streets, Newark, and after a short time he entered the employ of Richardson & York, at the corner of Pacific and Nichols streets, where he continued for four years. On the expiration of that period he removed to New Providence, Union county, where he was employed in the general store of McEachron & Tompkins, and later with William Stavers. After a four-years residence in New Providence he located in Madison, where he engaged in the ice-cream and confectionery business, until failing health caused his retirement from active business. He next located in Raritan, Somerset county, in the same business, which he conducted from 1872 to 1874, when he returned to Madison and dealt in produce for nine years. On the expiration of that period he sold out, and, removing to Summit, established the Summit Bakery, in 1883. Here he built up a good trade, but sold out in July, 1893, and again located in Madi-

son, where he lived about three years. In October, 1895, however, he repurchased the Summit Bakery and organized the present firm of G. W. Baldwin & Sons, whose trade is a very extensive one. He runs four wagons, delivering his goods in Summit, New Providence, Madison and Chatham, and the excellent quality of his articles insures him a very liberal patronage.

On the 1st of February, 1870, Mr. Baldwin was united in marriage to Miss Hannah J. Green, a native of Green Village, Morris county, and a daughter of John D. and Hannah (Allen) Green, natives of Morris county. This union has been blessed by the following named children: Clinton W., who married Elizabeth McGregor, and has four children—Edwin N., Harold C., Bessie C. and Georgianna; George E., who was killed by accident in 1883, at the age of ten years; Harry M. and Ada M.

Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin hold their ecclesiastical membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, and the former belongs to Summit Council, Royal Arcanum, and to Madison Lodge, No. 93, A. F. & A. M., of which he is serving his third term as worshipful master. In his political views he is a Democrat, but office has no attraction for him, as he prefers to devote his attention to his industrial interests. His strict integrity, business conservatism and deliberate judgment have always been so uniformly recognized that he has enjoyed public confidence to an enviable degree, and naturally this has brought him a lucrative patronage.

ANDREW K. BAKER.

Among the families of prominence whose connection with the business and public life of Morris county has proved a most important factor in its substantial development is the one from which our subject springs. The name of Baker stands conspicuously forth on the pages of its history, and to the honorable record our subject has added new luster by his own well spent life. He is numbered among the capitalists of Dover, to which position he has attained largely through his own efforts, by reason of close application, earnest purpose, diligence and straightforward dealing.

Born on the old Baker homestead in Rockaway township, August 13, 1858, Mr. Baker is the third son of William H. and Clarissa (Dell) Baker. The place of his birth was his playground in youth and in his parents' home he remained throughout the period of his minority. He attended the district schools of Dover and later entered Rutgers College, of New Brunswick, where he continued his studies three years. On the completion of his education he entered the store of his brother, William H. Baker, one of the leading merchants of Dover, for whom he clerked for a year. He then turned his attention to the real-estate business, in which he is largely interested. He has a large

Andrew K. Baker

amount of property, and has platted and disposed of a considerable amount that lies within the corporation limits of Dover. To an extent which few realize, the growth and upbuilding of a locality depend upon the real-estate dealer. It is he who, by his judicious sales to persons of reliability, largely shapes the course of improvement, and peoples a neighborhood with desirable residents. The manner in which he lays out a district largely determines its beautiful or marred appearance, and all his efforts bring about a general thrift that provides for the future prosperity of the neighborhood. All these considerations have influenced Mr. Baker in his real-estate business and have made him a valued factor in the upbuilding of the city.

In 1881 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Baker and Miss Carrie L. Dodge, a daughter of Amos and Ellen (Johnston) Dodge, of New York. She was born in New York, November 25, 1859, and died August 17, 1897. She was educated in the schools of her native city, received special instruction in both vocal and instrumental music and had especially fine attainments as an elocutionist. These gifts were frequently sought by her church to aid in their entertainments, and she was never happier than when she was doing something to help on the cause of the church to which she belonged—the Calvary Baptist of New York city. In her home she was a loving and devoted wife and mother, a gracious hostess and a kind friend. Her children are Robert C., Ellene D., Harold W. and Marion C. all still with their father, and in their loss the family have the sympathy of the entire community. Her memory will always remain hallowed, growing more tender and fragrant as the years go by.

Mr. Baker served for four years as a member of the common council of Dover and used his prerogative as an officer to advance the best interests of the city along educational, moral, social and material lines. He was an earnest, intelligent, untiring worker, and the public good, not partisan policy dominated his course. His honesty and integrity in business have ever been unquestioned, while time has proved the soundness and wisdom of most of measures he has advocated.

W. HAMMET MARTIN, M. D.

Widely known as an able physician and surgeon of Madison, Dr. Martin, was born in Virginia, in 1840, and is a son of Joseph Martin, a native of Maryland. His mother was a daughter of John Hammet, who was born in Ireland and was of English descent. On the paternal side the Doctor is also of English descent, his ancestors having settled on the eastern shore of Maryland in 1732.

The Doctor acquired his literary education in a private school in New

York city, and in 1853 matriculated in Columbia College, where on the completion of a thorough four-years course he was graduated in the class of 1857. In 1861 he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New York, and the degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by that institution in 1863. With an excellent theoretical knowledge he then entered Bellevue Hospital, where during his eighteen-months stay he gained the practical experience that is necessary for the responsible duties of his chosen calling. He was also for eighteen months acting assistant surgeon in the United States Army, and in 1865 entered upon private practice in Chester county, where he remained until 1874, when on account of his health he went to Brooklyn, continuing in that city until 1885, when he came to Madison where he has since successfully engaged in practice. He is a member of the medical societies of Brooklyn, and the Morris County Medical Society.

In 1870 was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Martin and Miss S. B. Johnson, of New Rochelle, New York, a daughter of Theodore P. Johnson, formerly secretary of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, of New York, and a granddaughter of James Lee, who for many years was a prominent merchant of New York. To the Doctor and his wife were born three children. In his political views he is a Republican and his church relations is an Episcopalian.

WILLIAM L. R. HAVEN.

The subject of this sketch is superintendent of the public schools of Morristown, and one of the successful and popular educators of the state. He has attained a prominence in his profession that arises from superior ability, strong mentality, great force of character and the facility of imparting, clearly, concisely and readily, to others the knowledge he has acquired.

Born in Athol, Massachusetts, on the 24th of May, 1835, Professor Haven is a son of Jotham and Hannah (Taft) Haven, likewise natives of the Bay state and representatives of early Massachusetts families. The father was a farmer by occupation, and Professor Haven early became familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. He attended school in Athol and continued to assist his father until he had attained his majority, when he began to work by the month as a farm hand, and in this way earned the money with which to educate himself. He attended the Athol high school and spent two terms in Bernardstown Academy, after which he entered Williams College and was graduated in 1864, when twenty-nine years of age.

He entered upon his educational work when twenty years of age, as a teacher in the district schools, and followed that profession through the win-

James A. Arthur

ter season during the greater part of the time until after he had completed his collegiate course, when he went to the west and was engaged in teaching for one year in Beloit, Wisconsin, and one year in Stoughton, that state. Returning then to Plattsburg, New York, he was connected with the schools of that place for three years, and in 1869 came to Morristown, where he has since acceptably served in the capacity of superintendent. There was but one school building at the time of his arrival, but now three large and well appointed buildings are used in accommodating the pupils. There is a large enrollment and the work accomplished in the Morristown schools is most creditable to the superintendent and the students. His methods are progressive and he keeps constantly in touch with the most advanced thought. Earnest study and investigation have enabled him to continually raise the standard of the schools, and Morristown may well be proud of the educational advantages which she now affords her youth. Professor Haven is a member of the New Jersey Council of Education and is now serving as its president. He also belongs to the New Jersey State Teachers' Association.

Professor Haven has been twice married. On the 24th of December, 1867, he wedded Miss Florence A. Watson, who died December 6, 1870. On the 23d of December, 1873, he married Elizabeth S. Tweed, and to them have been born three children: Samuel Caruth; Stuart LeRoy, deceased; and William LeRoy. The parents are members of the South Street Presbyterian church, of Morristown, and their home is the center of a cultured society circle. Their friends are many and they enjoy the highest regard of all. Professor Haven has long since won prestige as one of the most successful and able educators in the state and is a very popular and genial man, highly esteemed in professional as well as social circles.

JAMES ARTHUR.

Mr. Arthur, who is the superintendent of the Richards mines at Port Oram,—owned by the Thomas Iron Company,—was born in Cornwall, England, on the 14th of January, 1844, and when a child of two years old was brought to America by his parents, John and Jane (Carkett) Arthur. John Arthur, who had been employed in the copper and tin mines in his native country for a number of years, after his emigration to the United States followed mining in the Durham iron mines of Pennsylvania for some time. He died at that place in 1887, and his wife also passed away in Durham, Bucks county, that state, in 1892. Of their six sons and two daughters five are living. John is employed in the cement mines of New Jersey; William H. is working in cement mines in Pennsylvania; Anna is the wife of William

Kemp, a bell-maker in East Hampton, Connecticut; and Jane is the wife of John Reynolds, who resides at Irvington, New York, on the banks of the Hudson.

Between the ages of two and nine years James Arthur remained in Durham, Pennsylvania, where he attended the common schools. He then went to the West Indies with his uncle, Joseph Arthur, and attended school in Jamaica until his twelfth year, when he returned to Durham and entered the employ of the Durham Iron Works, working in their mines until his seventeenth year. From that place he removed to Hancock, Michigan, where he was employed in the copper mines of Houghton county for nine years. Then he returned east, locating in Trumbull, Connecticut, where he was employed to take charge of mining operations, and continued in that position for five years. The next seven years he spent at Virginia City, Nevada; then, returning to Belvidere, New Jersey, he took charge of the mines owned by the Shoemaker Mining Company.

In December, 1894, he arrived at Port Oram to assume the management of the Richards mines of the Thomas Iron Company, and has since acted in the capacity of superintendent, having charge of four hundred men. He is thoroughly conversant with the business of mining in all its departments and is therefore well qualified to fill the position. Under his supervision the mine is so worked as to yield a good product, and the enterprise is a profitable one. He merits the unqualified confidence of the company, for his fidelity to its interests is above question. His fairness to the employes has also won their respect and faithful service, and in business circles in this part of the county he is highly esteemed.

In his political views Mr. Arthur is a Republican, and is now serving as a member of the township committee. He is a member of Warren Lodge, No. 13, F. & A. M., at Belvidere, and among his brethren of the fraternity is regarded as a valued addition to their ranks, owing to his allegiance to the vows of the order, and also to his genial, affable nature.

In matrimony he was united with Miss Angie A. Anderson, of Calais, Maine, and they had one son, Kenneth Ray, who died September 14, 1893, at Belvidere, New Jersey; and one daughter, Angie May, who is now in school.

Mrs. Arthur's father, William Anderson, was born in Portland, Maine, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and afterward a prominent business man of Baileyville, Washington county, that state. He married Sarah Ann Thornton, whose great-grandfather, Andrew Thornton, was a brother of Matthew Thornton, the signer of the Declaration of Independence. Her grandfather, Matthew Thornton, named for his uncle just mentioned, was born in Londonderry, New Hampshire, and was a captain in the colonial army; and her

father, Joseph Thornton, was also a soldier in the Revolutionary war. The record, or family Bible, giving the data of the Thornton family is in the possession of Mrs. McBean, of Calais, a relative, and is one hundred and twenty-two years old.

Of William Anderson's family there are one son and four daughters living. Those besides Mrs. Arthur are: Harris W. Anderson, of Baileyville, who was a soldier in the Civil war; Mrs. E. J. Farrar, of Milltown, Maine; Mary Rebekah, the wife of Captain David A. Swain; and Miss Martha L. Anderson, of Calais. Mrs. Arthur has a niece, who is the wife of Hon. G. M. Hanson. The Bible containing the record of the Anderson family is kept by Dr. A. K. P. Meserve, of Portland, Maine, a cousin of Mrs. Arthur.

ENOS WILDER.

Mr. Wilder was born September 24, 1844, in Lancaster, Worcester county, Massachusetts, where his ancestors settled two hundred and fifty years earlier. In 1865 he graduated at Harvard College and entered a mercantile house in Boston, which sent him to Buenos Ayres, South America, the next year. Here he held the position of United States consul for a while, in addition to his business.

In 1870 he returned to the United States and opened a commission house in his own name. He was also the president of the Franklin Bank Note Company, and director of a number of other companies.

He has a beautiful residence on the avenue leading to Morristown, and has purchased more than one hundred acres of land suitable for building purposes.

PROF. CHARLES D. PLATT.

Men of marked ability, forceful character, culture and nobleness leave their impress upon the world, written in such indelible characters that time is powerless to obliterate their memory or sweep it from the minds of men. Their noble acts live long after they have passed away from the scenes of their earthly careers and their example remains as an inspiration to others. The two words which probably best express the life and well rounded character of Charles Davis Platt are gentleman and scholar. A splendidly developed mind has enabled him to take high rank as an educator among those who are careful not alone of the mental, but also of the moral progress of their students.

From an historic family of New England Professor Platt is descended, his ancestral history being traced back to Richard Platt, who came to this

country in 1638 and took up his residence in New Haven, Connecticut. The following year he removed to Milford, where he was among the first settlers. His son Epenetus is recorded as a landholder in Huntington, Long Island, in 1666. He was the father of Major Epenetus Platt, who was a member of the colonial assembly from 1723 to 1737. His son, Dr. Zophar Platt, born in 1805, married Rebecca Wood, of Huntington, and died in 1792. The next in the line of descent was Ebenezer Platt, who was elected to the legislature for the term of 1784–5, was appointed the first judge of Suffolk county, New York, and for many years was employed in the custom-house. His son, Rev. Isaac W. Platt, was pastor of the Presbyterian church of Bath, New York, for many years, and was the father of Ebenezer Platt, who was for some years paying teller in the Ocean Bank, of New York city, and resided in Elizabeth, New Jersey. He married Anna M. Davis, daughter of Dr. Charles Davis, of Elizabeth, a son of Joseph Davis, of Bloomfield, New Jersey.

One son of this union was Professor Charles D. Platt, whose birth occurred in Elizabeth, New Jersey, on the 18th of March, 1856. Excellent educational privileges were afforded him and on the completion of a course in Dr. Pingry's well known school, in his native city, he matriculated in Williams College, and pursued a classical course, graduating in the class of 1877. Through the six years following his graduation he was employed as a teacher in Dr. Pingry's school, and in 1883 came to Morristown to accept the position of principal of Morris Academy, where he has remained up to the preseut. He has that peculiar ability which makes the successful teacher, —the power not of imparting to others the knowledge that he has acquired, but of making the pupils give expression to the knowledge they have acquired and thus helping them to a quicker, stronger and better development.

Professor Platt was united in marriage to Miss M. J. West, of Williamstown, Massachusetts, and to them have been born seven children, namely: Eleanor Wilson, Dorothy, Richard Morris, Katharine, Julia, Norman Huntington and Margaret. The family attend the First Presbyterian church, of Morristown, in which Mr. Platt is now serving as elder. He is deeply interested in all that pertains to the intellectual, moral and social development of the community, and is a leader in advancement in Morris county. A fluent, graceful and entertaining writer, he has made a valuable addition to the literature of the country in his "Ballads of New Jersey in the Revolution." It has received commendatory notices from the press of the country. One editorial said: "The author has described the various scenes and events in Revolutionary history connected with the soil of New Jersey in a variety of metrical forms and with general success in catching the motive and spirit of the ballad." Another has written: "Mr. Platt has followed closely the

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W. E. Derry.

stories as told by the old chroniclers; often, indeed, almost preserving in his verse the quaint words in which the tales of heroism and hardship were first told. In the main he aims to tell his story in the simplest ballad form, and this he does often in effective fashion and sometimes with pleasant humor."

WILLIAM E. DERRY, M. D.

For nineteen years Dr. Derry has been engaged in the practice of medicine in Dover, his native city, and he now occupies a high rank in the profession.

He was born on the 2d of July, 1856, a son of Daniel A. and Sarah A. (Francisco) Derry. The Derry family is of French and Irish extraction; the great-grandfather of the Doctor was one of the pioneers of the Empire state; and the grandfather, John Derry, was for many years a resident of New York and a tailor by trade. Daniel A. Derry, who was born in that state, was for a number of years a merchant of Dover and is still a resident of that city. His wife was a daughter of Robert Francisco, and her grandfather, Robert Francisco, Sr., was the son of a Holland emigrant.

Dr. Derry spent the days of his boyhood and youth in his native town, his time being given to the pleasures of the play-ground and the duties of the school-room. After leaving the public schools he went to the Stoutenburgh Seminary at Schooley's Mountain, Morris county, and later matriculated at Wilbraham Academy (Wesleyan), in Massachusetts, where he prosecuted his studies for two years. Subsequently he took up the study of medicine, under the direction of Drs. Quinby and Pierson, of Morristown, with whom he studied three years and then entered the medical department of Columbia College, where he was graduated as a faculty student in the class of 1880. He spent four years in college and hospital work.

Returning to Dover, he opened an office and was soon established in a good practice. For some time his practice was general, but for the past five years he has added thereto the specialty of the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. For the past four years he has been clinical assistant in the hospital of Dr. H. Knapp, one of the best known men in his profession in the world. Earnest and continued study, and close application have made him very proficient in this line. He has given much time to the study of medicine, enjoys the personal acquaintance of many of the eminent men of the profession, and is a zealous reader of the more substantial literature of the day. He is now the medical examiner for several leading insurance companies. Wealth cannot purchase, nor birth secure, exemption from that struggle which alone can give intellectual prowess; and to have

gained prominence in any of the learned professions at once indicates persistent effort in order to gain the mastery which brings distinction in the sciences.

On the 1st of September, 1887, Dr. Derry was united in marriage to Miss Olivia Smith, a daughter of Ford D. Smith, one of the leading lawyers of Dover. Their union was blessed with three children, of whom two daughters are still living.

The Doctor is a gentleman of fine physique, pleasing personality and affable manner, and stands high both in professional and social circles.

JOHN J. FAESCH.

John Jacob Faesch was one of the most noted iron-masters of Morris county, and his influence was long and widely felt. He was born in the canton of Basle, Switzerland, in the year 1729, and came to America in 1764, under an arrangement made with Francis Casper Hasenclever on behalf of his brother, Peter Hasenclever, the general manager and superintendent of the London Company as the manager of their iron-works. The agreement was for seven years, and Hasenclever stipulated to pay the passage of Mr. Faesch, his wife and servants, and deliver them and their goods and effects safely in America, and to pay the expenses of Mr. Faesch from New Wood, where he lived, to Remsheid, where the agreement was made; to pay him twenty-five hundred guilders per annum, Rhenish, to begin on the first day of his journey; to give him a tenantable dwelling-house, with meadow for pasturing two or four kine; that he might engage in other business, but not to the prejudice of the company's interests; and that he was not to be under command of any one except the members of the company, but should have direction over all the forges, mines and iron-works that were erected or occupied or should thereafter be undertaken. In fact, it was a very liberal agreement and proves how valuable his services were thought to be.

In accordance with this agreement Mr. Faesch came to this county, and was first placed by Hasenclever at Ringwood, where he resided and acted as manager. In 1768 the works of Charlotteburg were placed in his charge, and later the works at Long Pond. Trouble arose, however, between Hasenclever and other members of the company. He was considered too extravagant and in other respects a bad manager. At all events Robert Erskine was appointed to succeed him, and arrived in this country June 5, 1771. Mr. Faesch resented the treatment of his friend Hasenclever, and left the service of the company, in June, 1772, his term of seven years having expired. He had already made arrangements to take the Mount Hope property, the furnace there being the third built within the limits of Morris county. He took a long lease of the lands owned by Jacob Ford, Jr., pur-

chased from the proprietors the great Mount Hope tract surrounding them, and began the building of the furnace. He afterward purchased Middle forge and Rockaway forge, leased Mount Pleasant forge and the Boonton mills, and carried on the iron business on an extensive scale.

He is described as a very generous and large-hearted man, but very aristocratic in his ideas. He gave liberally to the church, so much so that a subscription made in 1781 a prominent man in the Rockaway congregation subscribed "as much as any man in the parish except Esquire Faesch." It is said, however, that he supported religion only as a means of keeping the lower classes in subjection. He was naturalized by a special act of the legislature, in 1766. On the breaking out of the Revolutionary war he was an ardent Whig, taking an active part in the politics of his day. He was a member of the convention to ratify the federal constitution, held December 11, 1787, and for many years was one of the county judges. His friendship for the cause of liberty awakened the bitter hostility of the Tories during the war. Large quantities of cannon, shot and iron utensils were manufactured at his furnace for use by the American army. The Tories made many attempts to rob his house at Mount Hope and destroy his furnace, but he kept his employes armed and no harm was done. It is said that he was a man of medium stature, and that he might often be seen passing through Rockaway, his carriage being driven by men in livery, with outriders also in livery. His first wife was Elizabeth Brickherhoff, who died February 23, 1788, in Morristown, where they resided after the war, having converted the old powder magazine into a residence. The next month after his wife's death Mr. Faesch removed to old Boonton, where he lived until his death. His second wife was Mrs. Susan (Kearney) Lawrence, widow of a brother of Captain Lawrence of the United States Navy.

THOMAS B. SEGUR.

Thomas B. Segur, a merchant of Utica, New York, came to Dover in 1832 at the request of Anson G. Phelps to take charge of the Union Bank of Dover, which was organized that year. He continued to be its cashier until his death, which occurred in 1854. He was an excellent officer, and during the twenty-four years of his service the bank doubled its capital, and it is said that the institution never lost a dollar while he was cashier. A few weeks before his death William E. Dodge called together the directors of the bank, who made to the family a donation of five thousand dollars as an expression of their appreciation of the cashier's valuable services.

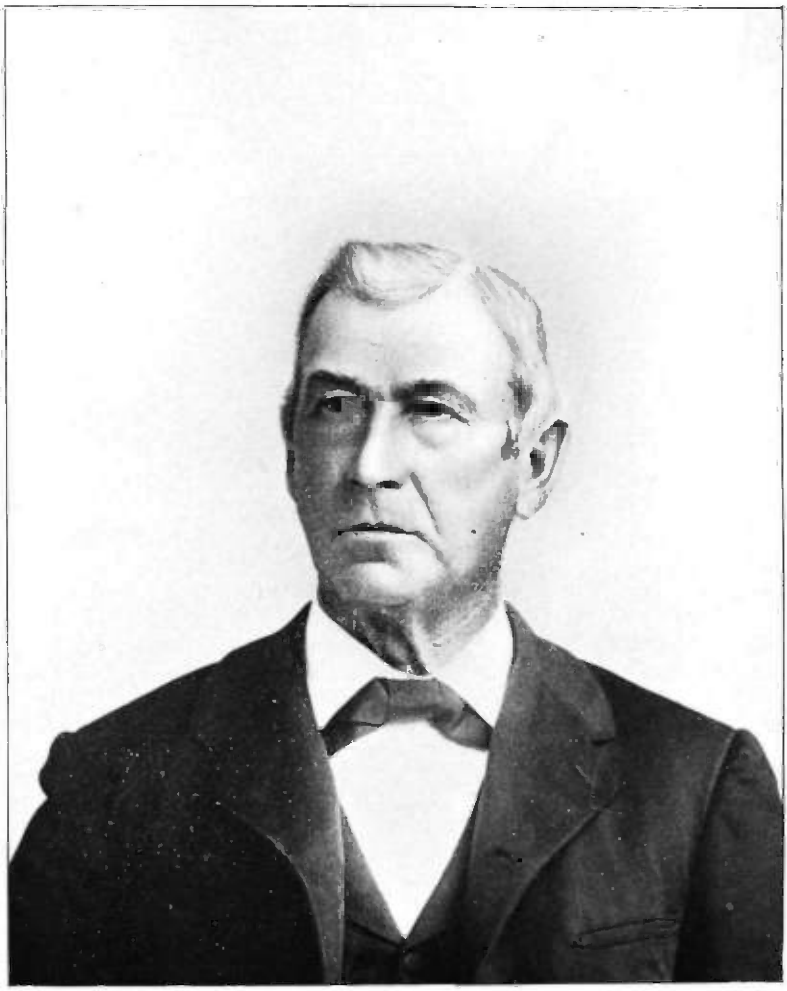
Mr. Segur was a man of great activity and took a leading part in the moral enterprises of the day. His zeal in the Sunday-school department, its

missions, in the Bible cause and especially in the temperance reform was untiring. Soon after removing to Dover he organized a temperance society, which led to the formation of temperance societies in all the other townships. He infused such energy into the movement that it commanded public attention and produced an extensive reformation. Through his zealous and persistent efforts the practice of selling liquor in the country stores was given up, and intoxicants could only be obtained in the tavern of Dover. Through his efforts Dover became known as the banner temperance town of New Jersey. John B. Gough and orators of like fame were often there. Mr. Segur was himself an eloquent speaker and made frequent addresses at home and abroad. He was president of the Dover Society, the Morris County Society, and the New Jersey State Temperance Society. He was counted among the leading temperance men of the nation, but his zeal was not confined alone to the temperance reform. He was an earnest Sunday-school worker. While superintendent of a Sunday-school he held at his own house during the week a Bible class for young men. He took a leading part in the missionary cause, obtained in Dover over fifty subscribers for the Missionary Herald, and lectured in the interests of missions in many churches in the state. He died in 1854, and his loss was a severe one to Dover.

CHARLES C. DEHART.

The subject of this sketch is not only one of the extensive land-owners of Morris county, prominently connected with the agricultural interests of this section, but is a representative of stanch old Revolutionary stock, being of the eighth generation of DeHarts in America. He was born in Morris county, on the 5th of January, 1825, and is the youngest son of Moses and Elizabeth DeHart, both of whom died during his early childhood. The DeHart family is of French origin and was planted on American soil by members of the Huguenot following, who in order to escape religious persecution and have freedom of worship, came to the New World. The name was originally spelled de Hart. Moses DeHart, grandfather of our subject, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and his son and namesake, Moses, father of Charles C., served in the war of 1812.

The advantages, educational and otherwise, which our subject received in his youth were very limited, and whatever he has accomplished in life has resulted from his native and acquired ability. He has cultivated habits of industry, economy and perseverance, and these have brought to him desirable financial returns, but the end was not accomplished without great effort on his part. He spent the first twelve years of his life in Madison, Morris



C. C. DeHart

county, and attended the common schools. He then went to Morristown, where he was employed by Alexander Robertson, who was engaged in the butchering business. Mr. DeHart continued in his service for five years, and in 1846 removed to Rockaway, where he opened a meat market, beginning operations on a very small scale, for his means were very limited. He had strong competition during the winter season, but in the summer months the shops were shut down and business in that line was practically suspended. Mr. DeHart, taking advantage of the opportunity afforded, secured a wagon and each day drove to the mining towns with fresh meat. In this way he built up an excellent trade and soon enlarged his facilities for butchering and for handling his meats. He also bought and sold live-stock during the war, when prices were high, and in this manner added considerably to his income. He continued in the meat business until 1888, when he turned it over to his son for the purpose of devoting his energies to farming.

In 1858 Mr. DeHart had purchased a farm of two hundred acres, and in 1871 removed from the village of Rockaway to this property, to which he has added from time to time as the years have passed until he now owns eight hundred and fifty-five acres of rich and valuable land, much of which is under a high state of cultivation. He also has a considerable portion platted for pasturage, and he still handles a large number of sheep and cattle, buying them and then fattening them for the market. He is a very progressive, enterprising farmer, believing in adopting all the improved methods and machinery, in applying the discoveries of science to practical farming and in using every means that will advance his efforts. He also deals in hard-wood lumber and timber, and in these various ways has acquired a very handsome capital.

In 1849 Mr. DeHart was united in marriage to Miss Harriet L. Pierson, who died leaving a son and daughter: Charles R., an enterprising young business man, who is conducting a meat market in Rockaway; and Emma A., wife of J. Wright Bruen, a hardware merchant of Rockaway. In 1890 Mr. DeHart was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Rebecca H. Baldwin, formerly of Newark, and the widow of William H. Baldwin. Her father was Richard L. Heddenburg. The home of Mr. and Mrs. DeHart is an elegant residence, built in modern style of architecture and situated in the midst of extensive grounds, beautifully ornamented with flowers, shrubs and forest trees, making one of the most attractive country seats in Morris county. Mr. DeHart has worked his way upward in the face of many difficulties. His career has been remarkably successful, chiefly by reason of his natural ability and his thorough insight into the business in which, as a young tradesman, he embarked. There is one point in his career of more than half a century in Morris county to which all old settlers

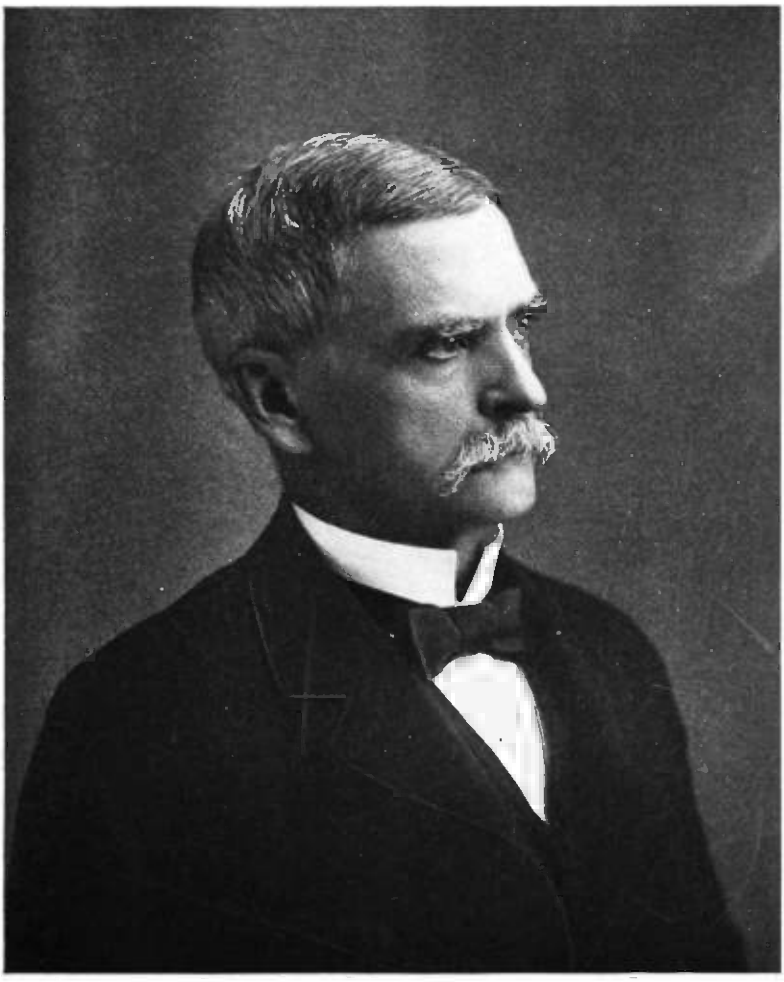
refer, and that is, whether as a merchant or farmer, he has always been the same genial, courteous gentleman, whose word no man can call into question.

ABRAHAM OGDEN.

Abraham Ogden was a son of Judge David Ogden, of Newark, who graduated at Yale College, in 1728, and became one of the judges of the supreme court of New Jersey. When the Revolutionary war broke out he espoused the side of the king and became a distinguished loyalist. His son Isaac sided with the father, and his interest in the old Boonton property was accordingly confiscated and sold to his brother by the commissioners. Abraham Ogden and his brother Samuel were active and ardent patriots. The former was a distinguished lawyer and is said to have had no equal before a jury. He was appointed surrogate for Morris in 1768, and after the war he returned to Newark, became United States district attorney under Washington's administration, and was a member of the legislature in 1790. He died suddenly in 1798, when more than sixty years of age. Samuel Ogden married a sister of Governor Morris and lived in old Boonton.

JOHN A. TROWBRIDGE.

When the country was enshrouded in the gloom of civil war, one who donned the blue and went forth in defense of the Union was Mr. Trowbridge, now numbered among the progressive and valued citizens of Chatham, where he is engaged in business as a contractor and builder. He was born in Morris county, on the 28th of May, 1839, and is a son of Elijah Trowbridge, who also was born in this county and is a son of Austin Trowbridge. The last named, a native of Morris county, was a son of Shubal Trowbridge, of English descent, the original American ancestors locating in the New World in early colonial days. Elijah Trowbridge was a farmer, but when a young man removed to Brooklyn and was appointed one of the first policemen of that city. He married Temperance Muchmore, who was born in Bottle Hill, now Madison, New Jersey, a daughter of John Taylor Muchmore. Eight children were born of this union, five of whom reached years of maturity, while four are still living, namely: Phœbe, Charles, John, and Johanna, wife of George Perkins. Frank, who joined the One Hundred and Forty-seventh New York Volunteer Infantry and served throughout the war, was wounded at Cold Harbor and died from the effects of his injuries, after the close of hostilities. Three children of this family died in childhood. The father died in Brooklyn, in the forty-ninth year of his age,



James H. Neighbour

while his wife lived to be seventy-two years of age. After her husband's death she returned to Morris county, but later moved back to Brooklyn, where her death occurred.

Mr. Trowbridge, whose name begins this review, was a child of ten years when with his parents he removed to Brooklyn, where he acquired his education in the public schools. At the age of eighteen he began to learn the carpenter's trade, serving a four-years apprenticeship, in which time he thoroughly mastered the business, becoming an expert workman. But when he had completed his term his attention was called to other things. The question of the extension of slavery had involved the country in civil war, and, true to the Union, Mr. Trowbridge enlisted on the 11th of December, 1861, being assigned to Company F, First New York Volunteer Engineers, serving at Hilton Head, Charleston and Morris Island. Later he was commissioned second lieutenant of the First Regiment South Carolina Volunteer Infantry, Company A, afterward the Thirty-third United States Colored Troops, and later was promoted first lieutenant of the Thirty-third Regiment of Colored Troops, this being the first regiment of colored troops organized during the war. They were engaged in provost, guard and picket duty, and were often on detailed service. Mr. Trowbridge continued at the front until December, 1864, when he resigned and returned home.

Again reaching the north, he worked at his trade in Brooklyn until 1866, when he came to Chatham, where he has since been engaged in business. His thorough understanding of the trade, his reliability and promptness and his skillful workmanship have brought him a creditable success.

On the 26th of April, 1866, Mr. Trowbridge was joined in wedlock to Miss Margaret Lum, a daughter of Harvey Lum, and by their union have been born five children: Alfred M., a carpenter of Chatham; Frank L., who is engaged in merchandising in Chatham; Charles L., a mason and carpenter; Roy S., a machinist; and Harriett E. The parents hold membership in the Presbyterian church, and Mr. Trowbridge is a member of A. T. A. Torbert Post, No. 24, G. A. R. He exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party and is as true to his duties of citizenship in times of peace as he was when he followed the starry banner on southern battlefields.

JAMES H. NEIGHBOUR.

The family of which this citizen of Dover is the present representative in Morris county had its origin in Holland, whence Leonhard Neighbour, the progenitor of the American branch, emigrated in 1740, coming to New Jersey and settling in German Valley, Morris county. His son, also named Leonhard, took up his residence in German Valley, in 1750, locating on land

which is now owned by Silas Neighbour. Leonard Neighbour (3d), grandfather of the immediate subject of this review, was born in 1762 and died in 1853, at the venerable age of ninety-one years.

James Hance Neighbour was born in Lebanon township, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, in 1834, and there obtained his preliminary educational discipline in the public schools. He then attended Lafayette College, at which he was graduated in 1848. Having decided to enter the legal profession, he then read law for two years at Judge McCarty's law school, in Easton, Pennsylvania, where he was admitted to the bar in 1850; but, having determined to practice in his native state, he entered the law office of Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, in Newark, New Jersey, and in November, 1853, was admitted to the bar of the state as an attorney at law, in Trenton, New Jersey. In 1869 he obtained the degree of counselor at law, and he is also a special master and examiner in chancery and a supreme court commissioner.

Mr. Neighbour holds the distinction of having been the first permanent lawyer in Dover, New Jersey, and he has taken an active and prominent part in the political affairs of his home county. He has held several township offices and was elected to the first common council of the city of Dover in 1869, as recorder, which office he held for two terms, and was afterward city treasurer and is the present incumbent as city attorney. He was a member of the New Jersey assembly in 1883 and 1884, during which time he served as chairman of the judiciary committee. He has practiced in all the courts in the state, has written extensively concerning the history of Morris county, and is recognized as one of the leading members of his profession, as well as a progressive, enterprising and public-spirited citizen.

The marriage of Mr. Neighbour was solemnized in June, 1856, when he was united to Miss Mary L. Warne, a daughter of Elisha and Eliza (Ayres) Warne, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

David Neighbour, father of our subject, was born in German Valley, Morris county, New Jersey, on the 25th of November, 1797, on the family homestead of his great-grandfather, Leonhard Neighbour,—this being now the homestead residence of the eldest son, Silas. David Neighbour moved to Hunterdon county in 1825 and entered the mercantile business, in connection with which he carried on farming. In politics he was a Democrat, and he held many offices of trust, as the result of elections, appointments, etc. At the time of his death he was the eldest living ex-member of the state legislature, in which body he was a representative for two years, from 1842 to 1844; and he was also a member of the constitutional convention of 1844, which framed the present constitution of the state. The only members of that noted body now surviving are Hon. Robert Laird, of Manasquan,

who is hale and hearty and takes an interest in everything pertaining to politics; and Hon. William Paterson, secretary of the convention, who lives at Perth Amboy, aged about seventy-nine years. John Page Fausset, the page of the convention, lives at Trenton, aged about sixty-six years.

In 1831 David Neighbour became an elder of the Presbyterian church at German Valley, the church at that time under the charge of Rev. Dr. Scott, who afterward removed to Newark, New Jersey, and frequently represented the church in its presbyteries and general assemblies. About 1870, David Neighbour formed the nucleus of a new Presbyterian church at Lower Valley, near Califon, and was largely instrumental in securing the erection of the present church edifice and parsonage, and in bringing the church organization to its present prosperous condition. He was a member of the session of this church at the time of his death, and held the office of treasurer from its inception until May, 1891, when he resigned. Although so far advanced in years, he was identified with all the work of the church and kept up his regular attendance until a short time before his demise, which occurred at the residence of his son, Leonard D., near Califon, Hunterdon county, on the 21st of April, 1892, at which time he had attained the venerable age of ninety-five years. His illness was of short duration, as he had been confined to his bed only five days when death set its seal upon the mortal lips and marked the close of a long, useful and honorable life—one consecrated to all that represented the good and the beautiful. He had always enjoyed excellent health and vigor, and, being free from pain or definite disease, he retained all his faculties until the last moments, when his life ebbed away without a struggle, and so gently that those near him could scarcely note the time of his departure. His death brought sorrow not only to his family but to a large number of warm friends. As one of the latter truthfully remarked of Mr. Neighbour, "The world would be better off if there were more like him."

In his early manhood David Neighbour was united in marriage to Miss Ann Hance, a daughter of James and Elizabeth Hance, who were of Holland extraction and personally, as well as by inheritance, zealous adherents of the Presbyterian faith. David and Ann (Hance) Neighbour are survived by their six children, namely: Mrs. Elizabeth Miller, of Germantown; Silas Neighbour, of German Valley; Calvin Neighbour, of Plainfield; James H. Neighbour, of Dover; and Leonard D. and Nicholas, of Hunterdon county.

FRANCIS F. HUMMEL.

As senior editor and proprietor, Mr. Hummel has been for twenty-three years associated with Lorenzo D. Tillyer in the publication of the Dover Index. He was born and reared in Pennsylvania, receiving his educational

discipline in the public schools and St. Mark's Academy. At the age of fourteen years he left the school-room to enter the printing-office of the Union Flag, published in Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania. He followed the printing trade and wrote for the local papers, being local editor of the Mauch Chunk Democrat before coming to Dover. He has also worked in Philadelphia book-publishing houses, and at various times was jobber and foreman in the offices of different Pennsylvania printing-offices. In February, 1874, he came to Dover, and on the 6th of October, 1875, formed a partnership with Mr. Tillyer and established the Dover Index.

Lorenzo D. Tillyer was born in New Haven, Connecticut, December 27, 1854, a son of Richard G. and Mary J. (Martin) Tillyer, both natives of New Jersey, their son having been born during their temporary residence in the Nutmeg state. He acquired a liberal education in the schools of New Jersey, and at the age of eighteen entered the office of the Dover Mail to learn the printer's trade, continuing in that place until March, 1874. He then worked at his trade in New York city until October, 1875, when he formed a partnership with Francis F. Hummel, under the firm name of Hummel & Tillyer. Mr. Tillyer married Miss Rozena Derry, only daughter of Daniel A. and Sarah A. Derry, of Dover, and they have one son, Edgar D.

The Dover Index is a weekly paper that for twenty-three years has been the winged messenger carrying the news of the world to the people of the city and vicinity. From the beginning its success was assured, for its proprietors were men of practical experience in the printing business and possessed of marked energy, enterprise and resolute purpose. They resolved to make this a welcome local newspaper, if this result could be accomplished by honorable methods and unremitting application, and to this end paid great attention to giving the public a clean, readable sheet which could be taken into the family circle and which would, while expressing the honest convictions of the editors and publishers, treat the questions of the day with fairness and without prejudice or bitterness. While the Index is Democratic in politics, it aims to give all the local and general news that is fit to print and lay before its thousands of readers. This policy the firm have ever adhered to, and the Index is a bright, newsy sheet and is full of articles and items of general and local interest. It supports all measures tending to conserve the public good, along educational, moral, material and social lines, and its worth and popularity are evidenced in the large circulation which it has enjoyed for a number of years,—copies of the paper being placed each week in the hands of more than four thousand subscribers.

In its mechanical appointments, the office of the Dover Index is very complete, being supplied with the latest improved machinery and equipments in both the newspaper and job-printing department. The press-room shows

a large cylinder press which will accommodate a form forty-four by sixty-six inches in dimensions, and which has a folding attachment, while the provisions for the handling of job work are exceptionally complete, including a large and well-selected assortment of type fonts, to which additions are constantly being made as new and modern faces are brought out, while four job presses are demanded in the handling of the large business in this line.

The paper is an excellent advertising medium, owing to its large circulation and effective system of display, and for nearly a quarter of a century it has been a welcome guest in many of the homes of Dover and other sections of Morris county. Its owners are men of excellent business ability,—progressive, wide-awake and enterprising, and imbued with the true American spirit that has placed this nation on a par with those of many centuries' growth.

DAVID F. MOORE.

A worthy farmer of Morris county, Mr. Moore has rounded the psalmist's span of three-score years and ten and is now passing a quiet and honored old age at his home near Green Village. He was born near Union Village, Somerset county, on the 4th of August, 1822, being a son of Moses and Phœbe (French) Moore. His grandfather, Isaac Moore, was born in New Jersey, of Scotch parentage, and when the colonists attempted to throw off the yoke of British oppression he allied his forces with the American army and fought for the independence of the nation. Moses Moore, a native of the same township in which occurred the birth of our subject, was a farmer by occupation and made that pursuit his life work. His wife, also a native of Somerset county, died about 1828, and his death occurred in 1831. They left six children: Emeline, who died soon after her father; Lydia, who died at the age of seventy-eight years; Harriet, wife of Charles C. Force, a resident of Madison; Israel, who died at the age of sixty-two years; David F.; and Isaac, who passed away at the age of thirty-two.

David F. Moore was left an orphan at the age of nine years, and soon after the death of his parents he went to live with Thomas Steed, near Plainfield, New Jersey, with whom he continued for fourteen years, receiving from his foster parents the utmost care and kindness. On leaving their home he went to New York city, where he entered the employ of his brother Israel. He was married in 1847 to Miss Catherine Drake, who was born near Plainfield, and he then removed to New York, where he continued in his brother's employ for seventeen years. In 1863 he came to Green Village, where he purchased his present farm, comprising twenty-seven

acres of land. This he has placed under a high state of cultivation and has derived therefrom a good income.

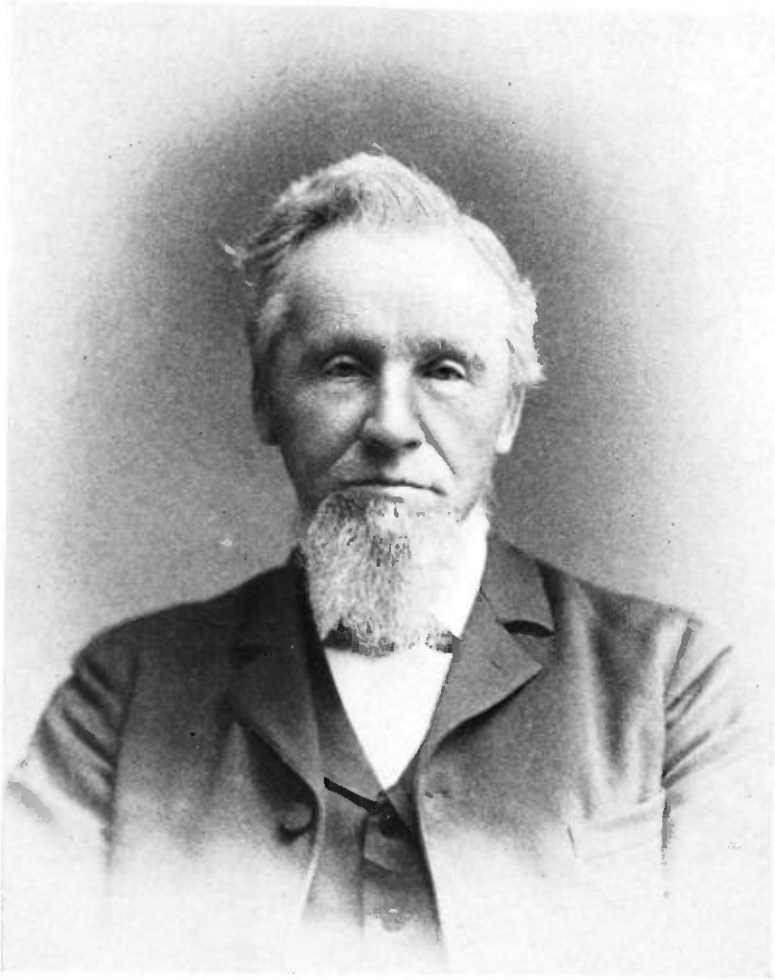
To Mr. and Mrs. Moore were born three children, but only one is now living, Howard S. having died at the age of a year and a half, while Ella Medora passed away at the age of twenty years. The surviving son is Sidney H., now a resident of California, who has five children, namely: Howard, Ella M., Harriett L., Frederick S. and Louise. In 1897 Mr. Moore was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died on the 6th of September. Had she lived thirty-three days longer they would have reached the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage. Through the long years of their wedded life they shared with each other the joys and sorrows, the adversity and prosperity, which checker the careers of all, and as the days passed their mutual love and confidence increased. They were both devoted members of the Baptist church and in 1842, on the same day, were both baptized in the brook near Plainfield. Mr. Moore is still serving as deacon of the Baptist church of Morristown and is one of its most honored members. In his political views in early life he was a Democrat, but has long been a Republican.

EDWIN P. BURROUGHS.

Mr. Burroughs was born in Madison, in 1831, a son of Caleb C. Burroughs, also a native of the same town, born in 1799. The paternal grandfather of our subject, Benjamin Burroughs, settled in Morris county prior to the war of the Revolution, and bore his part in the readjustment of public interests to the republican form of government. He aided in the development and progress of the county, followed agricultural pursuits as a life work, and met his death by being run over by an ox-cart. He had a family of four children, namely: Lucetta, Caleb C., Amzi and Hannah.

The father of our subject, Caleb C. Burroughs, was reared on the home farm until about sixteen years of age, when he abandoned the plow and went to Elizabethtown to learn the cabinet-maker's trade under the direction of Elihu Britton, his apprenticeship covering a period of five years. On attaining his majority he returned to Madison, where he followed cabinet-making and undertaking. He was one of the leading business men of the community and was prominent in public affairs. He married Miss Hannah Carter, a daughter of Captain Luke Carter, who commanded a company in the war of 1812. Captain Carter was a representative of one of the old families of the county. He married a Miss Pierson and their children were: Charles; George Christie; Hannah; Emeline, wife of Louis M. Browning; and Sarah Ann, wife of Elias R. Bruen.

For many years Caleb C. Burroughs served as deacon in the Presbyte-



Yours truly
E. P. Burroughs

rian church and was very active and influential in its work. To Mr. and Mrs. Caleb Burroughs were born six children, as follows: Martha C., deceased wife of William Beach; Henry A., who was married in the south and resides in Indian Head, Maryland; Sarah E.; Edwin P.; Timothy D., of Madison; and John R. F., who is also living in the south. Mr. Burroughs died in 1885, and his wife passed away in 1880.

In the public schools of Madison Mr. Burroughs acquired his education and was trained in the habits and methods of the business world under the direction of his father. When he had attained his majority he was admitted as a partner into the cabinet-making and undertaking business which his father owned and controlled, the firm name of C. C. Burroughs & Son being assumed. This connection was continued until the death of the senior member of the firm, since which time Edwin P. Burroughs has been sole proprietor of a well appointed furniture store and undertaking establishment. This is the oldest enterprise of the kind in Madison and the most reliable. He carries a large and well selected stock of goods, which he sells at reasonable prices, and from the public he receives a liberal patronage.

Mr. Burroughs was married in 1859, the lady of his choice being Miss Susan B. Pierson, a native of New Jersey and a daughter of David and Sally Ann (Scofield) Pierson. Her father was a railroad contractor in early life and afterward gave his attention to agricultural pursuits. Mr. and Mrs. Burroughs have one child, Prestou A., born in 1880. They hold membership in the Presbyterian church, take a very active part in its work and have done much to promote its interests. Mr. Burroughs is now serving as elder, having occupied that position for a number of years. He has also served as township committeeman, and by his ballot supports the principles of the Republican party.

Timothy D. Burroughs, a brother of the gentleman whose name heads this review, was born in 1835, and at the age of sixteen years began clerking, which occupation he followed until after the inauguration of the Civil war, when he entered his country's service, enlisting on the 2d of October, 1861, as a member of Company K, Seventh New Jersey Volunteer Infantry. He served with the Army of the Potomac and participated in all its engagements from Williamsburg until the close of the war. He went to the front as a corporal, but in 1862 was promoted to the rank of sergeant and in 1864 was made quartermaster sergeant. In May, 1865, the south having been conquered, he was honorably discharged.

When the war was over Mr. Burroughs returned to Morristown, where he engaged in the dry-goods business until 1875, when he removed to New York, and entered into business relations with the firm of Conklin & Chivis, an association that was maintained for twelve years, when Mr. Burroughs

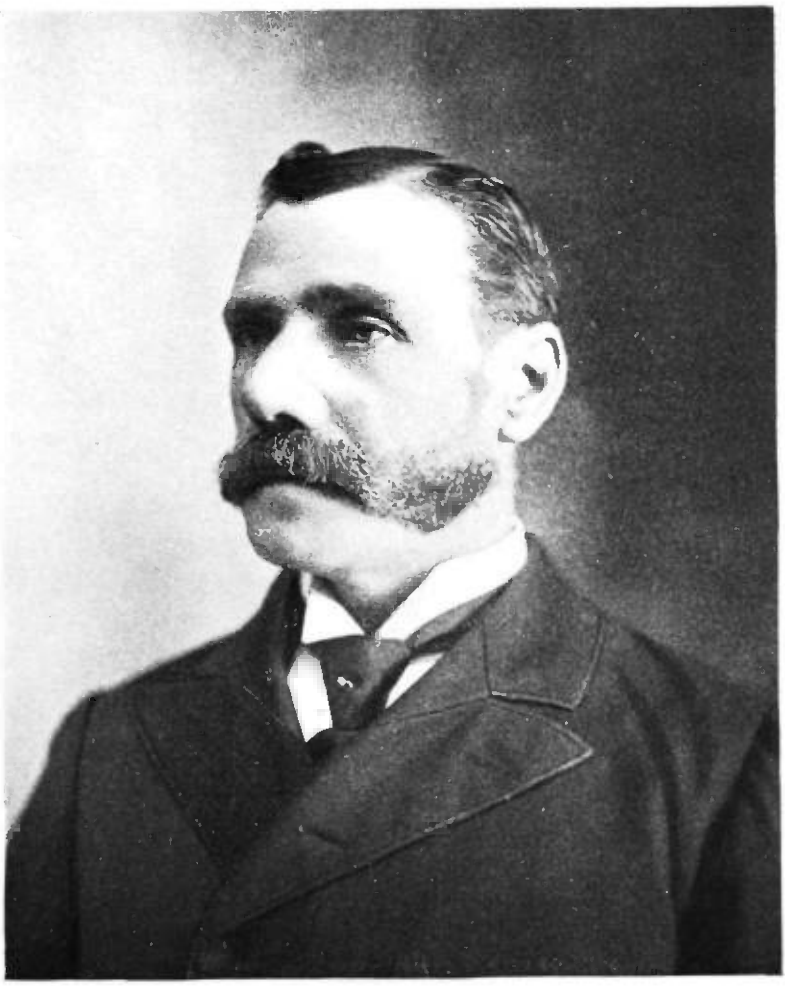
retired to private life. He was married in 1874 to Miss Susan Harley, of Jersey City, and to them was born one child, now deceased. The mother died in 1878. Mr. Burroughs is a member of A. T. A. Torbert Post, No. 24, G. A. R. and in his political views is a Republican.

JOEL W. MUCHMORE.

In an early day three brothers by the name of Muchmore came from Wales to the United States, one of them locating in New Jersey, and from him the present family originated. Samuel Muchmore, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Essex county and there followed farming for several years, subsequently moving to Cincinnati and locating on the Miami river, near Madisonville. He then went west, remained there for a while, and started to return for his son, but died on the homeward journey. Stephen Muchmore, our subject's father, was born in Essex county, and, accompanied by two of his brothers, went to Ohio, where they located land, in the Miami valley, clearing the same and preparing the way for the remainder of the family. After about a year had elapsed Stephen Muchmore returned to Morris county, where he passed the remainder of his life. He married Miss Elizabeth Denman, and devoted his attention to farming during the residue of his life.

Joel W. Muchmore was, like his father and grandfather, born in Essex county, his birth taking place on the 26th of April, 1815. He was reared on the farm until attaining his seventeenth year, when he learned the carpenter's trade and followed the same for thirty years, and in connection with that vocation he took up architecture. In 1840 he came to Morristown, and has since made this city his home. After the close of the Civil war, in 1865, he engaged in the lumber business, with Francis A. Day, the firm name being known as Day & Muchmore, and for nearly twenty years he continued in that line of enterprise, at the end of which period he retired from active efforts and is now enjoying the fruits of his early labors. Commencing life with but little or no capital, he attained success by earnest endeavor and unswerving determination, combined with which were natural business qualities and a strict integrity of character. Politically he is a stanch Republican, but has never sought official preferment.

Mr. Muchmore celebrated his marriage in 1842, when he was united to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Bunn, who was born January 5, 1821, in Springfield, which was at that time in Essex county. The issue of this union comprised the following children: Caroline Day, Randolph, Frederick, George Vail, Hattie and Nellie. Mrs. Muchmore, who was a faithful member of the



R. M. Hancock.

South Street Presbyterian church, entered into eternal rest in February, 1898, her death being deeply mourned by all who had appreciation of her beautiful character and gracious womanhood.

Mr. and Mrs. Muchmore had not only attained the distinction of having celebrated the golden anniversary of their marriage, but they had passed five years beyond the half-century mark, and to commemorate their various celebrations they had published a little booklet, in which is printed a record of each one of those memorable occasions.

THE DEMOCRATIC BANNER.

This, the second oldest paper in Morris county, was founded in 1836, by Louis C. Vogt, who conducted it until his death. Afterward his wife conducted it for a number of years, and then her two sons, E. Le Clerc and Louis A., have since had the management of the paper, that is, for the past fifteen years, the firm being known as Vogt Brothers.

ROSWELL M. HANCOCK.

Recognized as a prominent citizen and leading surveyor of Morris county, residing in Madison, Mr. Hancock was born on the old Hancock homestead in Chatham township, September 24, 1845, and is a son of John W. Hancock, whose birth occurred at the same place August 31, 1805. The family is of English origin and was founded in the New World by Richard and Margaret Hancock, who left their native England and crossed the Atlantic to Nova Scotia in 1760. They afterward removed to New York and subsequently took up their residence in Elizabethtown, New Jersey. Their son, Rev. John Hancock, was born December 6, 1776. His father died when the son was only eight months old and later the mother married John Hand, and after his demise she became the wife of Robert Forest. John Hancock learned the harness-maker's trade in his early life and later his stepfather, Mr. Forest, gave him a small farm near Madison, upon which he spent his remaining days, his death occurring on the 17th of September, 1854. For a half century he was engaged in the work of the ministry, and his life was one of the most potent influences for good in the neighborhood. He donated the plat of ground on which was laid out the first cemetery in that locality and was prominently connected with all good works. On the 3d of April, 1802, he married Phœbe Ward, and they became the parents of three children: Jane, wife of Vincent D. Budd; John W.; and Mary. The father was not

only connected with the religious work of his neighborhood, but was a man whose ability called him into prominence in other walks of life, and about 1829 he represented his district in the legislature.

John W. Hancock, father of our subject, was a surveyor, following that profession from 1827 until his death. For many years he was the only surveyor in his part of the county and did much of the surveying that led to the development of the locality. He also engaged in farming and to some extent followed the carpenter's trade, which in early life he had learned of Mr. Kitchell, the first contractor in this part of the county. He was united in marriage to Miss Mary C. Griswold, a native of Morris county, and a daughter of Captain Chauncey Griswold, who located in Chatham township at an early day, and by their union were born nine children, six of whom reached years of maturity, while three died in childhood. The record of the family is as follows: Phœbe, a teacher in Newark, New Jersey; John E., a Methodist Episcopal minister of the Newark conference; Marvin G., who died November 9, 1874, at about thirty-five years of age, leaving a widow and three children; Mary A., wife of the Rev. D. F. Hallock, a member of the New York Methodist conference; Roswell M.; Robert H., who died in 1872, at the age of twenty-four years; and the three others who died in early life. The mother died in 1848, and the father afterward married Eliza Riker, of Newark. He was judge of the court of common pleas for five years, and was a very prominent and influential citizen, active in shaping the public policy in matters social, educational, moral and material. For many years he served as president of the board of trustees of the Methodist Episcopal church, and his death occurred April 18, 1875.

Roswell M. Hancock attended the public schools of East Madison until sixteen years of age and then began learning surveying under the direction of his father, with whom he worked from the age of eighteen until the father's death, when the son succeeded to the business, which he has since followed. Since 1884 be has also engaged in the undertaking business, established undertaking parlors in Madison in 1888, and in Summit in 1892. He is a good business man, enterprising and honorable, and has met with fair success in his work.

On the 12th of October, 1870, Mr. Hancock was united in marriage to Miss Lottie M. Tompkins, a native of Orange, and they had three children: Louis D., who was born in 1872 and died in 1874; Louise W. and Jennie E. The parents are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In his political views Mr. Hancock is a stalwart Republican and has served as township collector for one year, as surveyor of the borough and as justice of the peace for fifteen years, his long continuance in that office plainly indicating the prompt, fair and able manner in which he has discharged his duties.

EPHRAIM MARSH.

Judge Ephraim Marsh was born in Mendham, New Jersey, in 1796, and came to Schooley's Mountain in 1816. For nearly half a century he was one of the prominent and most respected citizens of the county. He was long active in politics and at different times represented the county in both branches of the legislature, being for some time the president of the senate. He held the office of judge of the court of common pleas for many years, was a member of the convention that revised the state constitution in 1844, was a prominent candidate for the governorship at the time of the nomination of Mr. Olden, and was president of the national convention in Philadelphia, in 1856, when Millard Fillmore was nominated for president, but which nomination he was constrained to renounce subsequently, and gave his reasons for so doing in an able letter published in the early part of the campaign.

In 1816 Judge Marsh became manager of the Heath house, the first hotel established on Schooley's Mountain, and in 1820 purchased the same. For thirty years thereafter he made continual additions and improvements until the hotel was capable of accommodating three hundred guests. However, he was better and more widely known from his long connection with and eminent success in the management of the Morris Canal Company. The canal, costing millions of dollars, and designed as one of the great avenues for the transportation of produce and merchandise, but chiefly of anthracite coal from Pennsylvania to New York city, had become worthless as a public work, when Judge Marsh became president of the company. During the last sixteen years of his life he devoted all his energy and resources to this institution, and he lived long enough to see it become under his management not only a great business success but one of the most profitable investments of capital to be found anywhere. He died in the summer of 1864, in his sixty-eighth year.

WILLIAM B. LEFEVRE.

Among the influential citizens of Jefferson, William B. Lefevre, M. D., deserves prominent mention. For intelligence, usefulness and weight of character, he will long be remembered. His ancestors on both sides can be traced to an early date. The first of this name was Hippolyte Lefevre, who came to this country in the ship Griffith, in 1675, and landed at Salem. For a long period the Lefevre family lived on the island of Tinicum, in the Delaware river, eleven miles below Philadelphia. From there Minard Lefevre, the third in descent from Hippolyte Lefevre, came to Succasunna about the

year 1750. His son John married Elizabeth Day, a granddaughter of J. Jeff, who in 1750 came with his family from England and settled at Elizabethtown. This Mr. Jeff was a commission merchant and the owner of several ships which sailed regularly between England and this country. In 1775 his three children removed to Succasunna Plains. Mary Jeff, the youngest of these three, married Aaron Day, a lieutenant in the Revolutionary war. Their youngest daughter, Elizabeth, married John Lefevre.

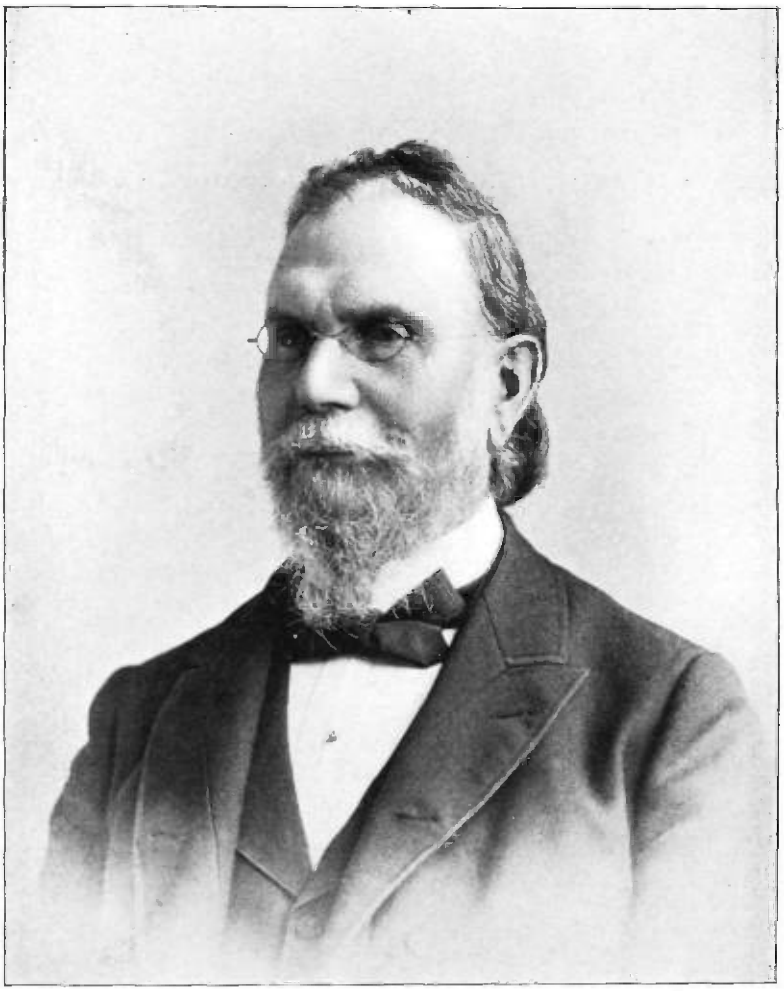
AMASA A. MACWITHEY, M. D.

One whose identification with the medical profession has been long, honorable and active, Dr. Macwithey was born in Saratoga county, New York, on the 15th of December, 1819, a son of John and Mary (Jeremiah) Macwithey, also natives of the same county. His father was a contractor and builder and was employed on the construction of the Union College, of Schenectady, New York.

The Doctor was reared in the latter place and acquired his literary education in its public schools, after which he followed the printer's trade in New York city for some years. He studied medicine under Dr. Isaac S. Smith, of the metropolis, and attended lectures at the New York University, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1843, his diploma being signed by Theodore Frelinghuysen, then chancellor of the university. Dr. Macwithey entered upon his professional career in New York city, where he remained until 1850, when he removed to Pompton, Morris county, where he has since made his home, devoting his energies to the restoration of the sick. He has always been a close student of his profession, and by reading has kept abreast with the improvements which characterize the science of medicine. He has been very successful in his work and is the respected and honored family physician in many of the best homes in his section of the county. He belongs to the Morris County Medical Society and has been examining surgeon for the New York Mutual and the Manhattan Life Insurance Companies for many years.

The Doctor is a valued member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Orange Lodge, of Paterson. He is also a member of the United Friends, and in his political associations is a Republican, warmly espousing the principles of the Grand Old Party. He is connected in religious belief with the Reformed church and is now serving as elder of the congregation of that denomination in Pompton.

The Doctor has been twice married. In 1844 he was joined in wedlock to Miss Mary Helen Quinn, daughter of Robert Quinn, of New York. After a happy married life of more than a third of a century Mrs. Macwithey was



Amasa A. Macwithey, M. D.

called to the home beyond, in 1880. Four children were born of that union, but all are now deceased. The son, Edward L. C. Macwithey, was a practicing physician of New York city and married Anna Belle Reamer, by whom he had one child, Edward Louis, who married Alice Linen, of Pompton. The Doctor was again married, on June 21, 1882, to Isabel Nostrand, of New York city, a daughter of Andrew and Mary (Pierce) Nostrand, and they have one son, Herbert Alonzo. The Doctor and his wife are held in the highest esteem throughout the community and their circle of friends is very wide.

FRANK MARSH.

Members of the Marsh family, one of the oldest in New Jersey, are quite numerous throughout the state and have become conspicuous in mercantile, manufacturing and other business enterprises. Theodore W. Marsh, the father of our subject, was of English descent and was born in Rahway, New Jersey. At an early date he engaged in the grocery business in New York city, and conducted this enterprise until 1871, when he retired, being at that time the oldest grocer in the city. He was successful in that line of endeavor and gained the confidence and respect of all with whom he came in contact.

Frank Marsh, a retired and representative citizen of Morristown, is a native of New York, where his birth occurred on the 21st of February, 1854, and there he was reared, his education being acquired in the public schools. He began his business career as a clerk in the spice store of Rufus Story & Company, of New York, remaining thus employed from 1871 to 1876, and for the ensuing eleven years he was engaged in the fire and marine insurance business. On account of failing health he retired from active life in 1886, removed to Morristown, and has since continued to make this city his home.

Mr. Marsh is a Republican in his political faith and has been an active worker in the ranks of his party, not only in Morristown but in state and national affairs. He is an excellent organizer and campaign manager and has served as a member of the Morristown city council, which is the only official preferment he has ever held.

In 1876 Mr. Marsh become a member of the Sixth Company, Seventh New York Regiment, retaining his connection therewith for ten years, and he now belongs to the Veteran Association of the regiment. He is a member of the New Jersey Historical Society and of the American Historical Association.

The marriage of Mr. Marsh was solemnized in 1879, when he was united to Miss Emeline A. Wolf.

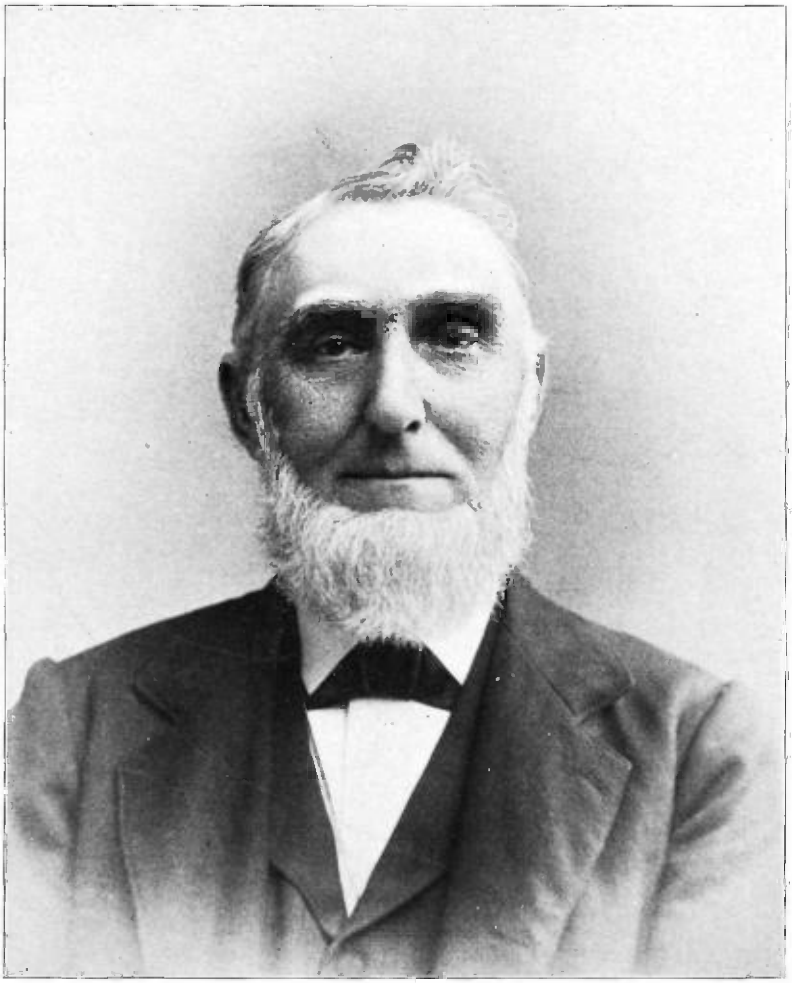
MARCUS B. CRANE.

As the leading grocer of Madison, Mr. Crane possesses that spirit of enterprise and ambition that forms the keynote of America's marvelous progress. A well-earned success crowns his labors, and not only does Madison number him among her leading merchants, but also accounts him one of her valued citizens, by reason of the loyal interest which he manifests in all affairs pertaining to the public welfare.

Born in Montville township, Morris county, in 1849, he is a son of Jacob and Mary (Morrison) Crane. His father was probably a native of Passaic county, New Jersey, and his mother was born in that county. The former died when our subject was only two years of age, but he was carefully reared by his mother and provided with the best educational and other facilities which she could offer him. He attended the common schools through the winter season and in the summer months assisted in the plowing, planting and harvesting which made the homestead one of the well-developed farms of the neighborhood. At length he determined to devote his energies to some other calling, and accordingly, when eighteen years of age, he left home, going to Boonton, where he became apprenticed to a carpenter, serving a three-years term. When he had mastered the business he began work as a journeyman, being employed in that capacity for two years.

In January, 1872, Mr. Crane came to Madison, and has since been identified with the business interests of this city. With the capital that he had acquired through his own labors, he embarked in the grocery trade, becoming a member of the firm of Hopping & Crane, which connection was continued for about a year, when Mr. Crane sold his interest and became a member of the firm of Allen & Crane. Since 1877 he has been alone, and is now proprietor of the leading house in his line in the town. He carries a large and carefully selected stock, his prices are reasonable, and his treatment of his patrons is ever courteous and his dealings honorable. This has insured him a very liberal patronage and has brought to him a well-deserved success.

Mr. Crane has been twice married. In 1873 he was joined in wedlock to Miss Annie Allen, who died in 1880. Two children were born of that union: Herbert, who died in infancy, and Clifford, who is now associated with his father in business. In 1883 he was again married, his second union being with Miss Julia Van Alst, a native of Long Island, New York, and a daughter of Jacob and Julia (Lawton) Van Alst, who were also born on Long Island, and were of Holland descent. Mr. and Mrs. Crane have one daughter, Marjorie, and the generous hospitality of their home is enjoyed by many friends.



Peter O Halsey

Mr. Crane has served as township committeeman and commissioner of appeals, and in the discharge of his public duties manifests a loyalty to American institutions that is most commendable. He exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party, and has a firm belief in the principles which form its platform. He also belongs to the Royal Arcanum, and in fraternal, business and political circles has gained many warm friends.

PETER O. HALSEY.

One who stood as a representative and honored citizen of Morris county was Peter O. Halsey, the subject of this memoir, and it is signally consistent that in this connection be accorded a review of his life, which has so recently ended, after a long and useful career, in which integrity and honor were ever in evidence.

Mr. Halsey was born in Hanover, Morris county, on the 5th of June, 1822, being the son of William and Maria (Ogilvie) Halsey. His father was born in New York city, October 29, 1796, and was a son of Isaac Halsey, a native of Pennsylvania. The ancestry of the family can be traced back to Remington Halsey, who with his three sons settled in New York in the seventeenth century. These sons bore the good old Scriptural names of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. One went to Pennsylvania, the second remained in the Empire state, and the third came to Morris county. Isaac Halsey, grandfather of our subject, was a contractor in New York city, and in his early life William Halsey assisted in the work of building. He was married October 17, 1814, to Miss Maria Ogilvie, a daughter of Peter Ogilvie and a native of New York, descended from Scotch ancestry. After his marriage William Halsey located in Hanover, where he purchased a farm and devoted his energies to agricultural pursuits until 1823, when he returned to New York. In the metropolis he carried on the grocery business until 1838, when he purchased the old Halsted homestead in Hanover, and thereafter he followed farming until his death, which occurred December 31, 1878. His wife passed away December 3, 1895, at the very advanced age of one hundred and two years.

William and Maria (Ogilvie) Halsey became the parents of six children, and five of the number lived to attain maturity. Their names in order of birth are as follows: William; Maria, wife of William H. Oglesby; Peter O., the immediate subject of this memoir; Isaac, who died in infancy; Isaac, the second of that name; and Ann, wife of Dr. Charles Hunter.

Peter O. Halsey acquired his early education in the schools of New York and completed his literary studies in the Plainfield Boarding School, at

Plainfield, New Jersey. He then engaged as clerk in a dry-goods store, which pursuit he followed for nearly five years, on the expiration of which period he removed to Hanover. He ever thereafter devoted his attention and energies to agricultural pursuits, being the owner of a valuable farm of three hundred and thirty-eight acres, much of which is under a high state of cultivation, the place being recognized as one of the finest farms in the county. In return for the care and labor he bestowed upon it the farm yielded to the owner a golden tribute and he was signally prospered in his affairs. There is a beautiful residence upon the place, the same having been erected by Mr. Halsey in 1851, while other substantial improvements add to the value and attractive appearance of this desirable country seat.

In 1843 Mr. Halsey was united in marriage to Miss Mary Jane Gerow, a native of Platekill, New York, and a daughter of Bailey and Phœbe Gerow, who were of French ancestry. Mr. and Mrs. Halsey became the parents of five children, namely: Anna M., wife of Charles McNaughton; William, at home; Mary Jane, wife of E. A. Benjamin, of Afton; Phœbe, wife of John Genung, of Whippany; and Elizabeth T., wife of Ira Rome, of Troy. Mr. and Mrs. Halsey were attendants of the Methodist Episcopal church and were zealous in all good works. Mrs. Halsey entered into eternal rest on the 8th of June, 1895, at the age of seventy-five years; and the life labors of the honored subject of this review were ended in death on the 12th of September, 1898.

In his political adherency, Mr. Halsey was in early life a member of the Democratic party, but upon the organization of the Republican party he identified himself therewith and ever afterward continued to support its principles and policies. He passed the greater part of his life in Morris county, and the fact that some of his warmest friends were numbered among those who had known him from boyhood, indicates that his was an honorable and useful career, such as everywhere commands respect.

The following paragraph concerning the Halsey genealogy is taken from a record which is extant:

"Mr. Halsey was a descendant of Thomas Halsey, who came from Great Gaddensden, England, and was living at Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1637. He was one of the founders of the town of South Hampton, Long Island, in 1640, the first English town in the state of New York. The family remained in South Hampton for nearly one hundred years, when Recompense Halsey moved to Morris county. His grandson Isaac was born in Hanover, and during the Revolution was employed as a wagon boy; soon after the close of the war he removed to New York city, where he amassed a comfortable fortune in business. His son, William Halsey, born in New York, was married to Maria, daughter of Judge Peter

Ogilvie, of that city. After his marriage Mr. Halsey located on a farm at Hanover. In 1823 he removed to New York city, where he lived for years, attending to his own real estate and that of his wife, which was very extensive. Several years before his death he made his permanent home on his farm at Hanover, which had previously been his summer residence, and here he died. His widow passed away December 3, 1895, at the very advanced age of one hundred and two years."

GEORGE E. LUM.

A carpenter and builder of Summit, whose identification with the industrial interests of this locality has been of material benefit to the neighborhood, Mr. Lum was born on the old family homestead, in Chatham township, July 9, 1854, and is the seventh son of Charles Lum. In his early youth he attended school and assisted his father in the work of the farm, but when he had reached the age of seventeen years he resolved to turn his attention to some other pursuit than that of agricultnre, and learned the carpenter's trade under the direction of his brother, I. D. Lum, serving a three-years apprenticeship, after which he worked with him as a journeyman for two years. On the expiration of that period he engaged in the butchering business in Chatham, continuing in that line for five years. He next went to Summit, where he resumed work at the carpenter's trade in connection with S. R. Mullen. In 1889 he was admitted to a full partnership with Mr. Mullen, and in May, 1894, bought out his employer. He has since continued alone in business and has met with gratifying success in his work. He has erected many of the finest residences in Summit, which stand as monuments to the thrift and enterprise of the builder and are evidences of his skill and handiwork. He lives up faithfully to the terms of every contract; and his well-directed efforts, his honorable dealings and his enterprise have brought to him a liberal patronage and secured to him a comfortable competence.

In 1878 Mr. Lum was united in marriage to Miss Addie B. Genung, a daughter of Isaac and Harriet L. (Spencer) Genung, early settlers of Chatham township. By this union have been born ten children, eight of whom are still living, namely: Irving M., George V., Edner S., Alfred C., Harold D., Dudley F., Marion Genung and Wallace Burton. Those who have passed away are Florence M., who died March 3, 1881, at the age of two years; and Eleanor, who died May 28, 1893, at the age of eighteen months.

Mr. Lum is a member of Summit Council, No. 1042, Royal Arcanum, also belongs to Summit Lodge, No. 163, A. F. & A. M., and Summit Court, Independent Order of Foresters. He and his wife are faithful and consistent

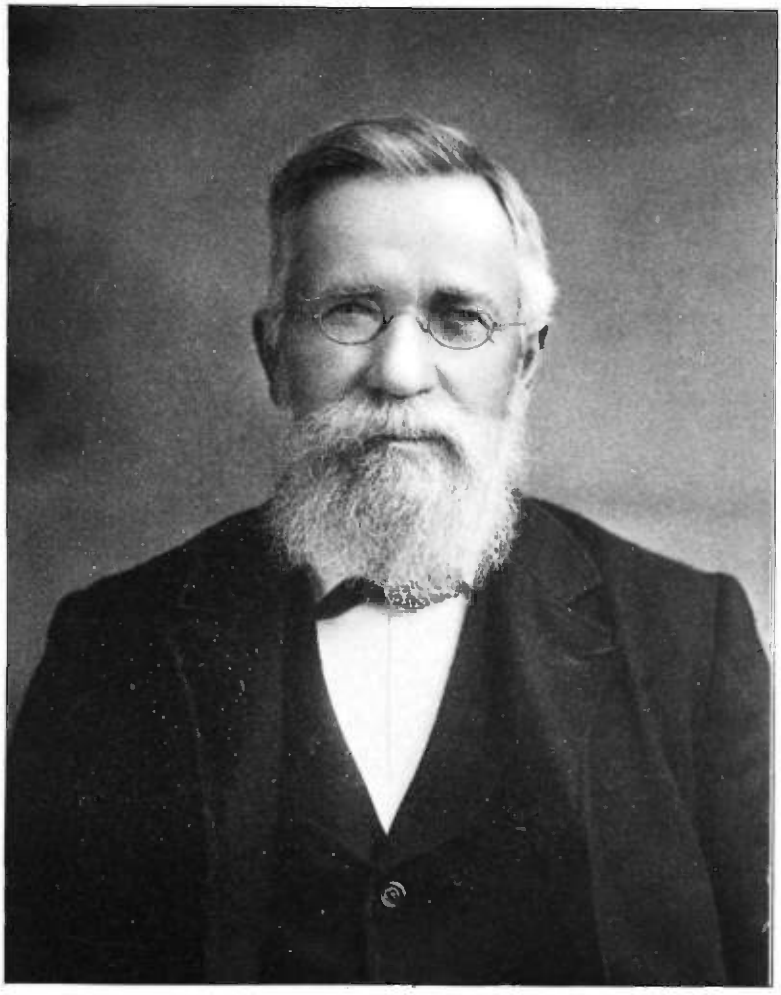
members of the Presbyterian church of Chatham, and in his political views he is a Republican, but has never demanded or sought public office in return for his service. His life is a busy, useful and honorable one and his worth commends him to all with whom he comes in contact.

JOHN McTERNAN.

The subject of this review is now living in quiet retirement from business cares in his pleasant home in Madison. His has been a busy and a useful life and he is now enjoying the rest which should ever follow the energetic, consecutive labor of many years. The success that has crowned his efforts has been worthily achieved, and his life demonstrates the possibilities that America offers to those of her native and adopted sons who will take advantage of these opportunities and by determined and honorable purpose work their way upward.

Mr. McTernan was born in county Leitrim, Ireland, on the 3d of November, 1824, and is a son of John and Bridget (Gallagher) McTernan, also natives of the same county. Upon a farm he was reared to manhood and in the public schools he pursued his studies until thirteen years of age, after which his attention was given to the practical duties of the farm. As he neared his majority he gave considerable thought to the New World and the advantages here afforded young men, and thinking to better his financial condition he resolved to seek a home beyond the water. Accordingly he bade adieu to home and friends and took a passage on a sailing vessel, which left the harbor of Liverpool on the 26th of December, 1846, and dropped anchor in the harbor of New York on the 8th of March, 1847, after a voyage of seventy-two days.

Mr. McTernan had no capital, but possessed a resolute spirit and firm determination to succeed, and began life on the American continent by working as a day laborer, for eighty-seven and a half cents for a day of twelve hours. He spent one year in that way, after which he was employed for two years on a farm in Connecticut. On the expiration of that period he secured a stock of goods which he began selling through the country from a wagon, and for twenty-five years he thus traveled through Morris and a part of Essex county. He thus became widely known and his visits were looked forward to by many customers. He had a large number of regular patrons and the volume of his business constantly increased, yielding to him a good income. When he had acquired a handsome competence he resolved to retire from active life, and accordingly, in 1875, he disposed of all his goods and has since passed his time in quiet rest. In the early days he frequently



R. N. Cornish

walked to and from Whippany, carrying a package weighing from seventy to eighty pounds. He endured many hardships and had many difficulties to overcome, but steadily and persistently worked his way upward and at length gained a handsome property.

On the 25th of May, 1846, Mr. McTernan was united in marriage to Miss Anna McMorrow, a native of county Leitrim, Ireland, and a daughter of James and Mary McMorrow. They were the parents of eight children: Patrick, who died at the age of four years; John, of California; James, also of California; Mary, the eldest, now the wife of Edward F. McCarthy; Frank, of California; Anna G., at home; Margaret, wife of Dennis F. McCarthy; and William, who died at the age of four years.

Mr. McTernan has been honored by his fellow townsmen with some local offices. He was elected collector and treasurer of Madison in 1892, for a three-years term, and was re-elected March 12, 1895. He is a member of the board of health, and of the election board for the southern district of Madison, and in all public affairs has discharged his duties with a promptness and fidelity that have won him the commendation of all concerned. His vote supports the men and measures of the Democracy. He and his family are members of the St. Vincent church, Roman Catholic, of Madison. and in the community they are widely and favorably known.

ROBERT N. CORNISH.

Ere the first century of American colonization had passed the Cornish family had been established in Connecticut. It was in the year 1690 that three brothers of the name, bidding adieu to their native land, braved the dangers incident to ocean voyaging in those days in order to secure homes in the New World. All reared families, and it is from Aaron Cornish that our subject is descended. His son, John Cornish, the great-grandfather of Robert N., espoused the cause of the colonies in the war of the Revolution and with great valor resisted the encroachments of the mother country upon the rights and liberties of her people in the New World. His life was given as a sacrifice to liberty, for he was killed at the battle of Saratoga. The family was also represented in the war of 1812 when Joel Cornish, an uncle of our subject, aided in the second resistance to England.

In 1794 the Cornish family removed from Connecticut to New York. They came of a prominent people of England, one of their ancestors, John Cornish, having served as high sheriff of London. Later he was hanged, on false political charges. In matters of public importance in America the representatives of the name have always taken an active and commendable

part, and in his faithful discharge of the duties of citizenship our subject to-day worthily represents those from whom he traces his descent.

John Cornish, who was killed in the Revolutionary war, reared three sons, Daniel, Aaron and Elisha. The last named was a school-teacher and Daniel removed to Catskill, New York, where he spent the greater part of his life. Aaron also became a resident of Catskill, where he was married, in 1793, to Rhoda Brown, and the following year they removed to Dutchess county, New York. In 1806 they became residents of Otsego county, New York, where Aaron Cornish purchased a farm, whereon he made his home until his death, in 1827. His wife died in 1856. Aaron and Phoebe Cornish had eleven children: Joel, who was born in 1784 and reared a family; Aaron, born in 1795; Elisha, born in 1797; Robert, born in 1799; Henry M., born in 1802; Eliza, who was born in 1804 and became the wife of M. H. Denton; Abigail, born in 1808; Noah, born in 1810; and Asenath.

Robert B. Cornish, father of our subject, was born January 28, 1799, and married Rachel Gillette. They removed from Otsego county, New York, in 1851, locating in Morris county, New Jersey, settling on a farm near the Passaic river and in the vicinity of the town of Gillette. The father died in 1862, and the mother passed away in 1875. They had seven children, as follows: Harriet E., born in 1823, is now the wife of John Cooper; Aaron D., who was born in 1826, died in 1832; Robert N., born in 1828; Rhoda A., who was born in 1831, died in 1851; Alonzo G., born in 1833; George B., who was born in 1836 and who died in Denver, Colorado, in 1896, married Laura Runyon, of Newark; Rachel M., who was born in 1840, became the wife of George W. Howell, of Morristown, and is now dead.

Robert N. Cornish, whose name begins this article, was born in Otsego county, New York, July 29, 1828, and spent his youth in the Empire state, where he received good educational privileges, attending the Hartwick Seminary and the Albany Normal School, being a graduate of both institutions. On the completion of his educational course he turned his attention to pedagogic work and taught in New York and New Jersey for twelve years. In 1851 he accepted a school in Orange, this state, where he remained until 1856, when he took up his abode in Morris county.

In 1854 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Cornish and Miss Phœbe S. Harrison, a daughter of Abraham Harrison, of Orange, who was one of the pioneers of that section of the state. He was born in 1778 and died in 1851. His parents were Jared and Hannah (Baldwin) Harrison, who took up their residence in Orange at an early day, Joseph Harrison, the grandfather, having removed from Connecticut to Newark, New Jersey, and later to Orange. Mrs. Harrison, mother of Mrs. Cornish, bore the maiden name of Phebe Crowell, and was a daughter of Aaron and Abigail (Brown) Crowell. Mrs.

Harrison had two children, and died January 28, 1874. Hannah S., her elder daughter, was born March 30, 1828, and died November 16, 1848, while Phebe, the younger, was born July 8, 1830.

To Mr. and Mrs. Cornish were born eight children: Professor Robert H., who was born September 3, 1857, and is a graduate of Yale College, of the class of 1883, now occupies a chair in the high school of New York city, where he makes his home. He married Miss Ida Skilton, and they have three children: Margaret, Ruth and Robert. Mary, born January 22, 1860, at home; William A., born November 6, 1862, is a graduate of Yale College, of the class of 1887, and is now professor of mathematics in the Normal School at Cortland, New York. He married Catherine Baker, and they have two children, Cornelia and William. Selina is the next of the family, born December 8, 1864. George A., born September 15, 1866, spent two years at Cornell University, after which he entered Pratt Institute, at Brooklyn, New York, where he was graduated as a mechanical engineer. He is at present spending his time at the parental home bringing out certain patent articles of his own invention. Abram H., born December 12, 1869, was graduated in Harvard University in the class of 1895, and is now an attorney of Newark, New Jersey. Charlotte H., born December 27, 1873, and Emma M., born June 26, 1877, are still under the parental roof.

Mr. Cornish and his family have a very pleasant home at Gillette. Their residence is noted for its hospitality and the members of the household occupy a high position in social circles. Mr. Cornish is one of the leading farmers of Morris county and has a fine farm and handsome country seat. In his agricultural work, as in his teaching, he is progressive and enterprising and keeps fully abreast with all improvements in the industry. In public matters he takes a deep interest, and in 1895 was elected, on the Republican ticket, to the position of freeholder from Passaic township. He is a recognized leader of his party, has served on the county executive committee and has attended the county and state conventions.

FRANCIS H. TIPPETT.

City assessor of Dover and a member of the insurance and real-estate firm of Tippett & Baker, Francis H. Tippett was born in the village of Rockaway, Morris county, December 6, 1860, a son of Samuel and Julia (Call) Tippett. His mother was born in Haverstraw, New York, on the Hudson. His father was born December 8, 1826, at Chacewater, in Cornwall, England, and at a very early age, like most Cornish lads, began mining in the mines of that part of England, continuing in that industry all his life. He left England in 1848, landed at Quebec, and went on to Lake Superior,

where he secured employment in the copper mines of the British North American Mining Company. But his native sense and practical knowledge of mining prevented him from working long in a subordinate capacity, and he was soon promoted to the position of mining boss. He worked for a time in the Bruce and North Shore mines on the Canada side, but left there in 1849, upon the outbreak of cholera in the Lake Superior district, and later became superintendent of the working in a mine in Dutchess county, New York, about fifteen miles north of Rondout. From there he came to Morris county and worked with the late John Hance in the mines of Irondale, where he was located when the panic of 1857 came upon the country. About this time he went to Hibernia, where he formed a partnership with the late Richard Stephens, and under the firm name of Tippett & Stephens engaged in contract work for the Glendon Iron Company. Later this firm transferred its operations to Mount Hope, but Mr. Tippett did not long remain there, the partnership being soon afterward dissolved. In 1859 he formed a partnership with Robert Richards, under the firm name of Richards & Tippett, and thus associated they continued until the death of Mr. Tippett, doing business as contractors under the name of the Glendon Iron Company in their extensive mines at Hibernia. At times they had as high as seven hundred men in their employ and doubtless raised more iron ore than any other firm of mining contractors in New Jersey in the same length of time.

Samuel Tippett was public-spirited and progressive in every sense, and his words were always enforced by his deeds, for he never withheld his hand when his mind and heart directed the way. While engaged in mining in Dutchess county, New York, he married Julia Call, of Haverstraw, January 20, 1855. They became the parents of six sons, three of whom are living: Frank H., Charles E., George F. William died in 1896. For his second wife Mr. Tippett married Miss Ellen Rose, also of Haverstraw, New York, who survives him with all of her children, namely: Amelia, Edward, Samuel and Nettie. As a husband and father, Mr. Tippett was most indulgent and kind, always giving his wife and children the best advantages, and leaving them well provided for.

Francis H. Tippett, whose name begins this article, was reared in the village of Rockaway, where he attended the public schools, after which he entered the Centenary Collegiate Institute, where he prosecuted his studies three years. He was then employed by the Hibernia Railroad Company as station agent at Rockana, until November, 1879, when he came to Dover, where he accepted the position of bookkeeper for George Richards, in whose employ he remained for eight years. He next formed a partnership with William H. Baker, under the firm name of Baker & Tippett, and

opened a mercantile establishment, which they conducted two years, when he sold out to his partner. Then opening an insurance and real-estate office in Dover, he continued alone in business until March 12, 1879, when he formed a partnership with Thomas Baker, under the firm style of Tippett & Baker, a connection that has since been continued with mutual pleasure and profit. They handle both city and farm property and represent a number of reliable insurance companies. Their business is large and profitable, and, being known as thoroughly trustworthy and straightforward business men, they command a liberal share of the public patronage in their line.

On the 23d of October, 1883, Mr. Tippett was united in marriage to Miss Henrietta Baker, a daughter of William H. and Clarissa (Dell) Baker, one of the prominent old families of Morris county. Our subject and his wife now have one son, Clarence Baker Tippett.

In his political views Mr. Tippett is a stanch Republican and in 1894 was appointed city assessor by the common council. He held this office consecutively by successive re-appointments up to 1897, when he was elected for a two-years term, so that he is the present incumbent, his term to continue until September, 1899. He is careful and painstaking in the discharge of his public duties, fully meriting the confidence reposed in him by the council. He belongs to Dover Lodge, No. 127, K. P., and is one of the valued knights. In his business life he pays the strictest regard to commercial ethics and his reputation in trade circles is most enviable.

ROBERT BLAKE.

The duties and quiet pleasures of rural life now occupy the time and attention of this gentleman, who owns one of the fine country seats of Morris county. The place comprises two hundred acres of rich land, beautifully situated, and the home that stands thereon was originally known throughout the neighborhood as "The Mansion." Mr. Blake has resided in Morris county since 1884. A native of the Green Mountain state, he was born in Bridport, Vermont, on the 12th of December, 1826, and is a son of Robert Blake, who was born in New York. He was of Scotch-Irish ancestry and was a son of James Blake, whose father was born in Scotland in 1753, but became a resident of Cambridge, New York, during his childhood. During the Revolutionary war he served under General Schuyler in transporting goods to Saratoga, one of the military posts. The mother of our subject was a Miss Judson, who was born in Lansingburg, New York, and was a daughter of Eli Judson, who was born in Stratford, Connecticut, and was married in Lansingburg.

The father of our subject spent the greater part of his life in New York

and devoted his energies to manufacturing pursuits. He died at the age of sixty-three years, and his wife passed away in 1879 at the age of seventy-nine years. They were members of the Presbyterian church.

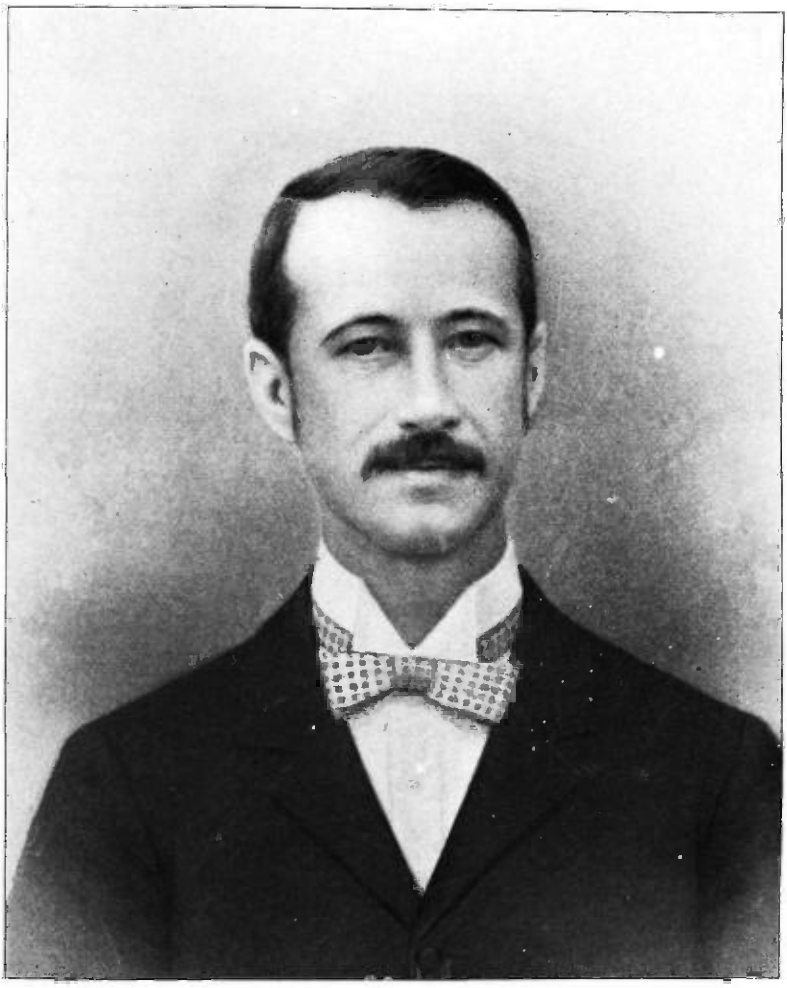
During his youth Robert Blake spent the greater part of his time in his father's manufacturing establishment, in New York, and in 1849, when twenty-three years of age, he joined the California argonauts who went to the Pacific slope in search of the golden fleece. Mr. Blake spent seven years there, working part of the time in the mines. He then returned to the Atlantic coast, recrossing the continent, and for many years was engaged in manufacturing in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. He did a profitable business, for the output of his factory was very extensive, as demanded by a liberal patronage. His goods were sold in various parts of the country and he continued a profitable business in manufacturing interests until 1890, when he retired from commercial pursuits and purchased what was known as the old Borroughs farm. There, in the quiet enjoyment of many of life's pleasures, he is spending his declining days, resting from the more vigorous toil of former years which brought him the handsome competence which he now possesses. He superintends the operation of his farm, for one whose life has been so active as has Mr. Blake's could not content himself with absolute retirement from all labor.

In 1860 he was united in marriage to Miss Thorn, a native of New York and a daughter of Isaac and Sarah (Morris) Thorn, of New York, and of English lineage. Mr. and Mrs. Blake became the parents of seven children, four of whom are still living: Emily is the wife of Arthur N. Eagles; Sarah is deceased; Eliza; Robert M., deceased; Mary Ellis is the wife of Theodore Hopping; Paul married Amy Thompson, and Frank is deceased.

In his political views Mr. Blake has long been a stalwart Republican, but in his active life has had neither time nor inclination to seek public office. He is a Presbyterian in his religious belief, and is an elder in the church of that denomination in Madison. His has been an honorable life, pervaded by earnest purpose, sterling principles and good deeds, and his life record is thus worthy of perpetuation.

EDWIN A. SCRIBNER.

Within the last half century America has demonstrated her right to the leadership of the world in the realm of invention. She, at first, by the brilliancy of her achievements, won the attention of the old countries, then commanded a respect which rapidly developed in a wondering admiration. Though she cannot cope with old masters in the fine arts, Europe has



E. A. Scribner

acknowledged her pre-eminence in science and useful invention. Mr. Scribner was one among those whose inventive genius gave to the world some of its most prized articles of utility, and his comprehensive knowledge of chemistry and its kindred branches won him in that line a leadership that was widely acknowledged. Into the mysteries of nature he delved, and, bringing the clear light of reason and broad understanding to bear upon them, he learned many of the secrets which had hitherto been kept from man. His work was such as to bring benefit to his fellow men, and his name is inscribed among the pioneers who have opened up a new field of labor that will result in material benefit to the race.

Edwin Albert Scribner was born in Topsham, Maine, April 18, 1856, and is a son of Charles Edwin and Sarah Ann (Hall) Scribner. He was prepared for college in the high school of Brunswick, Maine, and pursued the general scientific course then offered at Bowdoin College. After his graduation the natural trend of his mind and taste led him to continue in the study of chemistry, and he devoted his energies to further perfecting himself in that science in Brunswick, Maine, in New York city and in Baltimore, Maryland. In January, 1880, he accepted the professorship of natural science and chemistry in Ripon College, but in June, 1881, resigned that position to become consulting chemist to a company engaged in the manufacture of phosphates in the vicinity of New York city and was himself a manufacturer of fertilizers and chemicals in Elizabethport, New Jersey, for several years. In 1881 he removed to Boonton, Morris county, and as the president of the Loando Hard Rubber Company was conducting, at the time of his death, an extensive manufacturing business which owed its success to his own inventive powers and untiring energy.

On the 18th of August, 1880, Mr. Scribner was united in marriage to Miss Annie Eugenia Thompson, daughter of Charles Woodbury and Jane (Whitney) Thompson. His death occurred May 22, 1898, of malarial poisoning, and he left a wife and three children to mourn his loss. They had a daughter and two sons: Jessie Harwood, Charles Edwin and George Kline. Mr. Scribner was enthusiastic, kind-hearted and generous, but his most prominent characteristic was the intense loyalty displayed toward his friends, his family and his ideals. He always had the courage to express his convictions, and those were sometimes so radical as to place him in apparent antagonism to those who sought the same ends as himself. Perhaps no better estimate of his character can be given than by incorporating in this review of his life the formal expressions of "The Cabinet," a social organization to which he belonged, and of the class of 1877 of Bowdoin College. The latter sent the following message to the family of Mr. Scribner:

IN MEMORIAM.

Called by the death of Edwin Albert Scribner to mourn again the loss of one of our number, as representatives of the class of '77 in Bowdoin College, we desire to place on record our high appreciation of the worth and character of our classmate and friend. His devotion to all the duties of life, his regard for his class, his honor as a man and faithfulness to his convictions, all remind us of the loss we have sustained.

We extend to his wife and children our sympathy in this hour of sorrow, and commend them to the comfort of Him who gave them such a husband and father.

EDGAR M. COUSINS,
GEORGE L. THOMPSON,
GEORGE T. LITTLE,
Committee of the Class.

The memorial of the Cabinet was as follows:

In the passing away of Mr. Edwin A. Scribner this community has lost an intelligent and public-spirited citizen, his circle of friends a refined and noble-minded companion, and The Cabinet a gifted and valued member, ever ready to contribute to its interest and success by his intelligent and scholarly papers, and also a wise and faithful member of its executive committee. The members who heard his last effort before them in the review he gave of Bellamy's "Equality," will not soon forget it. It was not only admirable, it was wonderful in character, revealing a grasp of thought, a clearness of statement and a fairness of spirit that was beautiful and rare. It is a coincidence not unworthy of note that these two men, the author of this book and he by whom it was so fairly and ably reviewed, should have been called away upon the same day and at almost the same hour of the day.

Thus bearing testimony to their high regard and appreciation of Mr. Scribner, the members of The Cabinet desire to extend to his dear family and friends this expression of their unfeigned and heartfelt sympathy.

M. B. JENKINS, Secretary,
W. H. WOOLVERTON, Chairman.

While the influence of a life is immeasurable, its effect may yet be determined in a measure by the lives of those with whom the individual was associated. The friends of Mr. Scribner were those of scholarly tastes, refined habits and of true worth of character. He himself was a broad student, and a man of strong mental endowments, and while recognized as one of the expert chemists of the country, he never confined his reading to that one science; the best authors of the past and present were his friends, and his familiarity with literature was a source of wonder to those who knew of his busy life. He was a companionable gentlemen, kindly, social and entirely approachable, of unassailable integrity in the affairs of business life, of unquestioned loyalty to every duty and every trust.

His life was gentle, and the elements
So mixed in him that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world, This was a man.

WILLIAM DELLICKER.

The late William Dellicker, of Hackettstown, was one of the leading business men of Morris county, and was descended from a family which came many years ago into the vicinity of German Valley and were established at Springtown, where the father of our subject was a merchant and distiller. He married Sophia Neighbour and the subject of this mention was one of eight children. He was schooled in the country school and began life as a merchant and continued his father's old business in company with a brother, Samuel.

In 1868 he left Springtown and located near Hackettstown, where he purchased a farm and ever after resided there. He was a good business man, successful, and many years ago was made a director in the Hackettstown National Bank and was its vice-president at his death. He was somewhat prominent in politics; was a lifelong Democrat and held many offices of the township of Washington. He married Caroline Bruner and died September 13, 1896, at the age of eighty-two years. Their children are: Augustus H.; Frederick, of Rockport; Harry B., of Hackettstown; Carrie and William.

REV. TIMOTHY JOHNES, D. D.

The first pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Morristown was the Rev. Timothy Johnes, who entered upon his pastorate August 13, 1742, and continued his labors with that congregation until his death. He was of Welsh descent and was born in Southampton, Long Island, May 24, 1717. He was a graduate of Yale College, of the class of 1737, and in 1783 his *alma mater* conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

In his history of the Presbyterian church Mr. Webster says: "Of the period between his leaving college and going to Morristown we have seen no notice, except that in that perilous time, when some haply were found fighting against God, those who separated from the first parish in New Haven worshipped in the house of Mr. Timothy Johnes." From this it would appear that he studied theology in New Haven. He was no doubt licensed by the Congregational body, and came to Morristown by means of the letter of presbytery to the president of the college, or by a subsequent request to the same. Tradition asserts that he labored for a short period on Long Island in some of the vacant churches.

He began his labors in Morristown August 13, 1742, was ordained and installed February 9, 1743, and continued pastor until his death. In 1791 he fractured his thigh bone by a fall, which confined him for months to his bed and made him a cripple for the remainder of his life. After more than

a year's confinement he was able to attend public worship. Aided by one or two of his elders he reached the desk, where seated on a high cushioned chair he would occasionally address the people. In this condition, in 1793, he preached his half-century sermon to a large congregation, who came from all quarters to hear it. His text was, "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course." In the delivery of that discourse he manifested unusual animation, and in the closing prayer he seemed to breathe out his whole soul in fervent petition for the peace, prosperity and salvation of his people.

Seldom did he address them after this. In the following winter he was riding to church one Sunday morning when his sleigh was upset a short distance from his home, and his other thigh bone was fractured. He was never able to leave the house after that and died September 15, 1794, in the seventy-eighth year of his age, the fifty-second of his pastorate, and the fifty-fourth of his ministry. On his tombstone was placed the following inscription: "As a Christian few ever discovered more piety; as a minister few labored longer, more zealously or more successfully than did this minister of Jesus Christ."

J. D. BURNETT.

J. D. Burnett, deceased, who was engaged in rose-growing near Madison, was born in that town, a son of Samuel Burnett, also a native of that place. The grandfather was one of the early settlers of Madison and was a farmer by occupation. A man of sterling worth, he was frequently called to public office and served as freeholder for many years, discharging his duties with marked fidelity. He was a member of the Presbyterian church and for some time acted on its board of deacons.

Samuel D. Burnett, father of our subject, also carried on agricultural pursuits and was one of the valued citizens of the community, whose interest in public affairs, manifested by active co-operation therein, led to many public improvements, notably the beautifying of the Madison cemetery. He was a very active church worker and a consistent member of the Presbyterian church, in which he long served as a member of the board of trustees. He was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Dill, a daughter of James Dill, a sea captain, and to them were born seven children, as follows: James D., Samuel F., Roland C., William I., Mary E., Ruth, who became the wife of William Linn, of Chatham, and Martha.

At his parental home, J. D. Burnett was reared to manhood, and to its public-school system was he indebted for his preliminary education, which was supplemented by a course in the Morristown Academy. He then learned the carpenter's trade, and, after working as a journeyman for a number of years, engaged in contracting in Madison for twelve years; and then for the

J. D. Burnett

rest of his life devoted his time and energies to rose-growing, finding in this industry a profitable source of income. He had some of the finest specimens of that beautiful flower extant, and for the products of his gardens he found a ready sale in the city markets. His business prospered owing to his judicious management, and he became one of the well-to-do citizens of the community.

Mr. Burnett was married in 1873 to Miss Ida H. Sniffer, a native of Brooklyn, who died in 1880, leaving two children, Frank V. W. and Ida G. In 1882 he was again married, his second union being with Clara L. Parsells, a native of Madison and a daughter of George B. and Marietta (Loomis) Parsells; and by this marriage there were three interesting children, George D. (deceased), Edith M. and James Roy. The second wife died on November 26, 1892. Socially Mr. Burnett was connected with the Royal Arcanum. Having spent his entire life in the county he formed a wide acquaintance, and his commendable characteristics won him the friendship and good will of many. He died May 7, 1898, and his many acquaintances remember him only in terms of the highest regard.

Frank V. W. Burnett, of the first marriage referred to above, grew up in Madison, attending the public school, and when still young he began to learn the carpenter's trade, under the instructions of his father, and later engaged in rose-growing, also with his father; and after the death of the latter he assumed the management of the entire business, and he now has one of the best establishments for rose-growing in Madison. He married Miss Clark and lives at the homestead of his father. He is a steady young man.

WILLIAM J. CARTER.

An intelligent and prosperous farmer of Madison, Mr. Carter was born on the 12th of November, 1828, and is a son of Aaron Carter, whose birth occurred in Chatham, Essex county, on the 6th of February, 1784. The ancestry of the family can be traced back through several generations to Nicholas Carter, the great-great-grandfather of our subject and the father of Nathaniel Carter, who married Hannah Price, of Elizabethtown. One of the children of this marriage was Aaron Carter, Sr., grandfather of our subject, who was born April 30, 1744, and died September 12, 1804. He was probably the progenitor of the family in Morris county, and was one of a family of seven children, the others being Phoebe; Anna, who married a Mr. Beach and after his death became the wife of a Mr. Ball; Mrs. Eunice Coleman; Louis, who married a Miss Lee and afterward a Miss Miller; Mrs. Sarah Brown, and Hannah.

Aaron Carter, Sr., who was the third in order of birth in the family,

married Miss Elizabeth Davis, and they had six children: Hannah, who was born February 8, 1776, and married a Mr. Marsh; Louis, who was born April 30, 1778, and married a Miss Butler; Mrs. Mary Condit; Caleb, who was born February 28, 1782, and married a Miss Johnson; Aaron, who was born February 6, 1784, and married a Miss Brown; and Mrs. Sarah Jessup. The father of this family, Aaron Carter, Sr., served in the war of 1812 and was honored with a number of local civic offices. He and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church, of Madison.

The father of our subject, Aaron Carter, Jr., was united in marriage to Sarah Brown, a native of Madison and a daughter of David Brown, who followed agricultural pursuits. This wedding was celebrated on the 14th of October, 1809. Mr. Carter died July 27, 1855, his wife having passed away on the 12th of December, 1851. They were the parents of twelve children, as follows: Edward, who was born September 22, 1810, and died April 14, 1891; Napthael B., who was born December 28, 1811, and died March 28, 1828; Louis, who was born November 15, 1813, and died September 22, 1815; Mary Elizabeth, who was born November 3, 1815, married Mahlon Guerin and died February 28, 1882; Louis, the second of the name, who was born July 16, 1817, and died March 12, 1837; Delphine J., who was born March 12, 1819, and died on the 6th of May, of that year; Harvey, who was born May 15, 1821, and died September 25, 1823; Sarah Ann, born May 6, 1822; Albert, who was born August 15, 1824, and died February 8, 1888; Emily Condit, who was born September 11, 1826, and is now the widow of the late Elias W. C. Vandeveer, of Elizabeth; William Jessup, the subject of this review; and Harriet Eliza, who was born July 26, 1831, and is the wife of Louis Beach.

William J. Carter, whose name introduces this article, spent the days of his childhood and youth on the old homestead and attended the public schools of the neighborhood, where he acquired a good knowledge of the common English branches of learning and was thus fitted for the practical affairs of life. He has made farming his life work, and is a progressive, enterprising agriculturist, who has placed his fields under a high state of cultivation and has everything on the place in good repair.

His marriage was celebrated on the 24th of May, 1851, when Miss Rebecca Hope became his wife. She is a native of Hunterdon county, New Jersey, and a daughter of Samuel Hope, who also was born in this state. Mr. and Mrs. Carter now have two children: Frank Pennington, who was born February 24, 1852, and William Morris, born March 24, 1854. The parents hold membership in the Presbyterian church of Madison and take a deep interest in its work and welfare, doing all in their power to promulgate the principles of Christianity among men. Mr. Carter is also an earnest

worker in the temperance cause and is the champion of all movements that have for their object the betterment of the race. In politics he is a Republican and by his fellow citizens has been called to public office, wherein his faithful and prompt discharge of duty has won him high commendation and approval.

JAMES R. MEAD.

Mr. Mead has for forty years been connected with the mercantile interests of Hanover. In 1857 he came to this place and opened a general mercantile establishment, which he has since conducted with good success. He has always carried a large and well selected stock, keeping up with the latest novelties placed on the market, and has closely studied the popular taste so as to purchase what will please his patrons. His moderate prices, fair dealing and courteous treatment of his customers have secured him a good business and he has derived therefrom a comfortable competence. The business history of Hanover would be incomplete without his sketch, and we therefore gladly reserve a place for his personal record.

Mr. Mead was born in Caldwell, Essex county, New Jersey, on the 17th of July, 1835, and is descended from an old Connecticut family of German origin. His great-grandfather was one of the valiant Americans who, tiring of the British yoke, resolved to submit to the oppression no longer and entered the Colonial army in order to fight for independence. John Mead, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Caldwell, and Allen C. Mead, the father, first opened his eyes to the light of day in that place, in 1805. He was a farmer by occupation, owning and cultivating a tract of land near his native town. He married Miss Lucretia Dayton, a native of Basking Ridge and a daughter of John Dayton, who was likewise born there. He was an uncle of the first candidate for the vice-presidency on the Republican ticket. To Mr. and Mrs. Mead were born nine children, of whom three died in infancy, while six are still living. These are: Almira, wife of George Canfield; George E., who is living on the old homestead; Joel D., of Mandarin, Florida; James R., of this review; John M., who is living in Caldwell; and Emily A., wife of Charles Harrison. The parents of these children held membership in the Methodist Episcopal church in early life and later united with the Presbyterian church of Caldwell. The father died in 1895, at the advanced age of ninety-one years, having retained his mental and physical vigor to a remarkable degree. His wife, who was born in 1803, passed away in 1893. They had long traveled life's journey together, sharing with each other its joys and sorrows, its adversity and prosperity, and in death they were not long separated.

No event of special importance occurred during the boyhood of our subject. He remained on the home farm, assisting in the labors of field and meadow, and when the crops were harvested in the autumn he entered the public schools of the neighborhood, where he remained until returning spring again brought to him the duties of the farm. Not wishing to engage in agricultural pursuits throughout his entire life, at the age of sixteen he left home and secured a clerkship in a store in Verona, Essex county, where he remained two years. He then went to West Bloomfield, near Montclair, and thence to Caldwell, where he continued only a short time. In 1857 he came to Hanover, where he established his present business, and for forty years he has held a prominent place in commercial circles here.

In 1861 Mr. Mead was appointed to the position of deputy postmaster, and in 1863, during President Lincoln's administration, he was appointed postmaster of Hanover, by Postmaster-General Montgomery Blair, in which capacity he served with marked fidelity for thirty-six years, and has made out every quarterly report sent in from this office since 1861. He is a most popular and capable official and his worth is acknowledged by all the patrons of the office.

In 1859 Mr. Mead was united in marriage to Miss Carrie M. Harrison, a native of Livingston and a daughter of William and Susan (Howell) Harrison. Her father was connected with one of the oldest and most prominent families of Essex county. To Mr. and Mrs. Mead were born four children: Harry D., a commercial traveler; William E., a resident of Madison, Morris county; Hattie A., wife of Frank Carl, of Madison; and Edna M., at home.

In his political predilections Mr. Mead has always been a Republican. He attained his majority about the time that party put its first ticket into the field, and cast his first vote for Fremont and Dayton. He has served as collector and as a member of the township committee and has ever been loyal to his duties of citizenship and prompt in meeting every obligation thus resting upon him. He belongs to Madison Lodge, No. 93, F. & A. M., and his wife is a member of the Presbyterian church, of Hanover. Both are highly esteemed people, widely and favorably known in the community, and their sterling worth has gained them the confidence and good will of all.

CHARLES M. KITCHEL.

Two decades had not elapsed from the time the first settlement was made in New England when Robert Kitchel settled in Connecticut. He was born in England in 1604 and died in 1672. He married Margaret, daughter of Rev. Edward Sheaffe, and on the 26th of April, 1639, with a company of Puritan refugees, sailed for the New World in the first vessel

Charles W. Mitchell

that anchored in the harbor of Quinnipiac, now New Haven, Connecticut. They came to this country to seek religious freedom, and while crossing the ocean Robert Kitchel and twenty-five others signed the "plantation covenant" to mutually aid and protect one another. They were of the strict Puritan sect and after a few years found that there was too great liberty allowed in the Connecticut colony, which caused their emigration to New Jersey in 1666, Robert Kitchel and his son Samuel being among the leaders in the settlement of Newark.

Samuel Kitchel, who was a son of Robert, was born in England in 1633, and died April 26, 1690. He married Elizabeth Wakeman, of New Haven, Connecticut, and after her death wedded Grace Pierson, daughter of Rev. Abraham Pierson, a leader in the Newark settlement. Their only son, Abraham Kitchel, was born in Newark, in 1679, and died at Whippany, New Jersey, December 2, 1741. In 1710 he removed with his family to Hanover, New Jersey. He married Sarah Bruen, and they became the parents of seven children, the fourth being David Kitchel, who was born in 1723, and died December 26, 1753. He inherited the family homestead in Whippany, which is still in possession of his descendants. He married Ruth Tuttle, who was born in 1713, and who died April 4, 1780. They had four children, the eldest being Uzal Kitchel, who was born in 1746, and married Anna Tuttle. They had five children, and Jared, the youngest, was born in 1785. He married Sarah Freeman, and this worthy couple were the grandparents of him whose name begins this record.

The second child of Jared and Sarah (Freeman) Kitchel was William H. Kitchel, who was born on the old homestead at Whippany, and for many years was prominently connected with the mercantile interests there. He conducted a store from 1836 until 1880, when his life's labors were ended by death. His business reputation was unassailable, and through the long years of his connection with the commercial interests of the county he not only enjoyed a liberal patronage, but also won and retained the confidence and regard of those whom he met. He married Miss Louisa A. Marr and they became the parents of six children: Sarah B., who became the wife of Robert A. Haliday; Frances A., wife of Aaron K. Fairchild; Jared Ludlow, who wedded Annie E. Crowell, of South Orange; William H.; Charles M.; and Kate L., wife of Albert Van Geisen.

Charles M. Kitchel, whose name introduces this record, was born in Whippany, August 6, 1849, and was the fifth of the family of William H. Kitchel. His childhood days were quietly passed, and at an early age he became his father's assistant in the store. After the latter's death he conducted the well known and popular mercantile establishment until 1896, when he sold out to his son-in-law, R. R. Perine. His life has been a busy

and a useful one, and is now crowned with that honorable retirement which is the fitting reward of a career of usefulness. His mercantile interests were ably conducted and his thorough reliability and courteous treatment of his patrons brought to him a success which he richly merited.

In public affairs Mr. Kitchel has long been a recognized leader and has been honored with a number of offices, in which he has discharged his duties with commendable promptness and fidelity. In 1880 he was appointed postmaster of Whippany, serving for four years. He has also filled the office of township collector, was justice of the peace for ten years and township clerk for two years. He votes with the Republican party, and his close study of the political problems of the day has made him a warm advocate of its principles and policy.

In 1872 Mr. Kitchel was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Benjamin, and their home has been blessed with three children: Louise M., who married R. R. Perine, a merchant of Whippany; Ross and Helen M. The Kitchel home is characterized by a warm-hearted hospitality, and the members of the household occupy a prominent position in social circles. Mr. Kitchel as a man and citizen has been found true to every relation of life, an advocate of every measure for the public good and substantial development of the county, and is a worthy representative of the ancestry who aided in opening up this section of New Jersey to the influences of an enlightened civilization.

CHARLES W. ENNIS.

As a worthy citizen of Morristown, ranking among the leading representatives of her industrial interests, Mr. Ennis merits consideration in this connection. In his business dealings he is scrupulously exact and fair, and has won a success which is most creditable, as it has come to him as the result of foresight, executive ability and discrimination. The life of such a man, however unpretentious and quiet, is an object lesson of real value to the observing and thoughtful. It brings out prominently the characteristics that win, offers encouragement to young men who are willing to work with their minds and their hands, and affords another proof of the familiar adage that there is no royal road to wealth or distinction in this republic. The achievement depends upon the man.

Mr. Ennis was born at Penn Yan, Yates county, New York, January 7, 1848, and his parents, Sylvanus S. and Caroline (Brown) Ennis, were likewise natives of the Empire state, the father having been born in New York city, the mother in Yates county. Sylvanus Ennis was engaged in the

butchering business in New York city for a number of years and then removed to Penn Yan, where his death occurred. His widow still makes her home there. The paternal grandfather of our subject, Sylvanus Ennis, Sr., was a native of New York and a soldier of the war of 1812, serving as clerk in the quartermaster's department until his death, which occurred at Sackett's Harbor, the result of exposure. He wedded Miss Mary Dobbs, who belonged to one of the best known families of New York, Dobbs Ferry being named in their honor.

In the district schools of his native county Charles W. Ennis began his education, and later was a student in Morris Academy, at Morristown, New Jersey. On leaving that institution he secured a clerkship in a mercantile establishment here and was thus engaged for six years. He then embarked in business on his own account, in Somerville, New Jersey, as a member of the firm of C. W. Ennis & Company, dealers in men's furnishing goods. This partnership was continued for thirteen years and during a portion of the time the firm also engaged in the manufacture of shirts, building up the most extensive business in this line in the state. In 1885 Mr. Ennis sold his interest and removed to Morristown, where he has since resided. Here he purchased the interest of the junior partner in the lumber firm of Day & Muchmore, and the name was changed to Day & Ennis, the senior partner being the father-in-law of our subject. After a time Mr. Ennis purchased Mr. Day's interest and the firm name of C. W. Ennis & Company was adopted. This firm is extensively engaged in dealing in pine and hardwood lumber, sash, blinds, doors, mouldings, trimmings and all kinds of masons' materials. The office and lumber yard are on Morris street, opposite the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad depot, and thus good shipping facilities are secured. The business of the concern has now reached a large figure, and Mr. Ennis is meeting a well deserved success. He is ever fair in his treatment of his employes, honorable in his dealing with his patrons, courteous with all and trustworthy in every relation. He is also a director of the First National Bank of Morristown.

In 1872 Mr. Ennis was united in marriage to Miss Emma F. Day, a daughter of F. A. Day, one of the oldest and most honored representatives of the city. They now have three children: Mabel, Bertha and Mildred. The parents and children are members of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Morristown, and Mr. Ennis is a very active worker in its behalf. He is now serving as trustee of the church and as assistant superintendent of the Sunday-school. In politics he has always been a Republican and has stanchly advocated the principles of the party. For two terms he was a member of the city council and exercised his official prerogatives in support of the measures and interests best calculated to promote the city's welfare.

EDWIN MILL.

There is something in the spirit of the American government and of the American nation which wins the loyal support of almost all of its adopted sons. Its freedom from monarchical rule, its advantages for progress and improvement, unhampered by caste, seem to call forth the best efforts of those who come here to seek homes; and, encouraged by the example of many self-reliant and self-made men, they rise by their own labors, becoming faithful, valued citizens and often reaching positions of prominence. There arrived in Morris county in 1871 a young man destined to win success and prominence in business circles. He came from the "merrie isle" and possesses many of the strong and sterling qualities of the English race.

Mr. Mill was born in Pool, Cornwall, England, in 1850, and is a son of William M. and Frances Mill. During the greater part of his active business life the father was connected with the operation of the copper and tin mines of Cornwall. Both he and his wife spent their entire lives in the land of their nativity. Our subject is the youngest of their five sons, only two of whom are now living, his brother William being a resident of Swansea, Wales, where he is employed as general manager of the Hafod Isha smelting works.

Edwin Mill spent his boyhood days in Cornwall, where he attended the common schools, but his educational privileges were somewhat meager, resulting from his early entrance into business life. When only eleven years of age he began working in the mines and was thus employed until his twenty-first year. In 1871 he came to the United States, first locating in North Adams, Massachusetts, where he was employed on the construction of the Hoosac tunnel for a short time. He then came to New Jersey and entered the employ of Robert F. Oram, at Mine Hill, Morris county, continuing at the place from 1871 until 1876. In the latter year he removed to Vermont and securing employment in the copper mines remained in the Green Mountain state for four years.

Returning to New Jersey, Mr. Mill soon afterward went to Georgia, where he became manager of an iron mine, serving in that capacity until 1887, when he returned to Morris county and has since occupied the position of superintendent of the New Jersey Iron Mining Company, at Port Oram. His ten years' service in this capacity has ably demonstrated his excellent ability and trustworthiness, and not a little of the success of the company is attributable to his careful and methodical supervision.

In 1874 occurred the marriage of Mr. Mill and Miss Catherine Williams, of Mine Hill, Morris county, a native of Wales and a daughter of Enoch Williams. They now have a family of three sons: Edwin P., William H.

Edward Keely

and Charles E. Mr. Mill has been honored with some offices of public trust in Port Oram, notably that of member of the common council of the town, and also that of member of the Randolph township committee. He is a member of Acacia Lodge, No. 20, A. F. & A. M., of Dover, also of Dover Lodge, I. O. O. F., and is a genial, affable gentleman whose social qualities have gained him many friends.

EDWARD KELLY.

The manager of the Wharton Blast Furnace at Port Oram, Edward Kelly, has been identified with the iron industry from early boyhood, and has been associated with the above concern for the past fifteen years, it having been established in 1868 by Robert F. Oram, who conducted the same for a number of years in connection with his general store at Port Oram.

The birth of Mr. Kelly occurred at Oxford, Warren county, New Jersey, on the 15th of October, 1858, his parents being Michael and Mary (Rock) Kelly, both of whom were natives of Ireland, whence they emigrated to the United States at an early age and located in northern New Jersey. The father died in 1867, survived by his wife until 1893, when she passed away in Passaic county, New Jersey. Seven children were born to them, four of whom are still alive.

Our subject passed the first fifteen years of his life in Oxford, where he acquired a fair education in the public schools, and when fifteen years old he went to work in the rolling mill located in his native city, where he continued until attaining his twenty-first year. He was then employed as time-keeper in the blast furnace at Boonton, New Jersey, occupying that situation for some time, and subsequently moving to Hackettstown, New Jersey, where he became assistant manager of the Warren Furnace, which position he retained for nearly three years.

In the spring of 1883 Mr. Kelly came to Port Oram in the capacity of assistant manager of the Wharton Furnace and Mines, which he held until the death of the manager, Tooke Straker, in 1891, when our subject was promoted to that responsible place, and has continued as such until the present time, discharging his duties in a manner reflecting credit on his executive ability, and to the entire satisfaction of those with whom he is associated. In addition to his mining and furnace interests Mr. Kelly is general superintendent and treasurer of the Morris County Railroad, to which office he was appointed in 1892.

In October, 1895, Mr. Kelly was united in marriage to Mrs. Julia Conlan, of Boonton, New Jersey, and they reside in a neat and substantial resi-

dence located on West Blackwell street, Dover, New Jersey. Mr. Kelly is a man of prepossessing personal appearance, is popular with all classes of people, and is well and favorably known throughout the county of Morris.

JOSEPH JACKSON.

Colonel Joseph Jackson, the founder of the village of Rockaway, was a son of Stephen and Mary (Burwell) Jackson, and was born March 8, 1774, in the log house on the north bank of the river, a mile above the village, where his grandfather, Joseph Jackson, had lived and died. At the time of his birth there were but five houses in Rockaway. His early education was conducted by George Harris, who taught the first school in Rockaway. He was one of the six children of Captain Stephen Jackson, who headed the school subscription list. On the 10th of December, 1792, his name was entered on the roll of the Morris Academy, of which his father was a proprietor, and while at the academy he studied French and surveying. He made practical use of the latter, and became skilled in the use of the compass. Having left the academy in April, 1793, he engaged in his father's business, first as assistant and subsequently as a partner. For some years he was actively engaged in mining and manufacturing iron. The Swedes' mines between Dover and Rockaway were operated by him for several years, and in connection with his brother William he was also owner of the Allen and Teabo mines. The Rockaway gristmill and sawmill, store and two forges were owned and operated by him, with other branches of industry.

He carried on part of his iron business at Paterson in connection with his brother William, and they were the first parties who rolled round iron in the United States, which work they successfully accomplished in 1820. In that year the government advertised for five tons of American round iron as a sample lot to be delivered at the Washington navy yard. The Jacksons forwarded the lot, which was found to be superior to that of their competitors, and the contract to furnish two hundred tons to the New York navy yard was awarded to them and filled to the satisfaction of the government, at six cents per pound. In 1820 Colonel Jackson and his brother William built the Rockaway rolling mills, and continued in joint business until 1826, when the Colonel became sole owner, carrying on the business most prosperously until 1834, in the meantime taking many large contracts for furnishing iron to the government, and making considerable money therefrom.

On the 29th of November, 1796, Colonel Jackson succeeded in getting a postoffice established in Rockaway and was postmaster until 1843, when removed by President Tyler. On the 26th of February, 1801, he was

Isaac P Genung.

appointed major of the First Battalion, Third Regiment, Morris militia, and in 1804 lieutenant-colonel of the Third Regiment, New Jersey militia. As such he was ordered into service by the governor in the war of 1812 and did duty with his regiment for two or three months at Jersey City. He resigned his commission as colonel in 1817. In February, 1813, he was elected, by the joint meeting, judge of the court of common pleas of Morris county, and held that position until 1832, when he gave up the office of his own accord. In 1828 he was elected a member of the New Jersey legislature as a Jackson Democrat, and was returned for the two following years. He was a strong adherent of General Jackson, but in his later years was a Whig. He was elected ruling elder in the Rockaway Presbyterian church, in 1818.

On the 13th of May, 1802, Colonel Jackson was married, in New York, to Eliza Platt Ogden, eldest daughter of Robert Ogden, of Sparta, New Jersey. She died in 1807, leaving a daughter, Sarah, who married Samuel B. Halsey, and two sons, Stephen J. and Robert Ogden. The latter died in infancy. The Colonel died January 28, 1855, in his eighty-fifth year, honored and respected by all.

EPHRAIM SANDERS.

Captain Ephraim Sanders, who for many years resided in Mendham, was a general blacksmith and a leading mechanic in iron. He was probably descended from Christopher Saunders, who came from London to America about 1680, and located at Bridlington, afterward Burlington, New Jersey.

Captain Sanders married Sarah Rodgers, whose mother was a Sweazy, while her father was a direct descendant of John Rogers, the martyr. There were born to them numerous sons and daughters. Their eldest daughter Nancy married Samuel Loree Axtell. Two of the sons were graduates of Yale College. One of them, Rev. E. D. Saunders, D. D., was the founder of the Presbyterian Hospital at Philadelphia.

ISAAC P. GENUNG.

Born in Chatham township, Morris county, near the village of that name, on the 20th of December, 1808, Isaac Parkhurst Genung was a son of Isaac and Mary (Crane) Genung. His father, also a native of Morris county, died in May, 1846, at the age of seventy-five years. He served under General St. Clair in the war of 1812, and in one of the battles sustained a wound which made him lame throughout the remainder of his life.

The subject of this review was reared in the usual manner of farmer lads of that period. He assisted in the labor of field and meadow through

the summer months and after crops were harvested in the autumn entered the public schools of the neighborhood, where he pursued his studies until returning spring brought with it a new round of farm duties. In 1832 he removed to Chatham, purchased land and carried on agricultural pursuits on his own account for a number of years, making his place one of the most productive and highly cultivated in the locality, but his once fine homestead has been divided into town lots and is now adorned with beautiful residences. He was an industrious, energetic man, who provided well for his family and by his upright life won the respect of his neighbors.

On the 26th of December, 1830, Mr. Genung was united in marriage to Miss Mary W. Meeker, a daughter of Cornelius Meeker, of an old family of the county. Eight children were born of this union, five of whom are now living, namely: Elizabeth, William E., Julia, Abbie and Charles. The parents were members of the Presbyterian church, active in support of all its measures, and Mr. Genung served as trustee in a most acceptable manner for a number of years. His political support was always given the Republican party. Mrs. Genung departed this life, March 1, 1876, at the age of sixty-six years, and many friends mourned her death. Our honored subject entered into eternal rest on the 27th of December, 1897, having lived a long life consecrated to goodly ends.

WILLIAM E. GENUNG.

A resident of Chatham, Mr. Genung is now living a retired life, for his untiring and well directed business efforts in former years brought to him a competence sufficient to supply him with most of the comforts of life without further labor on his part. The rest is well deserved, for his business career was marked by great energy and honesty above question.

Mr. Genung has spent his entire life in New Jersey and is one of the native sons of Morris county, his birth having occurred on the old family homestead, February 13, 1834. He is the oldest son of Isaac P. Genung, and was reared on the farmstead until seventeen years of age, when he went to Newark and began an apprenticeship at the carriage-maker's trade, under the direction of Stephen B. Saunders, serving a four-years term, during which he completely mastered the business, becoming an expert workman. He afterward worked as a journeyman for thirteen years, and then engaged in the manufacture of carriages in Newark, following that pursuit until 1885. He built up a big business and conducted a large and paying factory, which was classed among the leading industries in that line in Newark. His excellent workmanship won the public approval and was consequently followed by the public patronage, so that his financial resources increased from year to

year until at length he was enabled to lay aside business cares. On his retirement from business life, Mr. Genung's thoughts again wandered to the home of his boyhood and he returned to Chatham, where he resides in the midst of pleasant surroundings.

In 1855 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Genung and Miss Sarah A. Russell, a native of Morristown and a daughter of William and Susan (Meeks) Russell, the former a native of Paisley, Scotland. To Mr. and Mrs. Genung were born four children, as follows: Helen L., who died in infancy; Frank C., who died at the age of twenty-eight years; Arthur R., who died at the age of twenty-six years, in less than half a year after his brother's death; and Mary Alice, at home. The mother of this family died January 16, 1893, and Mr. Genung was again married, in June, 1896, his second union being with Kate L. Edwards, a native of Orient, Long Island, New York, and a daughter of James and Mary F. Edwards, and niece of the late Hon. Lewis A. Edwards, her father being a descendant of Jonathan Edwards. Mr. and Mrs. Genung have a pleasant home in Chatham and are highly regarded by a large circle of friends. In his political preferences he is a Republican. While a resident of Newark Mr. Genung devoted some time to vocal music, and he has sung in the churches of Newark, both as soloist and in chorus.

CALEB S. HUGHSON.

Mr. Hughson is a well known resident of Randolph township, is descended from good old Revolutionary stock, and his ancestry can be traced back more than two hundred and fifty years, when John Hughson and his wife, Jane (Horton) Hughson, natives of Ireland, left the land of their birth and sought a home in the New World. When the colonists attempted to throw off the yoke of British tyranny he entered the American army and valiantly battled for freedom. His son, Robert Hughson, the grandfather of our subject, was born in New Jersey, and his son, Nathan Hughson, was born in Morris county on the 14th of April, 1784. He married Mrs. Ester (Terry) Horton, who traced her ancestry back to Richard Terry, who came from England in 1635 and founded the family in America. She was born in Chester, Morris county, October 14, 1793, and for her first husband married Daniel Horton, by whom she had two children: Dency Cooper and Daniel E. On the 28th of March, 1825, she became the wife of Nathan Hughson, and their children are Mervin R., Caleb S. and Elizabeth J. The father was a Democrat in his political associations, and in religious faith was a Presbyterian. His death occurred in 1866 and his wife died November 14, 1882, in the ninety-first year of her age.

Caleb S. Hughson spent his boyhood days in the usual manner of farmer

lads, the days of his boyhood and youth being quietly passed. He acquired a good English education in the common schools, and early became familiar with all the duties and labors of the farm. He has since followed farming and dairying, and is the owner of one hundred and thirty acres of good land, well adapted to the raising of all kinds of cereals. The well-tilled fields, substantial buildings, with fences and sheds always in repair—these plainly indicate the enterprising spirit of the owner, who is accounted one of the leading agriculturists of the community.

Mr. Hughson was married on the 12th day of November, 1872, the lady of his choice being Miss Amanda M. Merchant, a daughter of Daniel P. and Eliza (Cary) Merchant. She received a very liberal musical education, and for some years has successfully engaged in teaching music. Mrs. Hughson holds membership in the Presbyterian church of Mt. Freedom, and is serving as organist. Mr. Hughson exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Democracy, but has never been an aspirant for office. He and his wife have a pleasant home, noted for its hospitality and good cheer, and the circle of their friends is limited only by the circle of their acquaintances.

JOHN D. DEWITT.

As one of the respected citizens of Chatham, Mr. DeWitt's life history contains many interesting chapters of adventure and scenes of thrilling interest. He was born in the metropolis of America, New York city, on the 10th of May, 1869, and is a son of Gasherie and Jennie (Dowling) DeWitt. The father was for many years engaged in the manufacture of wire in Belleville, New Jersey. The mother was a daughter of Rev. Dr. John Dowling, of New York city. On the paternal side our subject is descended in direct line from John DeWitt, the statesman of Holland, who was torn to pieces by a mob of his countrymen several hundred years ago! They believed him to be an enemy, but in the clearer light and calmer reason of later years they saw that the policy which he advocated was for their best good, and they then counted him a friend who had suffered martyrdom for his country and its people.

John D. DeWitt, of this review, was educated in various places. In early youth he spent four years abroad with his parents, visiting nearly every country in Europe, and the fondness for travel then awakened has never left him. On putting aside his text-books and the duties of the school-room, he went aboard the school-ship, St. Mary's, at his own desire, and spent two years in that service, making two cruises to Spain, Portugal, Gibraltar and the Madeira and Azores islands. On the expiration of that period he went to the western section of this country and had many novel and exciting expe-

John Edward Taylor

riences in southwestern Missouri and northwestern Arkansas, in what was known as the "Bald Knob" country, then the rendezvous of the famous Ku Klux Klan. By that notorious band he was supposed to be a government agent, and had he not been able to prove his identity he would have suffered badly at their hands. While in that section of the country he became connected with the Times, of Harrison, Arkansas, where he remained three years, and on his return to the east, in 1890, he became identified with the Belleville Press, of Belleville, New Jersey, which he published for five years.

Mr. DeWitt was one of the first to enter the Oklahoma country when it was opened up, effecting an entrance by secreting himself upon the trucks under a passenger coach! A strict guard was kept to prevent settlers from going in by train, so that all might have the same chance. Over ten thousand people were camped along the borders of the new country, and at a given time were to make a rush and stake their claims, and hold them by force, if necessary. In 1895 Mr. DeWitt went to Chicago, where he acted as manager for a large advertising firm for about two years. In 1897, however, he returned to New York and established a weekly paper in Chatham, New Jersey, known as the Chatham Press, which he is still editing. He seems especially adapted to journalistic work and in that line has attained an enviable success. Upon the plains of the west, upon the high seas and in the various countries of Europe he has gained his knowledge of the world, and his many experiences have made him a most companionable and entertaining gentleman who has a host of warm friends wherever he goes.

JOHN E. TAYLOR.

One of the prominent and successful citizens of Morristown is John Edward Taylor, who is a native of Brooklyn, New York, where he was born in 1834, the son of John Allen and Sarah M. (Lawrence) Taylor, the former of whom was born in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, a son of Robert and Sarah (Bartholomew) Taylor. Robert Taylor came from the north of Ireland to America and settled in Hunterdon county, where he became a prosperous citizen and large land-owner. His death occurred there in 1821. John Allen Taylor was a physician by profession and he died at the age of about fifty-two years. His wife was born in New York city and was a daughter of Augustine H. Lawrence, a prominent banker of the metropolis and a descendant of English settlers who located on Long Island. A short time after her husband's death Mrs. Taylor moved to Morristown, New Jersey, and there resided continuously, with the exception of a brief period during the Civil war, when she took up her abode in New York city.

John Edward Taylor received his primary education in private schools

of Brooklyn, then attended Columbia College in 1851, and completed his studies at Williams College, Massachusetts, where he was graduated in 1854. Desiring to enter the legal profession he began the study of law immediately after leaving college and in 1857 he was admitted to the bar in New York city, where he opened an office and engaged in the practice of his calling until his health failed him, when he went to Europe and remained there during the year 1861. Upon his return, his health still being in a precarious condition, he never resumed the practice of law, but took up his residence in Morristown and has since continued to make this city his home, becoming an important factor in advancing the moral, educational and municipal interests of the community. He has accomplished a considerable amount of effective work in behalf of the church and of charity, his religious adherency being with the Church of the Redeemer, Protestant Episcopal, and for one term he served as president of the Young Men's Christian Association of Morristown, and is now president of the Morris county branch of the State Charities Association of New Jersey, and is also president of the Morristown Memorial Hospital.

In his political relations Mr. Taylor is a stanch Republican and gives his support to the principles and policies of that party. In 1875–6 he served as recorder of Morristown, and in 1884 he was elected to the honorable office of mayor of the city, serving for one term, and in 1892 was again the choice of his party and served his second term. He fulfilled the duties incumbent upon the office with distinct executive ability, and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents, thus meriting to a high degree the confidence reposed in him by his fellow-citizens. He was one of the first directors of the Morristown Library and Lyceum and is also treasurer of the same at the present time and takes a deep interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of that institution.

Mr. Taylor has spent several years abroad, he is a most interesting conversationalist, is well informed on all the issues of the day and possesses the respect and warm regard of a large circle of friends.

JOHN B. TALLMADGE.

Among the residents of Chatham who are engaged in business in Newark is Mr. Tallmadge, who was born in New York city October 2, 1862. He is a representative of one of the oldest families of America. The ancestry is traced back to Hampshire, England, where the name was originally spelled Talmach. Subsequent changes made it Talmadge, and later the "l" was doubled. Robert Talmach was a very prominent man in Hampshire. He

flourished about 1523, and had three brothers, John, William and Nicholas. The first descendants of Robert Talmach to come to America were William, Thomas, Robert and Jane, who crossed the Atlantic about 1630. Robert established a home in New Haven, Connecticut, where he died in 1662. He married Sarab Nash and they had a family of six children, the fourth being John Tallmadge, who was born in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1654, and died in 1690. He married Abigal Bishop in 1687 and they had two children, —Ann, born August 15, 1687, and James, born in June, 1689, at Branford, Connecticut. The latter was married in 1713, to Hannah Harrison, and they had a family of eigbt cbildren, the seventh being Rev. Benjamin Tallmadge, who was born December 13, 1725, and died November 5, 1786. In 1750 he married Susanna Smith, by whom he had three children, Benjamin, John and Samuel. Colonel Benjamin Tallmadge loyally served his country in the war of the Revolution, and after the establishment of the republic represented his district in the congress of the United States for a period of sixteen years. Samuel served as captain in the Revolutionary army throughout the war, and at its close married and settled at Charleston, New York. He had a number of children, one of his sons being Isaac, who was born in 1800 and died in 1876. He was married to Mary Horton, and reared a family of nine children.

Their third son, Samuel S. Tallmadge, was born in Charleston, New York, in 1828, and died in Chatham, New Jersey, in 1876. For a number of years he was a resident of the latter place and was prominent in politics, stanchly supporting the Republican party. He was a member of the Presbyterian church and had the confidence and high regard of all who knew him. He was engaged in the wholesale drug business in New York. In that city, in July, 1859, he married Miss Mary J. Brodhead, who was born in Ulster county, New York. She is still a resident of Chatham, occupying the historic house which served as headquarters for Washington during his New Jersey campaign. Their children are, John B., Frederick and Mrs. George Poole.

Mr. Tallmadge, whose name introduces this record, early began life in the business world. In 1880 he became an employe in the German National Bank, of Newark, with which he has since been connected as one of its most reliable and trusted employes. His life has been quietly passed in steadfast devotion to duty, and he commands the respect of all with whom he has been brought in contact. He takes a very active interest in local politics and is a member of the Republican committee, his able management of the political interests contributing not a little to the Republican victories.

Mr. Tallmadge was united in marriage to Elizabeth Dickinson, daughter of Bern and Emma (Budd) Dickinson, of Chatham, in June, 1887. They have now an interesting family of three children: Inez, Helen and Donald.

THE HOFF FAMILY.

Since the spring of 1775 the Hoff family has been identified with the interests of Morris county. At that date Joseph Hoff removed from Hunterdon to Morris county to take charge of the Hibernia works for Lord Stirling. His brother, Charles Hoff, soon succeeded him, and moved to Mount Pleasant. Charles was a son-in-law of Moses Tuttle. His descendants occupied the family homestead continuously until the death of Miss Harriet Hoff, in 1878, when the last family link with former generations was broken. Her will was the subject of a long contest in the courts by some distant connections, who sought to set it aside by reason of undue influence and incapacity through age. But her mental clearness and sterling good sense were so strongly conspicuous in all that she had said and done during her long life that her last will and testament was held good. She was the owner of the Hoff mine.

Charles Hoff was a man of prominence in his day, and a good scholar and penman. He was appointed a justice of the peace in 1800, and his method of keeping his docket shows business habits of the first quality. This docket is in the county clerk's office, where it was deposited July 15, 1812, No. 40, a strong, well preserved book. The first page contains an acknowledgment from Robert Hays that Charles Hoff paid him two dollars and a quarter on the 20th of November, 1800, for that docket, and says: "This docket contains the proceedings of Charles Hoff, Esq., which commenced 28th November, in the year of our Lord 1800."

The first suit is that of Abraham Seward *versus* Reuben Palmer, which resulted in a confession of judgment for seven dollars and a half. David De Camp was constable, and Experience Turner was a witness. On page five is a suit in favor of David Howell against Aaron Broadwell, in trespass, for wounding, while shoeing, a certain mare on the 10th of October, 1800, which plaintiff alleged was the cause of her death in a day or two afterward, and demanded sixty dollars damages. Warrant was granted January 1st, 1801, and given to David De Camp, constable. There was a jury of twelve men, and a verdict of sixty dollars was rendered for the plaintiff, and five dollars and seven cents, costs. The docket contains the following receipt as a settlement of the suit: "Received payment in full for the above judgment and costs from David Broadwell and his son Stephen Broadwell, in Cyder Spirits Carted by Charles Hoff, team.—David Howell."

The docket also contains a long list of marriages performed by the 'Squire from January, 1801, to November, 1805. A dunning letter in the fine round hand of Mr. Hoff was also found in the docket, which reads as follows: "Captain Matthias Winans to Charles Hoff, Dr. January, 1796,

to balance on ore, 41s., 10d.; interest on ditto, 3s., 8d.; making £2 5s., 6d. Sir, please to pay the above balance immediately to Esquire Hoagland, as it has been of long standing.—Your Humb. Serv't, Charles Hoff."

GEORGE M. LANNING.

A prominent merchant of Afton, Mr. Lanning has for twenty years been proprietor of a general store there and has done much to produce activity in business circles, thereby greatly promoting the welfare of the community. He was born in Warren county, New Jersey, on the 3d of August, 1854, a son of Joseph and Susan (Mott) Lanning, also natives of the same county. The father was a farmer by occupation and was a son of Isaac Lanning, whose birth occurred in Warren county. The maternal grandparents of our subject were George and Anna Mott, the former a son of Colonel George Mott, who won his title in the Revolutionary war, while gallantly aiding the colonists in their struggle for independence.

Mr. Lanning, whose name begins this article, on attaining the age when one's education is supposed to commence, entered the public schools, where he remained until fourteen years of age. He then continued his studies in a boarding school and later was graduated in Princeton College, with the class of 1875. On completing his literary education he took up the study of law in the office and under the direction of the firm of Pitney & Youngblood, of Morristown. He then taught school for one year, and in 1877, having acquired some capital, embarked in merchandising in Afton, where he has since conducted a general store. He has succeeded in this enterprise because he wished to succeed, and utilized the means necessary to this end. He realized that hard work, close application and energy must serve as a foundation, and that courtesy, honorable dealing and earnest desire to please his patrons must form the superstructure of success. It was in this way that he managed to do away with the difficulties in his path and secure prosperity.

In April, 1878, Mr. Lanning was united in marriage to Miss Etta J. Goldsberg, a native of Afton, and a daughter of John S. and Eliza Goldsberg. Her paternal grandfather was a native of Germany. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Lanning have been born four children: Carl G., Floyd M., Ernest S. and Ethel J.

It was through the instrumentality of Mr. Lanning that the post-office was established at Afton, and within President Hayes' administration he was appointed postmaster, which position he has filled continuously since, with the exception of a period of four years. He was collector of Chatham township in 1881 and 1882, and for nearly twenty years has been a member

of the school board of Afton, serving as president for a part of the time. His political support is given the Republican party and he warmly advocates its principles. He was a candidate for surrogate, in the fall of 1897, but was defeated in the nomination, by four votes. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church of Hanover and socially he is connected with Madison Lodge, No. 93, A. F. & A. M.; Morristown Chapter, R. A. M., and the Royal Arcanum. Public-spirited and deeply interested in the educational, moral and material welfare of his community, he is loyally devoted to all measures for the general good and is accounted one of the most valued citizens of Afton.

WILLIAM N. POOL.

Only twenty years after the landing of the Pilgrims from the Mayflower at Plymouth Rock, the Pool family was planted on American soil, the ancestors coming from England. John Pool, the great-grandfather of our subject, was a native of Connecticut and when the colonies attempted to throw off the yoke of British tyranny he joined the American army and loyally fought for the independence of his nation. He it was who established the Pool family in Morris county, and for more than a century his descendants have been identified with its development and progress. They were connected with that picturesque and somewhat romantic period when the men were attired in the knee trousers, velvet coats and frilled shirts, and when traveling was done by means of private conveyance or the stage coach, and the way often led through wild regions, where civilization had left untrammeled the beauties of nature.

John Pool secured a tract of land in what is now Randolph township, Morris county, and developed there a farm upon which occurred the birth of our subject's grandfather, William Pool, who first opened his eyes to the light of day in 1780. He, too, devoted his time and energies to the quiet pursuits of the farm, coming into possession of the old homestead, which he operated for many years. His son, Henry Pool, was born at the old family residence April 10, 1810, and having arrived at years of maturity he married Miss Charity Clark, the ceremony being performed on the 1st of October, 1837, Rev. Mr. Carpenter, a Baptist minister, officiating.

Thus were united two of the oldest families of America, for the Clark family, also of English origin, was established in the New World at a very early epoch in American history. The first settlement was made on Long Island, New York, whence the great-grandfather, Nathaniel Clark, removed to New Jersey, settling west of Morristown. The grandfather was Ebenezer Clark, who was born in Morris county, March 22, 1767, and married Joanna

Newton, born July 18, 1762. Their only son was Ebenezer Clark, the father of Mrs. Pool. He was born in Mendham township, Morris county, March 17, 1787, and married Phœbe Blackford, a native of Plainfield, born July 22, 1792. Mrs. Pool was their third daughter, and was born in Mendham township, October 14, 1816.

To Henry and Charity Pool were born three children, yet living, namely: William Newton, the only son and the immediate subject of this review; Sibley A., wife of William Alpaugh; and Phœbe, wife of Wesley Bonnell, a resident of Morris county. Mr. Pool resided on the old family farmstead and their reared his family. His attention was given to the cultivation and improvement of his land, and he was regarded as one of the leading farmers and valued citizens of the community. He died August 4, 1891, respected by all who knew him. In the Baptist church he held membership and his wife also belongs to that organization, attending its services when the weather permits. She is now in her eighty-second year, yet is in possession of all her faculties aud can read and write without the aid of glasses.

William Newton Pool, whose name begins this review, was born on the old family homestead, near Mt. Freedom, where his ancestors located more than a century ago, on the 13th of August, 1838. He early became familiar with the duties and labors incident to the life of the agriculturist, and always assisted his father in the work of cultivating and improving the farm until the latter's death, when he assumed the management of the place. He is now operating seventy acres of rich and arable land and the well tilled fields indicate his careful supervision. He is a worthy representative of two old and honored families of the county and all who know Mr. Pool entertain for him high regard.

ELIAS T. HOWELL.

Mr. Howell is a well known citizen of Chester, residing on the old family homestead, where his grandfather maintained his residence and carried on agricultural pursuits. A son of the latter, Stephen I. Howell, was there born in 1803. Reared to manhood in the community, by his sterling worth, ability and fidelity to duty, he won a very enviable place in the esteem of all with whom he came in contact and was regarded as one of the most influential and prominent citizens of the community. He was a farmer by occupation and followed that pursuit throughout his entire life, his labors being ended by death in 1890. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Ann Davenport and was a daughter of Brom Davenport, died in 1882. This worthy couple were the parents of twelve children, eleven of whom reached years of maturtry, namely: Harriet, deceased wife of Jacob Willis; Marian,

deceased wife of Lewis Ammerman; Virgil, who died in the army; Emily, deceased wife of Hugh Polson; George, who was a soldier in the late war and is a resident of Chester township: Margaret, wife of Theodore Wortman; Melissa, widow of Samuel W. Seals; Albert, who is living in Canton, Illinois; Elias T., of this review; Henrietta, deceased wife of John Scribner, who is also deceased; and Stephen I., Jr.

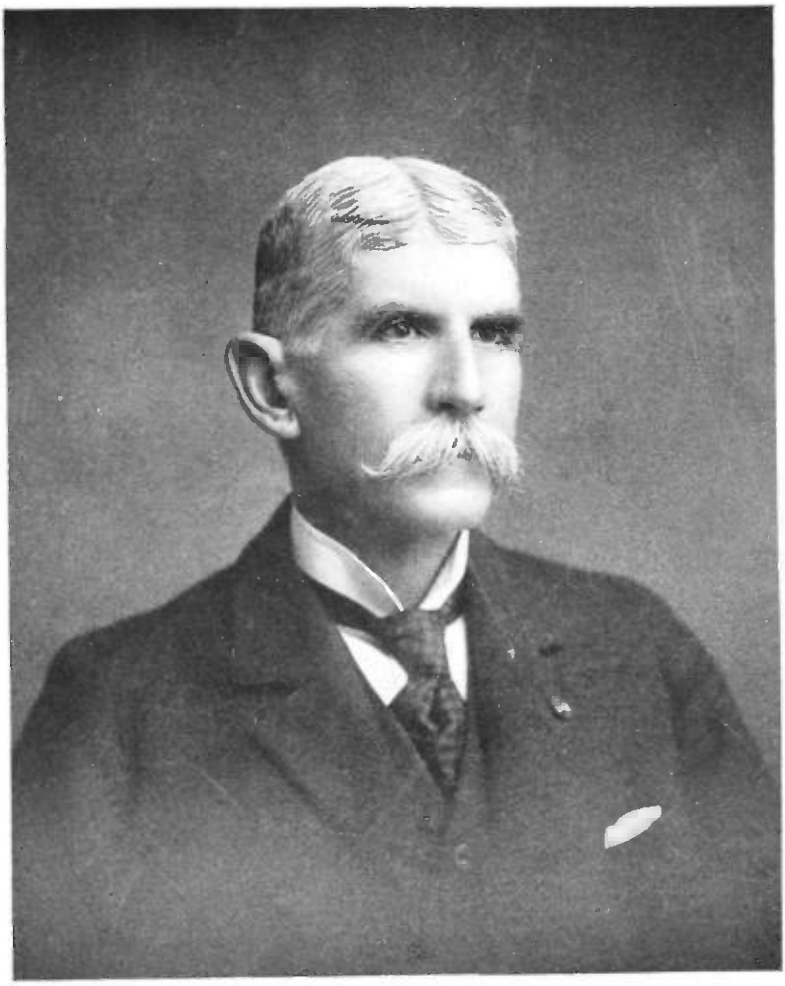
Mr. Howell, of this review, was born on the old family homestead on the 23d of August, 1849, and spent his youth and early manhood in the house in which he first opened his eyes to the light of day. He is indebted to the common schools of the neighborhood for the educational privileges which he received. He began his business career as a farm hand and worked for wages for about three or four years. He was then married and located at his present place of residence, where he now has between ninety and one hundred acres of land. This property has been acquired through his own unaided efforts, and the neat and tasteful appearance of his farm well indicates his progressive and careful supervision.

On the 18th of March, 1874, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Howell and Miss Florence J. McCarty, a daughter of Freedom McCarty. They now have five living children: Fannie A., James A., Charles, Mary Ella and Frederick. Mr. Howell is a Republican in polities, but is not known as a politician. Socially and in a business way he has the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens, and his honorable, upright, though quiet, life contains many lessons that might well be followed.

CARNOT B. MEEKER.

Carnot B. Meeker was born at Columbia (now Afton), Morris county, New Jersey, November 28, 1836. He is a descendant of William Meeker, a native of Essex county, England, who took the oath of fidelity at New Haven, Connecticut, July 1, 1664, and came to Elizabethtown with the first settlers, in 1665. His grandfather, Gabriel Meeker, was a member of the Elizabethtown militia, and was one of the number who volunteered to take the English ship "Blue Mountain Valley," January 22, 1776.

His father, Daniel Meeker, was born at Morristown, New Jersey, September 24, 1787, and in 1826 purchased the farm, at Columbia, known as the Eckley place and engaged in agriculture, where he lived until his death in January, 1865. In 1831 Daniel Meeker married Sarah A. Richards, daughter of Jonathan Richards, a well known and influential citizen of Columbia. Four children were born to them, the eldest, a daughter, dying in infancy. Josephine E. married Ambrose E. Kitchell; Carnot B. and William J. Meeker.



Samuel D. Bleeker

The subject of this sketch attended the public schools and finished his education in the academy of David A. Frame, in Bloomfield, New Jersey, and the Woodbridge Institute at Perth Amboy. During the Civil war he assisted in raising the Second New Jersey Cavalry Regiment, and in June, 1863, was mustered into the United States service as second lieutenant of Company B, of that regiment. He served actively in the field with the regiment in the southwest under General Grierson, Sixteenth Army Corps, until the fall of 1864, when he was made first lieutenant, and soon after appointed aide-de-camp on the staff of Major-General Dana, commanding Department of the Mississippi, on whose staff he served until the close of the war.

After leaving the service, he returned to his home at Columbia, and with his brother engaged in agriculture. In politics he is a Republican, and has been influential in his party for many years, although holding office only for short periods. In 1887 he represented the first assembly district of Morris county, in the New Jersey legislature, and was re-elected the next year. At present he is a member of the Morris county Republican committee, and for three years was chairman of that body. He continues the pleasant associations of his army life through membership in A. T. A. Torbett Post, G. A. R., and in the New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion. He is a member of the Hanover Presbyterian church, and in all matters concerning the public welfare is actively interested.

CLARENCE D. CARLEY.

Clarence D. Carley, senior member of the firm of Carley & Forsyth, builders and contractors, and one of the substantial citizens of Mendham, was born in Sullivan county, New York, on the 10th of September, 1844, his father, George Carley, dying when our subject was fifteen years old, at which time the latter left the old homestead and took the initial step in that changeable career which has finally resulted in his present position. He first went to Alton, Illinois, where for two years he was employed in various ways, subsequently moving to Chicago and making the western metropolis his home for a year; then he returned to New York and located in Steuben county, where he worked on a farm for three years. At the end of that period he went to Middletown, New York, and learned the carpenter's trade with the Lindsley Brothers, but after working at that vocation for three years he decided to learn the mason's trade, and with this aim in view he placed himself in the hands of Thomas Nolan, of Paterson, New Jersey, and upon completing his apprenticeship he moved to Addison, New York, remaining there four years.

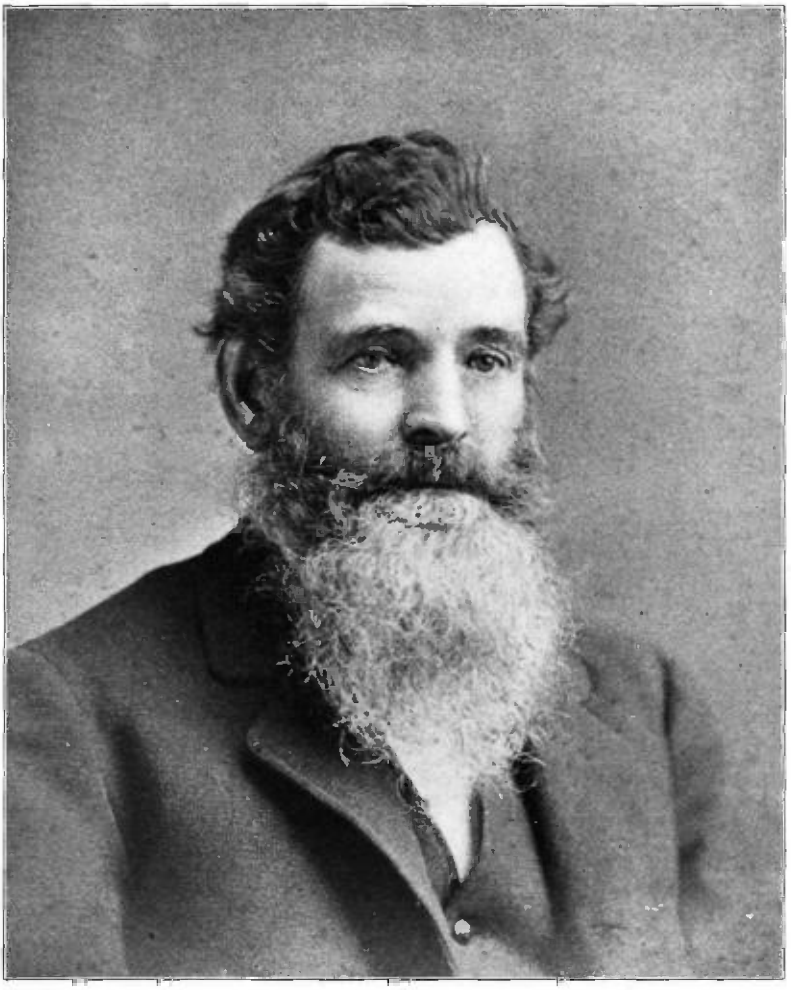
Determining to give up mechanical work entirely, he retired to a farm and devoted himself to agricultural pursuits for a period of four years, when a craving for a change caused him to return to Middletown and again take up the saw and plane. There he remained until some five years ago, when he came to Mendham and eventually formed a partnership with Mr. Forsyth, since which time he has met with the success merited by his perseverance, industry and strict integrity of character. His chief work in this vicinity, as a foreman for the firm of Lindsley Bros., was the construction of the Cromwell mansion, and as a contractor he has had the erection of the Eph Day residence; addition to the Catholic church, and the home of Finlay McKenzie. By his pronounced ability and careful attention to the details of his work, Mr. Carley has secured a liberal patronage, not only in the town of Mendham, but also in the vicinage, and his honorable business methods have inspired the greatest confidence in all with whom he has dealings.

Mr. Carley consummated his marriage on the 26th of October, 1892, when he was united to Miss Maggie Van Nest, a daughter of Henry Van Nest, who descended from one of the early settlers of Morris county. Mr. and Mrs. Carley are the parents of two bright children, Raymond and Willard.

CHARLES McCOLLUM.

The subject of this review is numbered among the leading business men of Morristown, and to this position he has attained by perseverance, diligence and sound judgment. He belongs to that class of America's citizens of which she is rightly proud, her self-made men, for at the early age of ten years he was thrown upon his own resources and has since made his way in the world unaided.

Born in Somerset county, New Jersey, on the 9th of May, 1848, he is a son of James and Hannah (Stout) McCollum, who likewise were natives of the same county, where the father followed the occupation of farming. He died early in life, aged thirty-six, and his wife is now a resident of Bernardsville. In the family were four children, of whom our subject is the eldest. By reason of the early death of the father and the somewhat limited financial condition in which he left the family, Charles was forced to earn his own livelihood. He was but ten years of age, and thus denied the privileges and pleasures which usually brighten boyhood he began work by the month, as a farm hand. His hardships, however, developed a self-reliance and force of character which later proved important elements in his success. He continued to work by the month in Somerset county until 1865, when he came to Morristown and accepted a clerkship in a clothing store, where he remained for eight years, a most trusted, competent and faithful employe.



George Goldberg.

On the expiration of that period Mr. McCollum entered into partnership with J. W. Babbitt under the firm name of Babbitt & McCollum, dealers in clothing and men's furnishing goods. This connection was maintained for three years, when the partnership was dissolved, Mr. McCollum taking as his share of the business the furnishing-goods department and conducting his store until 1882, when he sold out. About that time occurred the death of his brother, Alex McCollum, a liveryman of Morristown, and he purchased the stable and livery stock belonging to the estate. This was located in the rear of the United States hotel, and there he conducted a profitable business until 1894, when the barn was destroyed by fire. Through the succeeding two years he engaged in no enterprise, but in 1896 erected a large brick barn at No. 19 Bank street, supplied it with all modern equipments in his line and is now successfully conducting a boarding, livery and sale stable, as a member of the firm of Howle & McCollum.

In 1876 Mr. McCollum was united in marriage to Mrs. Minnie Sanborne, *née* Myers, a lady of high culture and education, whose death occurred in 1893, when she had reached the age of forty-four years. In his political views Mr. McCollum is a Republican and has been honored with several town offices. Since 1867 he has been a member of the Morristown fire department, in which he has held nearly every position up to chief engineer. He has served as a member of the city council and is now a member of the excise board and the board of health, while of the Evergreen Cemetery Association he is one of the trustees. His loyalty to the duties of citizenship is marked, and Morristown numbers him among her worthy representatives.

GEORGE GOLDBERG.

Born in Newark, New Jersey, October 25, 1818, our subject is a son of John C. and Mary (Burroughs) Goldberg. The father was a native of Saxony, and when a young man came to America, his marriage being celebrated in this country. Mrs. Goldberg was born in Afton, a daughter of Benjamin Burroughs, of Philadelphia, and of Quaker origin. After his marriage the father engaged in merchandising for some years. He was a very highly educated man and was an accomplished musician, and was a church organist. His death occurred in 1842, at the age of eighty years, and his wife, surviving him for some years, passed away in 1860. They were the parents of seven children, namely: Mary and Charles, both deceased; Olivia, deceased wife of Daniel Mahanah; Charlotte, wife of Reuben DeForrest; Mary Ann, wife of William Dennis; George and Sylvester.

George Goldberg, the subject of this review, was about two years of age when the family removed from Newark to Afton, where he was reared and

educated. In his early life he became connected with the silver-plating industry in Newark and followed that business with good success for a number of years. He then turned his attention to the wooden-ware trade in New York city and is still connected with that enterprise, which has yielded to the members of the firm good financial returns.

In 1843 Mr. Goldberg was united in marriage to Miss Frances Hopping, a native of Afton and a daughter of Timothy and Electa (Kitchel) Hopping. The grandfather and great-grandfather both bore the name of John Hopping, and the latter established the family in Morris county during its pioneer epoch, removing from Long Island. Mr. and Mrs. Goldberg are the parents of three children: Electa S.; Charles Hopping, who was his father's successor in the New York business; and Lillian. Mr. and Mrs. Goldberg have resided at their present home in East Madison for half a century, and have enjoyed the esteem and regard of all with whom they have been brought in contact, while the hospitality of their household has been extended to a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Mr. Goldberg also owns a small farm in Chatham township, in connection with his town property, and is enjoying practical retirement from the arduous cares of business life. It is a well earned rest, for during a long period he labored earnestly and assiduously in the acquirement of a capital, and thus obtained the means which now enables him to spend his declining days in freedom from care.

JOSEPH H. SHIPMAN.

Joseph H. Shipman, postmaster of Whippany and an enterprising merchant, was born in Hanover township, Morris county, on the 23d of March, 1837, and belongs to one of the oldest families of the county, established in Hanover township many years ago. The great-grandfather, Abraham Shipman, and the grandfather, Jacob Shipman, both lived in this locality and were respected citizens of the community, bearing their part in the work of public improvement. The father, Daniel M. Shipman, also a native of Hanover township, married Susan Eliza Hopping, also a representative of one of the pioneer families to whom Morris county owes her early development.

Joseph H. Shipman acquired his education in the district schools of the neighborhood and in his early manhood learned the carpenter's trade, which he has followed throughout the greater part of his life. In connection with his brother, Walter H. Shipman, he engaged in operating a grist-mill for some years, and for a short time was engaged in dealing in coal in Jersey City, New Jersey. He is now serving as postmaster of Whippany, and administers the affairs of the office in a manner creditable to himself and

satisfactory to his constituents. His political support is given the Republican party, and of its principles he is a warm advocate.

In 1859 Mr. Shipman was united in marriage to Miss Isabelle Hathaway Adamson, a native of Morris county, and to them have been born the following children: William M., Florence G., Edward P., Frank L. and Mabel. Mr. Shipman and his family are members of the Presbyterian church at Whippany. Their home is noted for its hospitality, and the members of the household occupy an enviable position in social circles here. Mr. Shipman is a citizen who gives a loyal support to all measures pertaining to the public good and his worth is widely recognized by his fellow citizens and many friends.

Walter H. Shipman, who was associated with our subject in business for some time, was born in Hanover township, Morris county, November 26, 1832, and in 1855 married N. Caroline Kitchell. They became the parents of four children: Laura, who died in September, 1890; Evaline C., whose death occurred in July, 1892; Daniel N., and Josephine A. Mrs. Shipman was summoned into eternal rest in the fall of 1897, her death being deeply lamented in the community.

Mr. Shipman has always resided in his native township and followed the occupation of farming. In politics he is a stanch Republican and has held a number of township offices, serving at the present time (1897) as township collector.

WILLIAM N. TUNIS.

Mr. Tunis, who carries on general farming on the old family homestead, near Whippany, was there born August 2, 1829, a son of Samuel and Ruth Ann (Boughten) Tunis. The father was a native of Monmouth county, New Jersey, and belonged to one of the old colonial families. With his brother Stephen he came to Morris county, and together they purchased a large tract of land. Samuel Tunis, improving his share of the property, made it a valuable farm and carried on agricultural pursuits until his death. He was twice married and had several children by the first union, but our subject is the only one born of the second marriage. The father was a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church and died about 1837. His widow afterward married Lysander Myer, of Newark, and they had one daughter, Mary, now the widow of John Carter, of Monmouth. Mrs. Myer, who also was a member of the Methodist church, died at an advanced age.

The subject of this review was reared on the home farm, and in the public schools of the neighborhood acquired his education. He remained with his mother until her death and then, purchasing his sister's interest in

the farm, became the owner of the old homestead which was his playground in youth, his training ground in early manhood and his battle ground in later life. He has fifty acres of land under a high state of cultivation and improved with good buildings and all the accessories that go to make up the model farm of the nineteenth century. He is energetic in his work, progressive and practical in his methods, always alertly watching for opportunities to improve his farm or his manner of working it, and thus has he conquered success and gained a comfortable competence.

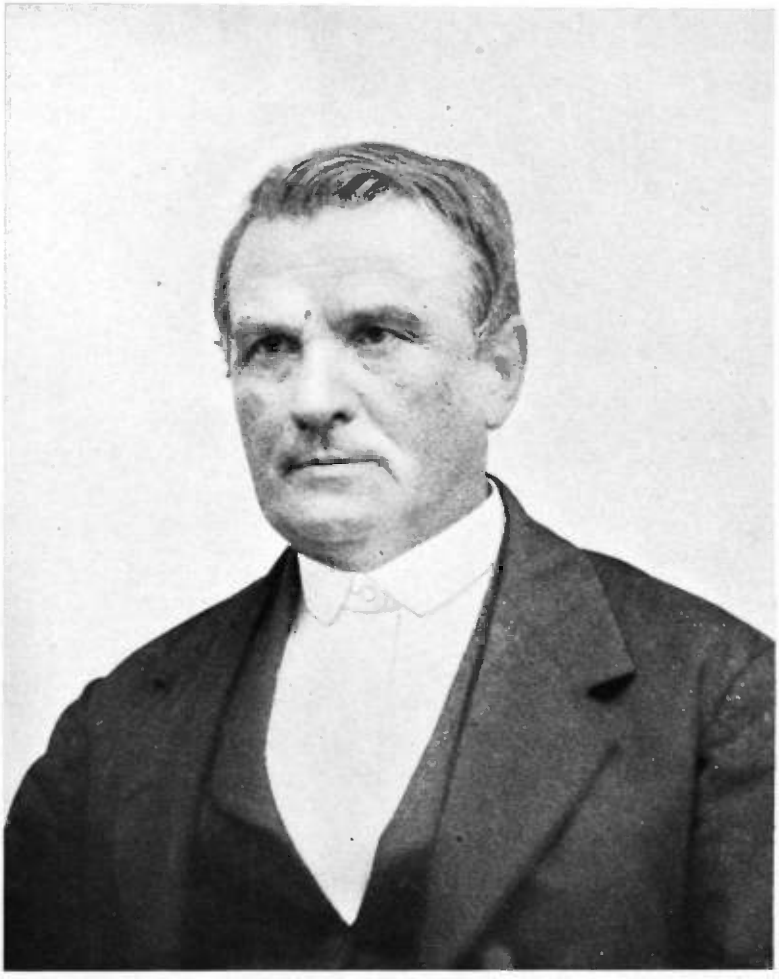
In 1849 Mr. Tunis was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Burch, who was born in 1825, a native of Whippany and a daughter of Rev. Joshua and Amy (Sutton) Burch. Her father, who had previously resided on Long Island, was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. and Mrs. Tunis became the parents of two children: Isabel, wife of Edward P. Byran; and Caroline, wife of George W. Pavy, of Morristown.

Mr. Tunis is a valued and honored citizen of the community and his fellow townsmen have demonstrated their confidence in his ability and worth by electing him to the various township offices, where he has demonstrated his trustworthiness by his prompt and faithful discharge of duty. He votes with the Democratic party. His wife is a member of the Methodist church and with her husband shares in the regard of many friends.

JOHN N. ALLEN.

A resident of Madison for more than a quarter of a century, the subject of this memoir was a native of Cornwall, England, his birth having occurred on the 1st of April, 1818. He was reared in the land of his nativity and in the days of his youth served a five-years apprenticeship to the tailor's trade. He afterward worked with his brother, in England, for a year, and then determined to see if the New World would not offer better advantages for the young man, who, without capital or influential friends to aid him in life, must work his way upward alone, depending entirely upon his own resources.

Accordingly, in 1844, Mr. Allen bade adieu to home and friends and sailed for America. He took up his residence in Whippany, New Jersey, and followed his trade there for a quarter of a century. His mental and physical activity—the only capital that he brought with him to the New World—combined with his poverty to make immediate employment a necessity, and he at once announced himself in readiness to do all kinds of tailoring. His efficiency and trustworthiness were soon manifest, and in the course of time he secured an excellent patronage. He continued in business in Whippany until 1865, when he removed to Madison and became identified with the industrial interests of that city, carrying on a tailoring business until 1881,



John N. Allen.

when he retired to private life, and thereafter enjoyed the fruits of his former toil.

Mr. Allen was married in 1849 to Miss Charlotte Bruin, a daughter of Alexander Bruin, of Morris county. Two children were born of that union: Mary Matilda, wife of Melvin K. Hopping, of Chatham; and George Alexander, of Madison. The mother died in July, 1853, and Mr. Allen was again married in 1856, his second union being with Miss Martha A. Carter, a daughter of Mahlon Carter. They had one child, Martha Ann, who became the wife of M. B. Crane, and died in 1880, leaving one son, Clifford Morrison.

Mr. Allen was originally a Democrat in his political relation, but in later years was not allied with any party, voting his convictions in support of the men whom he thought best qualified for office. He took great interest in the cause of temperance and did all in his power for the promulgation of temperance sentiment and habits among his fellow citizens. He attended the Methodist Episcopal church, and his life was pure and clean. He advocated all moral measures, and in his own business career set forth an example of honorable dealing that is well worthy of emulation.

Mr. Allen died on Monday, January 31, 1898, of heart failure, superinduced by a severe attack of la grippe, encountered about two years prior to his death, and leaving him in precarious health.

JOHN D. JACKSON.

John Darby Jackson, M. D., the youngest son of Stephen Jackson, was born in Rockaway, New Jersey, and there practiced medicine throughout his business career. He prepared for the profession under the direction of Dr. Pierson, and graduated from the old medical university on Ninth street, Philadelphia, in 1815. He then began practice in Rockaway, and was the only physician in the village until his son, Dr. John W. Jackson, began practice here.

On the 24th of October, 1816, Dr. J. D. Jackson married a daughter of General Solomon F. Doughty, of Long Hill, and a sister of Senator Doughty, who represented Somerset county, New Jersey, in the state legislature. The Doctor was a Democrat in politics, and was a member of the general assembly in 1835, 1836, 1855 and 1856. In connection with Judge Freeman Wood, of Dover, he served as a member of the first board of freeholders after the organization of the township, and held many other town offices both before and after the division. He died November 17, 1859, at the age of sixty-five years.

THE HANN FAMILY.

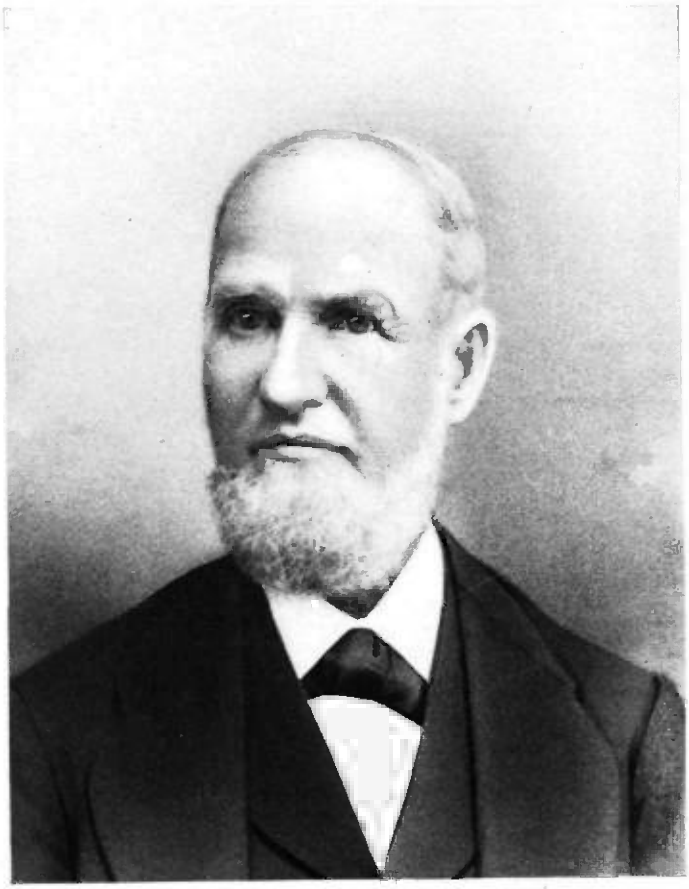
The Hann family, now the most numerous on Schooley's Mountain, as well as the oldest, traces its line of descent back for many generations. A monument in the old grave-yard at Pleasant Grove has the following inscription: "To the memory of William and Elsie Hann, emigrants from Germany, and early settlers in this township, who died in 1794, aged 90 years each." They came from Germany to Schooley's Mountain about 1730. Samuel Schooley, for whom the mountain is named, was the first person who bought land of the proprietors. In 1732 he sold a large number of acres to Mr. Holloway, and the latter soon after sold it to William Hann, who occupied and cultivated it, and transmitted it to his descendants.

William and Elsie Hann left three sons, Jacob, William and John. The last named had no sons to perpetuate his name. Jacob had two sons, Wiliam and Philip. The descendants of William are as follows: Maurice, William Maurice, Arthur, making seven generations, including the original William. Philip had three sons, namely, John, Philip and Jacob. The line from John is William, Mancius, Minnie, making seven generations. Philip, son of Philip, had a son named Stewart, and a grandson named Miller, making six generations. Jacob, son of Philip, had a son named Philip H. and a grandson named Augustus, making six generations; he also had a son named John and a grandson named Matthias. William Hann, son of William and Elsie Hann, had a son named Lawrence and a granddaughter named Amanda, who married the Rev. H. W. Hunt, and was the mother of Holloway W. Hunt.

WILLIAM V. TUNIS.

A well known resident of East Madison, Mr. Tunis is a man of resolute purpose and energy, conducting a carriage-making establishment and being numbered among the leading business men of the place. At an early period in the history of the county his people located within its borders. His grandparents, William and Sybil Tunis, lived in Whippany, and the former carried on agricultural pursuits. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and was widely and favorably known in the community. His children were Joseph M., Charles W., Phœbe, Maria, Jane and William Whitfield.

The parents of our subject were William Whitfield and Sarah (Shauger) Tunis, natives of Whippany. The father engaged in farming as a life work, and his well directed efforts enabled him to provide a comfortable home for his family. He had nine children, namely: Captain Edward C.; Phœbe J.; Eliza A., wife of J. W. Dey; Harriet N., wife of Hudson Kitchel; Josephine L., wife of Rev. N. Vansant; Maria E.; William V. Tunis; Henry W.,



William V. Tunis.

who married Carrie Cooper; and Emma J., wife of Henry Young. The first named, Captain Edward C. Tunis, removed to Illinois before the war and engaged in clerking there for a time. Afterward he went to Iowa, where he purchased land and made his home until the breaking out of the war, when, in 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Second Iowa Regiment, serving for three years. His bravery and meritorious conduct won him promotion to the rank of captain. He served in a number of engagements, including Fort Donelson, Corinth, the siege of Vicksburg and the march to the sea under Sherman.

After the close of the war he returned to the place of his nativity and for some years resided on the old homestead. In 1883 he was appointed postmaster of East Madison, which position he acceptably filled for four years. Later he engaged in business in Newark, and finally died in January, 1893. Captain Tunis was a single man. His mother died April 30, 1879.

William V. Tunis, after completing his education, learned the trade of carriage-making, which he has ever since followed. He was first engaged in business in Boonton, and thence removed to East Madison, where he is now at the head of one of the leading industrial concerns of the town. Indolence forms no part of his nature, and his work has that steadiness and thoroughness which always insure success.

In March, 1870, Mr. Tunis was united in marriage to Miss Emily Barnard, a native of Syracuse, New York, and a daughter of Warner and Catherine (Rouse) Barnard. Their home has been blessed by the presence of six children, as follows: William W., who married Jennie Beekman; Harriet N., wife of Charles H. Genung; Grace B.; Elmer V.; Edward Harland; and Irving Whitfield.

Socially Mr. Tunis is a member of the Junior Order of Master Mechanics. He exercises his right of franchise in support of the Republican party and keeps well informed on the issues of the day, but is content faithfully to discharge his duties of citizenship without the reward of public office. He has always lived in this locality, and his name is synonymous with honorable dealing in all the walks of life.

JAMES RICHARDS, D. D.

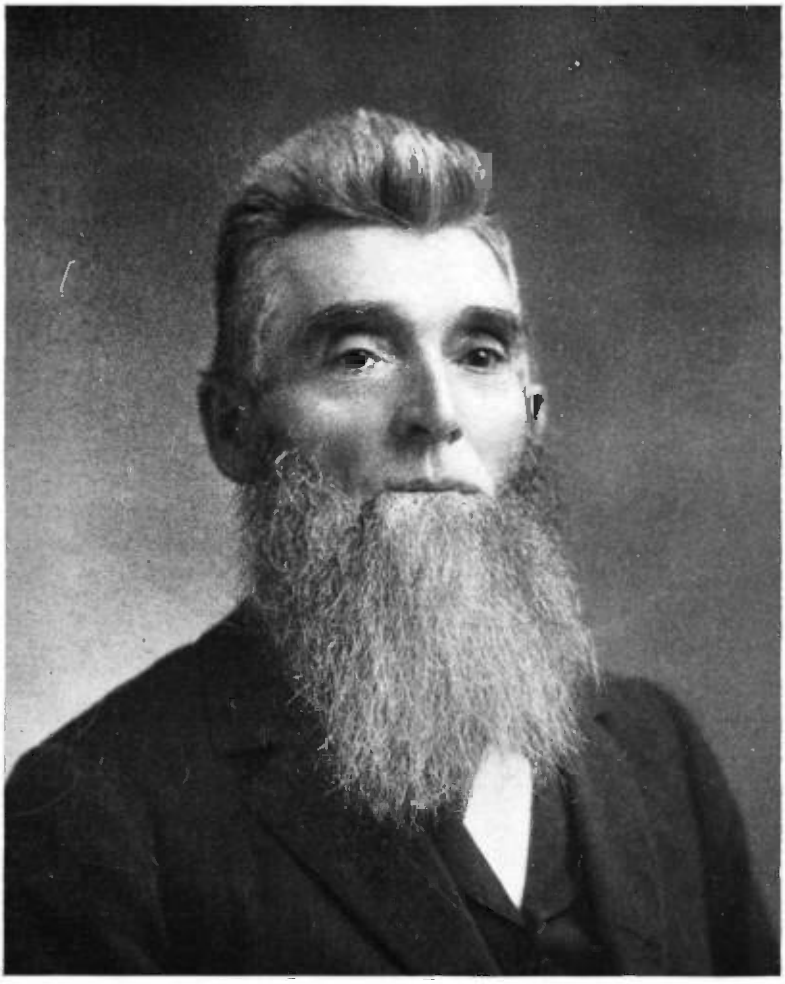
Rev. James Richards, D. D., was born at New Canaan, Connecticut, October 29, 1767, and was of Welsh descent. He labored first as a licentiate at Ballston, New York, and afterward was pastor of two small congregations on Long Island. On the 21st of July, 1794, he received a call from the First Presbyterian church of Morristown, in which he was offered four hundred and forty dollars in quarterly payments, the use of the parsonage

and fire-wood. This was in due time accepted by him, and on the 1st of May, 1795, he was ordained and installed pastor of the church by the presbytery of New York.

In November, 1795, the old church edifice was taken down and sold, and on the 26th of that month Dr. Richards preached the first sermon in the new house. During his pastorate the old plan of rating and collecting was discontinued and in its place the pews were sold and assessed. The meagerness of his salary was a source of great perplexity to him as the expenses of his growing family increased, and finally led to his accepting a call from the First Presbyterian church of Newark, New Jersey. He remained in Newark fifteen years, when he resigned his charge to accept the professorship of theology in the theological seminary at Auburn, New York. In the year 1801 he received the degree of Master of Arts from Princeton College, and in 1805, at the age of thirty-seven, was chosen moderator of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church. He retained the professorship at Auburn until his death, August 2, 1843.

FRANCIS M. MERCHANT.

In the quiet but honorable pursuit of general farming and market-gardening, Mr. Merchant has achieved a degree of success that places him among the substantial citizens of the community. His faithful performance of all public duties also makes him a valued factor in the public life, and during his long residence in Randolph township he has ever commanded the respect and confidence of those with whom he has come in contact. His birth occurred on the old Merchant homestead, October 6, 1840, and in the family of Daniel P. and Eliza (Cary) Merchant he is the youngest son. His father, who was born in 1805, in Connecticut, came with his parents to Morris county when a young man, and here spent his remaining days, his death occurring on the 30th of March, 1880, in his seventy-fifth year. The Merchants were of Scotch descent and the Carys were of a Holland Dutch family. The maternal grandfather of our subject, Daniel Cary, was born in Flanders, New Jersey. His daughter, Mrs. Merchant, died in 1885 and was laid to rest by the side of her husband in Mt. Freedom cemetery. Both were members of the Presbyterian church and were people of the highest respectability. Their family numbered three sons and three daughters: Silas, who was educated for the bar and is now a resident of Washington, D. C.; Amanda M., wife of Charles S. Hughson, of Randolph; Phœbe F., wife of E. B. Lewis, a farmer; Ira, a civil engineer residing in Bloomington, Illinois; Francis M., subject of this sketch; and Huldah, who died in her twentieth year.



Daniel L. Morris

Francis M. Merchant was educated in the common schools, pursuing his studies in the old Wolf school-house until his eighteenth year, after which he took a commercial course in Eastman's Business College, of Poughkeepsie, New York. His life has been devoted to agricultural pursuits, and he owns a valuable farm of eighty-five acres of arable land. His careful attention to his work and his diligence and thrift have won him success in his undertakings. By the rotation of crops, the use of improved farm machinery and, more than all, by his untiring industry he has developed one of the best farms in the neighborhood, and one profitable source of income to him is his market-gardening, his products finding a ready sale in the surrounding towns.

Mr. Merchant was united in marriage to Miss Lenora Briant, of Randolph township, a daughter of Daniel D. and Eliza (Carroll) Briant. They now have a family of six children, as follows: Daniel M., a merchant of Morris Plains; Orvilletta, wife of Edwin S. Thompson, who resides at Mt. Freedom and is engaged in merchandising at Port Morris; Edward V., who married Lizzie R. Rodler, of Morristown, where they now reside; Mary E., who follows teaching and resides at home; and Lenora and Charles Platt, who are still under the parental roof. The parents are prominent and consistent members of the Presbyterian church at Mt. Freedom, in which Mr. Merchant has served as elder for ten years. He was elected to the office of justice of the peace, but refused to qualify. He has served on the school board and largely promoted the cause of education in his district. He is ever found on the side of all moral, educational and other measures tending to the advancement and progress of the community, and his well spent life, commending him to the confidence of all, makes him well worthy of representation in this volume among the leading citizens of Morris county.

DANIEL L. MORRIS.

The rich agricultural district comprised in Morris county is under the care of a number of very prominent and worthy citizens, whose farming operations have added largely to the prosperity and material development of the region. Chief among those whose energies are devoted to the improvement of the land is this gentleman, whose fidelity to duty in all the affairs of life has made him one of the leading representatives of this part of the state.

Born on the 13th of May, 1832, at Long Hill, Morris county, he is a son of David and Eleanor (Layton) Morris. His paternal grandparents were Griffith and Margaret (Williams) Morris, who in 1799 took up their residence in Basking Ridge, New Jersey, where they spent their remaining days. The former, born in Wales, July 27, 1758, died October 24, 1843; and the latter,

born in the same country, on Christmas day of 1763, passed away February 18, 1822. They were people of the farm, who reared eight children; but the father of our subject was the only one to locate permanently in this portion of New Jersey.

A native of Wales, David Morris was only four years of age when brought by his parents to America. Reared to manhood in Morris county, he was married, October 29, 1828, to Miss Eleanor Layton, a descendant of the Layton, Runyan and Heath families, all prominent in the early history of New Jersey. Her parents were Peter and Margaret Layton, of Liberty Corner, the former a son of John and Sarah Layton, and the latter a daughter of Daniel and Nellie Heath. The children of David and Eleanor Morris were John, Peter L., Daniel L., Sarah E., wife of William L. Allen, Anthony and Nathaniel C. Most of these married, reared a number of children and became honored members of society. The political support of the Morrises was given to the Democracy in an early day, but later they became stanch Republicans. David Morris was prominent in local political circles and filled various township and county offices. He died in 1867, at the age of seventy years, and his wife passed away in 1877. In social circles they occupied a high position, which was a tribute to their sterling worth and upright lives.

Daniel L. Morris, of this review, was reared at Liberty Corner, New Jersey, and early became familiar with the duties that fall to the lot of the agriculturist, so that, when he entered upon his business career, practical experience had fitted him for the work. He has one of the best farms in Morris county, the land being in a high state of cultivation and improved with all the modern accessories and conveniences. By his well directed efforts, judicious management and diligence, he has acquired an enviable success which is recognized among the farmers of the county. In all matters pertaining to the public welfare he is deeply interested and lends his hearty support to every measure for the public good. A close student of the political situation of the country, he votes with the Republican party, believing its principles best calculated to promote the nation's good. Nor does he neglect the development of the moral side of nature. He is a consistent member of and active worker in the First Presbyterian church in New Vernon, where he is holding the offices of ruling elder and trustee, which offices he has held for a score or more years. His nature is kindly and generous, and integrity is one of his strong characteristics.

Mr. Morris was married April 2, 1861, to Miss Sarah E. Cross, who was born February 16, 1834, and they began their domestic life near the old homestead, which latter he purchased six years later, removing to that place, where he now resides. He has three children,—Mary E., Ella J. and

William C. The mother of these children was called to the home beyond the grave April 2, 1891, and her death was widely and deeply deplored, not only in her own home, but also in the church and Sabbath-school, of which she was for many years a faithful and consistent member, and she was an arduous worker in the causes which tend to the upbuilding of Christ's kingdom and the uplifting of humanity at home and abroad; and the sweet influence of her Christian character will ever be felt by those who knew her and be a blessed memory in the years which shall follow. Her deeds of generosity were scattered broadcast, and her kindly benedictions upon the poor and needy were universal. She was a daughter of William Cross, one of the old and influential citizens of the county; and as his family was one of great prominence it will be interesting in this connection to give their history, which follows.

WILLIAM CROSS.

Mr. Cross was born in Somerset county, New Jersey, May 12, 1805, married Miss Sarah M. Lee, December 26, 1832, and a few months later purchased the homestead near New Vernon, now owned and occupied by his son-in-law, Daniel L. Morris, and here he continued to reside until his death, November 22, 1879. Thus for almost half a century he resided in this community as one of its most prominent, enterprising and influential members, esteemed and honored both in the private and more public walks of life. He was identified with the Whig and Republican parties successively, and while not taking an active part in political affairs was yet elected to various responsible offices in the county.

His settlement was contemporaneous with the organization of the Presbyterian church, and his life with its history for almost fifty years: for nearly the whole of that period he was a member of one or the other of its official boards. He and his partner in life were ever the faithful and devoted friends of the church, active in promoting its welfare, liberal in its support and contributing toward this end in perpetuity by a generous bequest.

Mrs. Cross survived her husband several years, passing away June 9, 1887, in the seventy-seventh year of her age. Their children were Sarah Elizabeth, wife of Daniel L. Morris (of the preceding sketch), Samuel Lee, Mary Jane, who died in infancy, Mary Haines and Joseph. The elder son died in early life, leaving a widow, since deceased, and an only daughter. The latter, Elizabeth Cross, was married November 19, 1892, to Charles D. Kay, of Morristown. The younger son, Joseph Cross, graduated at Princeton College in 1865, and was admitted to the bar in 1868. He has since resided in Elizabeth, New Jersey, where he is prominent in legal circles and in public and church life.

The Cross family trace their ancestry back to the days of the persecution of the Huguenots in France, the name at that time being De Crosse. Those who fled from France went to the north of Ireland, dropping the "De" and finally the termination "e." The earliest American ancestor of this branch of the family was Rev. John Cross, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He was the first minister of the gospel known to have labored in Basking Ridge, New Jersey, and preached to the people of that neighborhood from 1732 until 1741. His descendants were numerous, and since that early period have been interested in the progress and substantial development of this part of the state. The family has also sent its representatives into other states, where they have filled honorable positions. Among these are Rev. J. B. Cross, of Baltimore, Maryland, and Nathaniel Cross, professor in the Nashville (Tennessee) University.

The Rev. John Cross was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Deborah Oldfield, and they became the parents of four children. One daughter married a McEowen; another became the wife of Daniel Cooper; William married Miss Brewster, and Robert married Mary Lefferty. The Oldfield family, to which Mrs. John Cross belonged, lived on Long Island as early as 1651. She was a granddaughter of John Oldfield, of Jamaica, Long Island, and her sister, Mrs. Keziah Ludlow, a widow, married Rev. Timothy Jones, the first pastor of the First Presbyterian church at Morristown, New Jersey. Another granddaughter of John Oldfield married Rev. Robert Cross, a Presbyterian minister who was a pastor in Jamaica, Long Island, in 1723; and her sister, Sarah Oldfield, became the wife of Rev. Thomas Poyer, rector of the Church of England in Jamaica.

Robert Cross, a son of the Rev. John Cross, wedded, as before stated, Mary Lefferty, who was born January 19, 1734, and they became the parents of eleven children, viz.: Bryan, who was born June 6, 1756, and died unmarried; William, who was born September 23, 1757, and was twice married; Catharine, who was born January 9, 1759, and became the wife of Joseph Boyle; John, born September 10, 1760; Martha, who was born April 16, 1762, and became the wife of Samuel Annin; Robert, who was born February 13, 1764, and married Elizabeth Crowell; Mary, who was born October 27, 1765, and died unmarried; John Lefferty, who was born February 9, 1768, and wedded Mary Kirkpatrick; Henry, who was born July 10, 1770, and died March 10, 1771; Joseph, who was born December 6, 1773, and married Mary Cooper; and James, who was born August 11, 1775, and married Gertrude Wyckoff.

William Cross, the second son of Robert and Mary (Lefferty) Cross, married Sarah Larzalier and had six children: Jacob, who was twice married; Mary, wife of Robert Boyle; Nancy, wife of William Boyle; Robert,

who married Maria Brown; Alexander, who died unmarried; and Catharine, wife of John Appleman.

After the death of the mother of these children, William Cross married Sarah Perry, who was born January 31, 1779. His death occurred April 15, 1812, and his second wife passed away March 4, 1861. They had five children, namely: Samuel, who was born May 9, 1805, married Sarah Lewis and died January 10, 1867; William, born May 12, 1805, twin of Samuel; Elizabeth, born January 19, 1807, became the wife of Mahlon Cross; Joseph, born February 1, 1809, wedded Mary Haines, and died October 10, 1874; and Sarah A., born January 15, 1811, died October 15, 1814.

Joseph Cross, the fourth of this family, was a physician who settled in Elizabeth, New Jersey.

William Cross, as stated in the beginning of this article, married Miss Sarah M. Lee.

The Lee family is supposed to have been a younger branch of the Lees of Lee-Magna, Kent, England, and at an early period settled at Nottingham, England. That they were a family of distinction is indicated by the possession of a coat of arms, as follows: Az on a fesse between two fillets, or, three leopards' heads, gu. Crest, a demi-Moor, ppr vested gu, rimmed around the collar with two bars, or, tied around the waist with a ribbon ar, and gu, holding in his dexter hand a gem ring of the third. The first representative of the family in America was William Lee, who emigrated from Nottingham to this country in 1675. He married Mary Marvin and died in 1724, leaving three sons and seven daughters. The sons were Thomas and Joseph, of Long Island, and Richard, who entered the French military service in Canada.

Joseph Lee, the second son of William Lee, had ten children. John Lee, the third son of Joseph Lee, removed from Long Island to Yorktown, Westchester county, New York, in 1750. He was born September 15, 1725, and died in 1816. On August 14, 1748, he married Sarah Perrine, who was born March 1, 1725, and died July 31, 1796. They had ten children: Thomas, who was born August 19, 1749, and died June 24, 1791; Sarah, born November 20, 1751, became the wife of John Horton and died in October, 1827; John, born October 18, 1753, will be mentioned farther on in this sketch; Mary, born December 22, 1755, died in 1844; Hannah, born August 23, 1757, died in 1845; Margaret, born May 29, 1759, became the wife of Jonas Williams and died in 1839; Dinah, who was born December 15, 1760, and married Thaddeus Rockwell; Abigail, born September 7, 1762, became the wife of David Knapp and died February 1, 1828; Phebe, born October 8, 1764, became the wife of Francis Colgrove and died at the age of seventy-eight years; and Robert P., born April 16, 1766, died November 20, 1848.

John Lee, the second son of John and Sarah (Perrine) Lee, was born October 18, 1753, and on the 1st of May, 1781, married Esther Horton, who was born February 7, 1763. In the year 1815 they removed to New Vernon, New Jersey, purchasing the property just over the hill from the village. The old historic residence was erected in 1776, and both it and the hill are yet known by this family name. John Lee died September 22, 1835, and his wife departed this life April 2, 1842. They had six children, namely: Philip; Phebe, who was born January 18, 1786, married James Van Wagner May 24, 1808; Sarah, who was born September 25, 1788, and died December 30, 1789; John, who was born December 24, 1790, and died March 29, 1792; Daniel H., who was born August 20, 1793, and died June 28, 1814; and Hester, who was born January 21, 1799, became the wife of Daniel B. Overton November 20, 1822.

Philip Lee, the eldest son of John and Esther (Horton) Lee, was born on the 12th of February, 1782, and was married on the 18th of October, 1808, to Miss Sarah Bailey, who was born October 11, 1789, and died June 10, 1811; and his death occurred August 14, 1865. They had but one child,—Sarah Maria,—who was born October 14, 1810, and became the wife of William Cross, as mentioned at the opening of this genealogical review.

BENJAMIN W. BURNET.

Prominent among the early families of New Jersey were the Burnets and the Cooks, from whom the subject of this review is descended. Both were of Norman origin and from Yorkshire, England, emigrated to America, taking up their residence on Long Island. Thomas Burnet was the ancestor of probably all the Burnets in this country. Aaron Burnet removed from Long Island to New York and established a home at what was then Burnet Station, but is now Madison, where he died in 1755, in the one hundredth year of his age. For a long period before his demise he was totally blind. Mathias Burnet, the great-grandfather of our subject, was a native of Whippany, and died October 17, 1783, at the age of sixty years. His son, Matthias, was born in Whippany, in 1749, and married Miss Phœbe Brookfield, a daughter of Job Brookfield, who was from Laontaka Valley. She was born May 17, 1750, and died December 10, 1828, having reared a large family.

Among this number was Matthias L. Burnet, father of our subject. He was born in Whippany, Morris county, April 13, 1798, and wedded Miss Nancy Cook, who was born in what is now Madison, New Jersey, in 1799. Her father, Benjamin Cook, was a son of Ellis Cook, who came from Southampton, Long Island, and was among the pioneer settlers of Morris county. He was an extensive real-estate holder and a portion of the land which he

once owned is now in possession of our subject. Matthias L. Burnet was a wheelwright by trade and in connection with that industry he carried on agricultural pursuits. He took an active interest in the educational advancement of the community and he and his wife were consistent and worthy members of the Presbyterian church, in which he served as trustee for many years. He was also a member of the Masonic fraternity. His death occurred in 1882, at the advanced age of ninety-two years, and his wife passed away April 13, 1869. They were the parents of three children: Henry R., deceased; Benjamin W., and James Edgar, who died in 1862, of yellow fever, at the age of thirty-five years, while in the employ of the government on the United States ship Rhode Island.

Benjamin Warren Burnet attended the public schools until twelve years of age and then secured a clerkship in a store, where he remained for two years, after which he resumed his studies. Later, when he had again laid aside his text-books for the cares of business life, he went to New York city, where he remained for forty years engaged in the clothing business. His success is attributable entirely to his own efforts,—his watchfulness, enterprise and sound judgment bringing him prosperity, which he justly deserves.

In 1873 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Burnet and Miss Caroline G. Emmell, of Morristown, a daughter of Silas B. Emmell. They now have two sons: Edgar Emmell, a graduate of Stevens College and now a mechanical engineer; and Warren Hayward.

Mr. Burnet takes a very active interest in all that will advance public interest and his labors have been very effective in making the undertaking a success. Every movement for the general good of the community receives his hearty endorsement and support, and the Democratic party, by its principles, has won his hearty allegiance. He is a regular attendant of the Presbyterian church, and has served the congregation in the office of trustee.

EDWARD P. MILLER.

A well known resident of Chatham, Mr. Miller was born in the town which is yet his home, May 3, 1842, and his ancestral connection with the history of the state is of long duration. The great-grand-father of our subject, a native of Connecticut, was the first of the name to settle in New Jersey, establishing a home at Connecticut Farms, Essex county. He was of Scotch descent, and traced his ancestry back to those of the name who left their home in Aberdeen, Scotland, and, crossing the Atlantic, settled among the Puritan families of New England. The paternal grandfather of our subject was Smith M. Miller, a native of Connecticut Farms. He participated in the battle of Springfield, in the war of the Revolution, and mar-

ried Rachel Miller, who was a native of New Jersey and a representative of one of the most prominent families of the state.

Smith Maxwell Miller, father of our subject, was born in Westfield, then Essex, but now Union county, New Jersey, in 1799, and married Catherine Coddington, who was born at Mt. Horeb, a daughter of Benjamin and Hannah (Coon) Coddington. Her father served for seven years in the war of the Revolution, one of the heroes who attained for the country her independence, and for eight years he was captain of the Light Horse. He was one of the prisoners in the old Sugar House in New York city. He owned Mt. Horeb and was one of the most prominent factors in the public life.

The father of our subject was reared on a farm and in his youth learned the blacksmith's trade, but never followed the pursuit. He was a natural mechanic and could do almost anything with tools. He received a common-school education and devoted his life to farming. For several years he served as justice of the peace and held other local offices of trust and responsibility. He was a member of Madison Lodge of the Sons of Temperance and he and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. His death occurred in 1881 and his wife passed away the following year. They were the parents of eleven children, nine of whom reached years of maturity: Joseph, a resident of Brooklyn, New York; Jane, widow of F. W. Day and a resident of Chatham; Hannah, deceased wife of Elam R. Brant; Martha, wife of John Warner, of Elizabeth; Caroline M., widow of Theodore W. Bruen and a resident of Ocean Grove; Mary, who died at the age of seventeen years; Minard Farley, who was a member of the One Hundred and Eighth New York Infantry and died from the effects of disabilities contracted in the service; William, of Tarrytown, New York, who also was in the Union service and lost an arm at the battle of Gettysburg: he is a member of the Sons of the Revolution; and Edward P.

Mr. Miller, whose name introduces this review, began his education in the schools of Chatham and completed his literary course in Lansing, Michigan. During his youth he worked on the home farm and later engaged in contract work in Springfield, New Jersey, but after a time he disposed of his business interests there and returned to Chatham, where he followed various business pursuits. In 1882 he embarked in the coal business, which he has followed continuously since, working up an excellent trade. His sales often amount to as high as six hundred tons per month, and this liberal patronage brings him a good income, which has placed him among the substantial citizens of the community. His reputation in business affairs is most enviable, for his interests are conducted with the strictest regard to the ethics of commercial life.

Mr. Miller's well known ability and marked fidelity to every duty and interest entrusted to his care have led to his selection for a number of offices. He served for eight years as township assessor, and is now assessor of the borough. He has held the position of trustee of the schools for fifteen years and is deeply interested in the cause of education and all that pertains to the intellectual development of the community. In his political views he is independent. He is a member of the Chatham Fish & Game Association, the Wheelmen's Club, Madison Lodge, No. 96, F. & A. M., and Morristown Chapter, R. A. M. He is an earnest and untiring worker in the temperance cause and with his wife attends the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Miller was married in 1865 to Miss Mary L. Brant, a native of Madison and a daughter of Louis and Rachel (Green) Brant. Her father was born in Hackettstown, New Jersey, and was a representative of one of the prominent old families of the state. To Mr. and Mrs. Miller have been born six children: Louis A., a graduate of a mercantile college of Newark, and now a salesman in the Florists' Exchange, in New York; William, who is a florist by profession, but is now with his father in business; Jennie D.; Jeremiah Fisher; Charles A. and Hannah May.

PHILIP COCKREM.

One of the pioneers of Morris county, now residing in Green Village, Mr. Cockrem was born near that place on the 1st of November, 1818, a son of John and Rachel (Roberts) Cockrem. His parents were early settlers of the neighborhood, and there reared their family of four children,—David, William, Sarah and Philip; but the only one now living is the subject of of this review. David was a resident of Morristown, and William also made his home in that city. The early members of the family were farmers and mechanics, and the father followed agricultural pursuits in connection with weaving. In religious belief the Cockrems were Presbyterians; their political support was given the Whig party until its dissolution, when they joined the ranks of the Republican party. The mother of our subject was a daughter of Daniel Roberts, of Green Village, also a representative of one of the old families of Morris county.

Philip Cockrem, subject of this review, spent his youth in or near Green Village, and when about twenty-one years of age learned the wagon-making trade, which he followed in Morristown for some years. During the past forty years he has carried on agricultural pursuits in Green Village, and his well-cultivated farm indicates his careful supervision.

In early manhood Mr. Cockrem was joined in wedlock to Miss Martha Sturgus, daughter of Joshua Sturgus. After her death Mr. Cockrem was again

married, his second union being with Mrs. Phoebe Mastin, a daughter of Godfrey Reed, and a native of Morris county, born January 9, 1840. Our subject and his wife attend the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics he is a stanch Republican, and during President Lincoln's administration served as postmaster of Green Village.

JOHN W. VAN DUYNE.

One of the properous and enterprising farmers of Morris county is John Wilson Van Duyne, who traces his ancestry back to Abraham Van Duyne, the progenitor of the family in Morris county. Cornelius Van Duyne, son of Abraham, was born on the old homestead about the year 1795 and died in 1837. He was the father of three children, namely: Abraham C., father of our subject; Catherine, who married Silas H. Coleman, of Wisconsin; and Rachel, deceased, who became Mrs. Theodore A. Peer.

Abraham C. Van Duyne, born in 1814, in the same house as was his father, obtained his education in the district schools and subsequently became one of the prominent farmers of the county. He was an active worker in the ranks of the Republican party, served one term in the house of representatives and was a member of the county board of freeholders for several years. In his religious faith he was an adherent of the Montville Reformed church, in which he served as elder for a long time. In 1834 he was married to Miss Hetty M. Crane, a daughter of Benjamin Crane, and they became the parents of three children: Martha A., who married James W. Collard, of Montville township; Lucinda, now Mrs. Daniel M. Davenport, of East Orange; and John W., the immediate subject of this review. Mr. Van Duyne died in 1895, being still survived by his wife.

John Wilson Van Duyne, son of Abraham C. and Hetty M. (Crane) Van Duyne, was born on the farm where he now resides on the 12th of June, 1844, and received his literary education in the public and private schools of the neighborhood. At an early age he became initiated in the duties of farm life, and, with the exception of four years spent at the carpenter's trade, he has always followed agricultural pursuits, meeting with a high degree of success in that line of endeavor. As was his father before him, he is a loyal adherent of the Republican party and served as assessor of the township for six years. In his religious faith he is a consistent member of the Reformed church, at Lower Montville.

The marriage of Mr. Van Duyne was consummated May 20, 1867, when he was united to Miss Abbie R. Husk, who was born in 1845, the daughter of Abraham Husk, of Essex county. She died in 1878, leaving three children, two of whom survive, namely: Milton P., born in 1869, and J. Elmer, born

A. C. Van Duyne

J. W. Van Duyne

in 1874. Mr. Van Duyne contracted a second marriage in 1879, when he was united to Miss Ada M. Jacobus, who was born August 30, 1861, the daughter of Walter D. and Sarah (Van Duyne) Jacobus, of Montville township, and of this union three children were born: Mary Ella, born May 4, 1880; Etta J., born October 22, 1887; and Amy Annette, born July 11, 1893.

JACOB LOEWENTHAL.

The progressive faculty possessed by some men stands as one of their dominating characteristics and gives to them a distinct advantage in attaining distinct prestige in any line to which they may confine their efforts.

One of the prominent and energetic business men of Morris county is Jacob Loewenthal, senior member of the firm of Jacob Loewenthal & Sons, proprietors of the Liondale Bleach, Dye & Print Works, located at Rockaway. Mr. Loewenthal was born in Germany, where he grew to manhood, emigrating to the United States in 1848.

The owners of the Liondale Bleach, Dye & Print Works are the senior and his three sons, Adolph, Simon J. and Emil M., all of whom have been brought up in the business and are thoroughly conversant with the details of every department connected therewith. The enterprise was inaugurated on a small scale in New York city, and as it developed Mr. Loewenthal increased its capacity in proportion and in 1896 the works at Rockaway were established. Mr. Loewenthal and his eldest son, Adolph, conduct the New York offices, from which the markets are canvassed, while the younger sons, Simon J. and Emil M., attend to the manufacturing end,—Simon J. as general manager, and the latter attending to the finances and office work.

The Liondale Bleach, Dye & Print Works is one of the largest industries of its kind in New Jersey and was established at an immense cost, neither money nor labor being spared to make the concern complete in every detail. The two main buildings which stand on thirty-five acres of land, are eighty feet wide by four hundred feet long and are thrown into one by connecting bridges. Besides the main buildings used for manufacturing purposes there are several outhouses, in which are located the iron and steel, carpenter, and blacksmithing shops for the building and repairs of all the machinery. The tower is six stories high, forty feet square, and is surmounted by a steel flagstaff sixty-five feet in height, from which floats the national colors. On the roof of the tower is a complete weather bureau, connecting with the self-recording instruments in the offices on the second floor. The top story of the tower contains a Seth Thomas clock of four dials, and there also are located the tanks containing the water for the sprinklers. The fifth floor is utilized for the storage of various models of castings. The

fourth floor is arranged with shelving to hold reference samples of work. The third floor is used for designing and the engraving of patterns for printing. The second floor is occupied by the general and private offices, while the superintendent's offices and laboratory are located on the first floor. The tower is entirely fire-proof and each of the floors has a fire-proof safe.

The machinery throughout the buildings is of the newest and most improved design, the main power being generated from two large McIntosh engines of four-hundred-horse power each and a smaller engine of two-hundred-and-fifty-horse power,—all three being connected with five boilers and having a total capacity of over twelve-hundred-horse power. The machinery in the different rooms is run by electricity and each room is supplied with one or more motors, which are controlled independently of each other, and in each department elevators are used to transport employes and freight from floor to floor. The whole building is heated or cooled by the Sturtevant air system, which diffuses warm air through the rooms in winter and cold air in summer, thus making it pleasant all the year round for the many hundreds of employes. An electric-light plant, operated on the premises, supplies the light. The buildings have fire-proof partitions and doors, and the entire place is protected by the Grinnell system of sprinklers.

A part of the water supply is obtained from the reservoir fed from numerous springs,—a necessary component in the bleaching and other departments. These springs are enclosed in a stone wall composed of the best masonry and the excavation in some places (thirty-five feet deep) is sufficient to secure a five-million-gallon supply of pure, fresh, soft water.

The two main buildings are far enough apart to permit the running of a railway siding between them, and the raw material is taken from the cars at one end of the buildings and all the manufactured goods are loaded directly upon the cars at the other end, thus averting the necessity of extra haulage. The raw material comes in bales, from which it is taken, sewed together until the weight of from three and a half to four tons is attained, when it passes through the different processes which transforms it into the finished product. All the goods manufactured at the works are consigned them and when finished are returned to these consignors, who then sell them to their various trades and one might say that eventually they find their way to the markets of the world.

ENOCH N. SAMSON.

Our subject was born in the house which is still his home, and through a long, useful and honorable life he has been closely indentified with the interests of Madison. He opened his eyes to the light of day February 17,

1817, a son of Abraham and Chloe (Bonnel) Samson. His father was born in Morris county, on the 3d of October, 1769, and was a son of David Samson, who formerly lived at Egg Harbor, on the Jersey coast, and was of French lineage. His wife bore the madien name of Hannah Bonnel, and by their marriage they became the parents of nine children, Abraham being the seventh in order of birth. The parents died during the war of the Revolution, both dying on the same day, victims of smallpox.

In his early life Abraham Samson served an apprenticeship at the tailor's trade and followed that business for a few years, after which he turned his attention to the distilling business. He married Chloe Bonnel, who was born in December, 1779, a daughter of Captain Nathaniel Bonnel, who was born in 1731 and died in 1809. His father was Nathaniel Bonnel, Sr., who resided for a time on Long Island and then removed to Elizabeth, whence he afterward went to Chatham. The marriage of Abraham and Chloe Samson was celebrated March 10, 1799, and was blessed with ten children, of whom Enoch N. and Annie Maria still survive. Mr. Samson was an old-line Whig in his political affiliations, and held the office of constable. His wife was a member of the Presbyterian church, and both were people of the highest respectability, having the warm regard of many friends. Mr. Samson died in 1851, and his wife was called to her final home in 1866.

Enoch Nelson Samson spent the greater part of his youth in mastering the English branches of learning taught in the public schools, and entered upon his business career, when seventeen years of age, as a clerk in a store in Dover. He remained at that place from 1835 until 1840, and then turned his attention to farming, owning and cultivating a valuable tract of land. Some years afterward he sold eighteen acres of this to Mr. Hurty and twelve acres to Dr. Pomeroy, and continued in agricultural pursuits, in which enterprise he met with good success and secured good financial returns.

Mr. Samson was joined in wedlock to Miss Sarah J. Cuplin, a native of Morris county, and a daughter of John and Isabella (Winfield) Cuplin, the former of English and the latter of Scotch descent. Mr. Cuplin was a representative of one of the old families of the state and resided at the ancestral home, in Sussex county, that for a number of generations had been in the possession of the family. Mr. and Mrs. Samson are worthy members of the First Presbyterian church of Madison, have done much to promote its interests, and he has efficiently served as church trustee. In his early life he allied himself with the Whig party and cast his first presidential vote for William Henry Harrison. When the slavery question demanded the formation of a new political party he indicated his views in regard to that question by joining the Republican ranks, and has since been one of the stanch advocates of the party principles. His interest in public affairs has led him to

champion many measures intended to promote the general welfare, and the community recognizes him as one of its valued citizens. For many years he was connected with the business interests of his section of the county, but is now living retired on the old homestead, enjoying a rest that he has truly earned and richly deserves.

JEREMIAH BAKER.

"The study of biography is by nature the most universally profitable, universally pleasant of all things," said Carlyle, and this statement of the philosopher is certainly verified when we turn our attention to the life records of such men as Mr. Baker. In considering the growth and development of Madison we find that she owes much of her commercial prosperity to him, and that for many years his success in business has not only administered to his own happiness but has contributed materially to the advancement and welfare of the thriving city in which he makes his home. He has been identified with this section of the state for many years and has contributed to its material progress and prosperity to an extent equaled by but few of his contemporaries. Few lives furnish so striking an example of the wise application of sound principles and safe conservatism as does his, and his record is that of one who has used his abilities in the best possible way, winning respect and honor by his useful career.

Mr. Baker is one of New Jersey's native sons. He was born in Westfield, Essex county, October 9, 1823, his parents being William and Jane R. (Thompson) Baker. The grandfather, William Baker, Sr., was born August 5, 1759, made his home in Westfield and died December 30, 1833. His father, Henry Baker, of East Hampton, Long Island, was a son of Thomas Baker, the progenitor of the family in America. The father of our subject, William Baker, was born in Westfield, February 20, 1788, and having arrived at years of maturity married Miss Thompson, who was born May 3, 1790, a daughter of Moses and Esther A. (Bonnell) Thompson, the former a son of Hezekiah Thompson, who is mentioned in history on account of his valiant service in the war of the Revolution. William Baker devoted his energies to agricultural pursuits, and was a well known and influential farmer in the community where he resided. Both he and his wife held membership in the Presbyterian church, and their many excellencies of character won them high regard. The father died November 25, 1831, and the mother, long surviving him, passed away April 5, 1867. Their family numbered six sons and four daughters.

Having pursued his elementary studies in the common schools, Jeremiah Baker completed his education in the University of New York. In

Jeremiah Bakes

1838 he entered upon his business career in New York city, where he carried on operations until 1842, when, feeling the need of more advanced educational training, he pursued his university course. After a time he assumed his business cares and responsibilities, being associated with his brother-in-law, James A. Webb, in merchandising in New York city until 1869. In that year he retired from active commercial life, and has since been connected with the American Insurance Company, of which he has been a director for twenty-five years. He was also one of the organizers of the First National Bank, of Madison, and has served as a member of the directorate from the beginning. His executive ability, keen discrimination, sound judgment and energy have been important factors in his success, and have brought to him a comfortable competence.

Mr. Baker was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth C. Webb, a native of New York city, and a daughter of A. V. H. and Phœbe (Baker) Webb. Her father was a native of the Empire state, and was a son of Orange Webb, who was born December 8, 1763, and died November 26, 1817. He was one of the largest ship owners of his day, and was one of the first elders in what was known as the old brick church, in New York city, serving in that capacity about 1812, when Dr. Gardner Spring was pastor. Mrs. Webb was a daughter of William Baker, of Westfield. Seven children were born to our subject and his wife, but all have passed away.

Mr. Baker belongs to a family that was connected with the Whig party during the first half of the nineteenth century, and he cast his first presidential vote for Henry Clay. Since the formation of the Republican party he has been one of its loyal supporters, and on that ticket he was elected a member of the first city council of Madison, serving most acceptably in that office and laboring earnestly for the substantial improvement of the city. He was chairman of the finance and water committees, and managed the affairs of those departments with great discretion and ability. He is an elder in the Presbyterian church in Madison and all interests for the public good find in him a friend. He is a man of wide acquaintance in business circles, both in the metropolis and New Jersey, and his name is a synonym for honorable business dealing.

At this point it would be almost tautological to enter into any series of statements as showing our subject to be a man of broad intelligence and genuine public spirit, for these have been shadowed forth between the lines of this review. Strong in his individuality, he never lacks the courage of his convictions, but there are as dominating elements in this individuality a lively human sympathy and an abiding charity, which, as taken in connection with the sterling integrity and honor of his character, have naturally gained to Mr. Baker the respect and confidence of men.

CHARLES W. SCARBOROUGH, M. D.

Power has long since been superseded by usefulness in the estimation of man's worth in the world, and he who devotes himself to the good of others has first place in the public esteem and regard. The physician in his life of sacrifice, working for others with unremitting zeal, has won the gratitude of his fellow men and is fully deserving of high encomiums. Little do those outside of the profession realize how heavy are the demands made upon the time, patience and skill of the physician, but his work is often carried on in the face of great difficulties, and the nature of the work is such as to demand the utmost care in preparation, extensive familiarity with the principles of medicine, calmness in times of danger and a well balanced judgment. Dr. Scarborough possesses the essential qualities of the successful physician and hence has attained to an enviable place in professional circles.

He was born in Lambertville, New Jersey, on the 16th of September, 1866, a son of Charles L. and Mary (Williamson) Scarborough. His literary education was acquired in the Phillipsburg high school, in which he was graduated in the class of 1883. For a short period thereafter he was connected with business life and then turned his attention to the profession to which he now devotes his energies. He began the study of medicine in 1888, under the preceptorage of Dr. F. P. McKinstry, of Washington, New Jersey, and pursued his first course of lectures in Hahnemann Medical College, of Philadelphia, in which institution he was graduated in 1893. He then began practice in Madison, where he has since continued, meeting with good success as the result of his enterprise, his knowledge of the science of medicine and his peculiar tact and skill in his work. He is a member of the State Homeopathic Society of New Jersey.

On the 1st of January, 1890, Dr. Scarborough married Miss Adaline C. Alleger, of Washington, New Jersey, a daughter of E. W. and Anne E. (Bosenbury) Alleger and a native of Hunterdon county, New Jersey. They now have two children, Pauline Oakly and Eugene Wesley.

The Doctor is a member of the Junior Order of American Mechanics and the Knights of Pythias fraternity. He also belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church and to the Young Men's Christian Association and in the last named is a member of the board of directors, serving as secretary of that board.

JOHN HANCOCK.

Among the first representatives of the Methodist ministry in Morris county was John Hancock, "a unique man of Chatham township, whose character may be summed up in the words which describe Barnabas—'a

good man and full of the Holy Ghost and faith.'" He was born in Springfield in 1776; left fatherless when eight months old and in his mother's arms he was carried from the blackened ruins of the village, burned by the British, to Madison. His advantages were few but his diligence was great. The first book he ever owned was "A New Geographical, Historical and Commercial Grammar, and Present State of the Several Kingdoms of the World." This he bought for six dollars, all obtained from selling hazelnuts gathered in the evening when his work was done, for at that time he was serving as an apprentice in Columbia. He thoroughly mastered the contents of that book. He early began to write, and all through his long life his thoughts flowed into rhyme as easily as into prose, his works having some of the rude quaintness of Bunyan. His early religious exercises were genuine and deep. He joined the Methodist Episcopal church in 1801, and learning to speak in the class-meeting he soon went forth into schoolhouses, private dwellings and wherever a door was open, publishing the glad tidings. In 1803 he was licensed as a local preacher, in 1814 ordained as a deacon and in 1833 ordained as elder by Bishop Hedding. His own house, as soon as it was completed, in 1803, was opened for a regular place of preaching and continued to be such until 1832. For the rest of his life while still supporting his family by his business and farm, he preached in the circuit formed by Flanders, Paterson, Newark, Rahway and New Providence. in heat and cold, in sunshine and storm, his expenses generally more than his receipts, he continued his work, ever fulfilling the injunction, "As ye go, preach." He had a great fund of humor, which, however, he kept within bounds. He died in great peace, in full possession of his faculties, in his seventy-eighth year, leaving blessed memories behind him in all these neighborhoods. Close by his dwelling Mr. Hancock had set apart a portion of land for a family cemetery, which in his will he made "a public burial place." Near the entrance, and in full view of those who pass by, may still be seen a square board tablet, sustained by two tall posts, on which were painted in large yellow letters, now partly obliterated, some homely but practical lines, written by himself and commencing thus:

"Ye travelers through the vale of strife
To endless death or endless life,
Here you may learn midst joy or tears
The end of worldly hopes or fears."

GEORGE W. GREENWOOD.

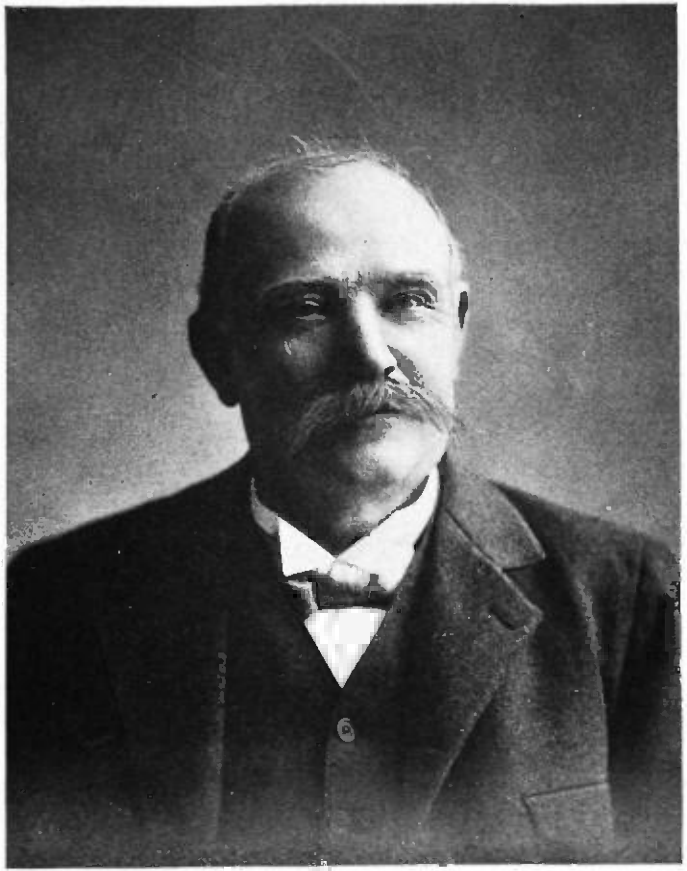
For more than forty years Mr. Greenwood has been an active participator in the improvement and development of Morristown, as a builder and contractor. He was born in Paterson, New Jersey, on the 2d of December,

1832. While yet a child he was brought by his parents to Morris county, in the district schools of which he acquired his education, and at the age of sixteen he began to learn his trade at Boonton, later going to Morristown, where he finished his apprenticeship with the firm of Bailey & Loundsbury, and continued in this city as a journeyman for ten years thereafter. In 1865 he arranged a partnership with John W. Hays, under the firm name of Greenwood & Hays, and for over a quarter of a century they were perhaps the best-known builders and contractors and did the largest amount of business in and around Morristown. They erected and put in operation a mill at the Speedwell Iron Works, and one near the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad station, the latter being now operated by Reeve & Burr; but to enumerate even the best specimens of work which this firm has produced would occupy much space without adding to the importance or character of its members; and it will be sufficient to add that the Baptist church, the Farrelly building and the Holbrook and Kipp residences are fair examples of their workmanship and will attest to their standing and importance as builders. After the dissolution of this firm Mr. Greenwood associated with Frederick H. DeCoster, and the firm now stands Greenwood & DeCoster. They have the contracts for the Babbitt building and the Livingston house, and they have established an enviable reputation throughout the county.

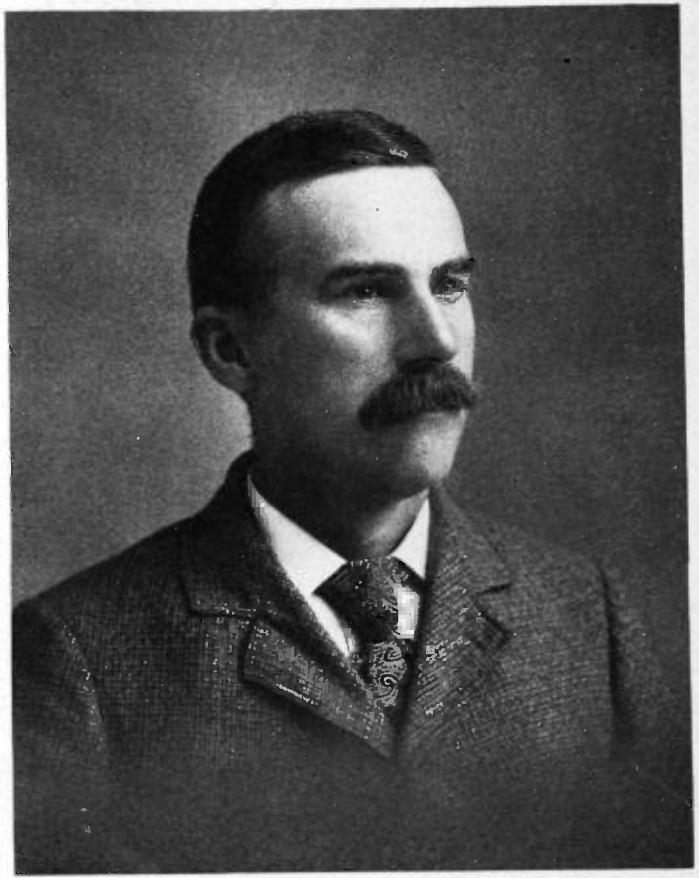
Mr. Greenwood's first marriage was solemnized April 5, 1855, when he wedded Miss Sarah E. Weir, who was a daughter of Lemuel Howard and Elizabeth (Vreeland) Weir. She was born November 5, 1836, and died December 22, 1877, leaving three children, as follows: Ida, born November 26, 1856, married George T. Timmons on November 17, 1880, and has two surviving children, namely: Ida May, born November 13, 1881; and Edith, born June 11, 1890. The other two children of Mr. Greenwood by his first marriage were Georgie May, who died September 3, 1882, aged nineteen years; and Lizzie Armstrong, who died June 9, 1881, aged twelve years. The mother of these children was a consistent Christian woman and a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Greenwood was again married September 1, 1881, his second wife being Miss Elsie May Gordon. He maintains a comfortable home, on the outskirts of the city, where he owns a tract of land comprising twelve acres, beautifully situated for residence plats, besides which he possesses improved and valuable real estate elsewhere in the city, all of which has come to him as a logical result of his labor, thrift and economy.

The father of our subject, Richard Greenwood, was a native of England, and emigrated to the United States at the age of twelve years, having participated in the war of 1812, as a drummer boy. He married Miss Lettie Van Giesen, and of their seven children but three survive, namely: George



George W Greenwood



Frederick H De Coster

W., our subject; James, who has for some years been a resident of Columbus, Ohio; and Charles, who is residing in Welacca, Putnam county, Florida. The father of these children, Richard Greenwood, died in 1839, and his faithful wife was summoned to her eternal rest in 1883.

FREDERICK H. DeCOSTER.

A well-known member of the prominent firm of Greenwood & DeCoster, contractors and builders, the subject of this sketch was born in Newark, New Jersey, on the 1st of January, 1854. His father, John H. DeCoster, was born near Basking Ridge, Morris county, and during his life followed the carpenter trade in the place of his birth and in Newark. He married Miss Fannie Bockoven, a daughter of David Bockoven, the prominent old-time resident of Mendham, and their children were: Frederick H.; Anna, who became the wife of Stephen Sloat; and Allie, who married Lemuel Hyer, of Logansville. Mr. DeCoster died in 1858, at the age of thirty-three years. Joseph DeCoster, the father of John H. and grandfather of our subject, was an orphan when he was brought to the United States from the island of Vera Cruz, situated in the Gulf of Mexico. He eventually located near Basking Ridge and married Miss Catharine Rickey, by whom he had eight children.

Frederick H. DeCoster was reared in the vicinity of Basking Ridge, receiving his literary education in the public schools, and at the age of seventeen he began an apprenticeship at the carpenter trade, under the preceptorage of John J. Allen, with whom he remained for six years. He then went into the oil country and followed his trade at different points, including Bradford and vicinity, until 1883, when he came to Morristown and formed a partnership with John Wright, the firm being known as Wright & DeCoster, which continued successfully for eight years. Soon after the dissolution of this partnership Mr. DeCoster became a member of the firm of Greenwood & DeCoster, which has attained a wide reputation throughout Morris county for the excellence of the work done and for the strict integrity and honorable business methods of its members. Mr. DeCoster has been connected with the construction of some of the most prominent buildings in the city of Morristown and is rightfully regarded as one of the most capable as well as responsible and worthy men who have been identified with the building interests of Morris county. He is a man of high principle, upright in all his dealings and merits the deep respect in which he is held by his many friends.

THOMAS GEORGE TIMMONS.

Born in Morristown, February 22, 1858, Thomas G. Timmons is a son of James and Maria (Claxton) Timmons, both of whom are natives of Ireland,

whence they emigrated to America and took up their residence in Littleton, Morris county. They had a family of seven sons and two daughters, of whom the following are living: James, who married Sarah Whitehead and resides in Morristown, where he is engaged in merchandising: William, who married a lady from Canton, Ohio; Edward, who wedded Annie Lynch and resides in New Rochelle, New York, where he is captain of the police department of that city; Annie, wife of Thomas J. O'Brian, of Morristown, Katharine, who lives with her sister. The parents of this family have both passed away. They were consistent Christian people and were respected by all who knew them.

Thomas G. Timmons acquired his education in the schools of Morris county, and after attaining to man's estate learned the carpenter's trade of the firm of Greenwood & Hays, of Morristown. Having completed his apprenticeship he remained in the employ of that company as a journeyman until 1880, when he was made foreman of their establishment, filling that position until 1896. He then became foreman for the firm of Reeve & Burr, of Morristown, in which capacity he has since served with marked ability. and fidelity. He is not only a practical workman, but possesses much executive ability and sound judgment and is very able in the control of those who work under him.

On the 13th of November, 1880, Mr. Timmons was united in marriage to Miss Ida Greenwood, daughter of George W. and Sarah E. (Weir) Greenwood. Their union has been blest with two children: Ida May, born November 13, 1881; and Edith, born June 11, 1890. Mr. Timmons and his family attend the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1888 he erected their pleasant and commodious residence at No. 1, Cleveland street, and theirs is one of the hospitable homes of the city. Mr. Timmons is a member of the Carpenters' Union, of Morristown, and is serving as trustee. In politics he is a stanch Democrat, unwavering in support of the principles of the party, but has never been an office-seeker.

WILLIAM H. TONKING.

The history of such men as our subject proves conclusively that with a reasonable amount of mental and physical power success is bound eventually to crown the endeavors of those who have the ambition to put forth their best efforts, and the will and manliness to persevere therein. Throughout an active, useful and honorable business career, he has been watchful of his opportunities, utilized them to the best advantage, closely applied himself to the work in hand and overcome all obstacles by persistent and tireless purpose. Depending entirely upon his own ability and efforts, he has achieved

a prominence in the business world that numbers among the leading citizens of Morris county.

Born in Cornwall, England, Mr. Tonking was brought to the United States by his parents when three years of age, the family locating in the Empire state, on the banks of the Hudson, where he spent the greater part of his childhood. He began his education in that neighborhood and later pursued his studies in Hackettstown, New Jersey. In 1876 he entered the employ of the Thomas Iron Company, at Port Oram, New Jersey, continuing his connection with that company from 1876 until 1881, after which he was employed by the estate of J. Couper Lord in the capacity of bookkeeper in the office. He was thus engaged until August, 1895, when he was made assistant general manager of all their mines, with headquarters at Port Oram. He is now superintendent of the Mount Pleasant Mining Company, the Hurd Mining Company, at Hurdtown, the Boonton Iron Mining Company and the estate of J. Couper Lord. Such a position requires superior executive ability, keen discrimination and able management,—all of which are numbered among the characteristics of Mr. Tonking. The volume of business thus carried on under his supervision is extensive, but his ability enables him to successfully control all, and make of each enterprise a profitable investment. He is also a stockholder in the National Union Bank at Dover.

Mr. Tonking is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and in this connection has been brought prominently into public notice. He is an exceptionally good salesman, having few equals in this direction, and the volume of his business reaches a large number when estimated in dollars. His business integrity is proverbial and his course demonstrates the truth of the old adage that "honesty is the best policy." Fairness characterizes his every trade transaction, and the name of W. H. Tonking attached to any paper indicates that the document is a reliable one.

Mr. Tonking was united in marriage to Miss Clara A. Hulshizer, a daughter of Henry Hulshizer, M. D., and to them were born three children. In politics he is a stanch Republican, who gives to the party an intelligent and active support, and never requires official reward for his services. Socially he is connected with Acacia Lodge, No. 20, A. F. & A. M., of Dover, and he and his wife are prominent and leading members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and take a very active part in the work of church and Sunday-school, Mr. Tonking frequently serving in the pulpit in the absence of the regular preacher, and has been the superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school, the second largest in the county, for the past fourteen years. He is a broad-minded man of humanitarian principles, benevolent and kindly, and though his business interests are so extensive he can always find time to aid in the cause of advancing the moral standard of the race.

FRED VAN DUYNE.

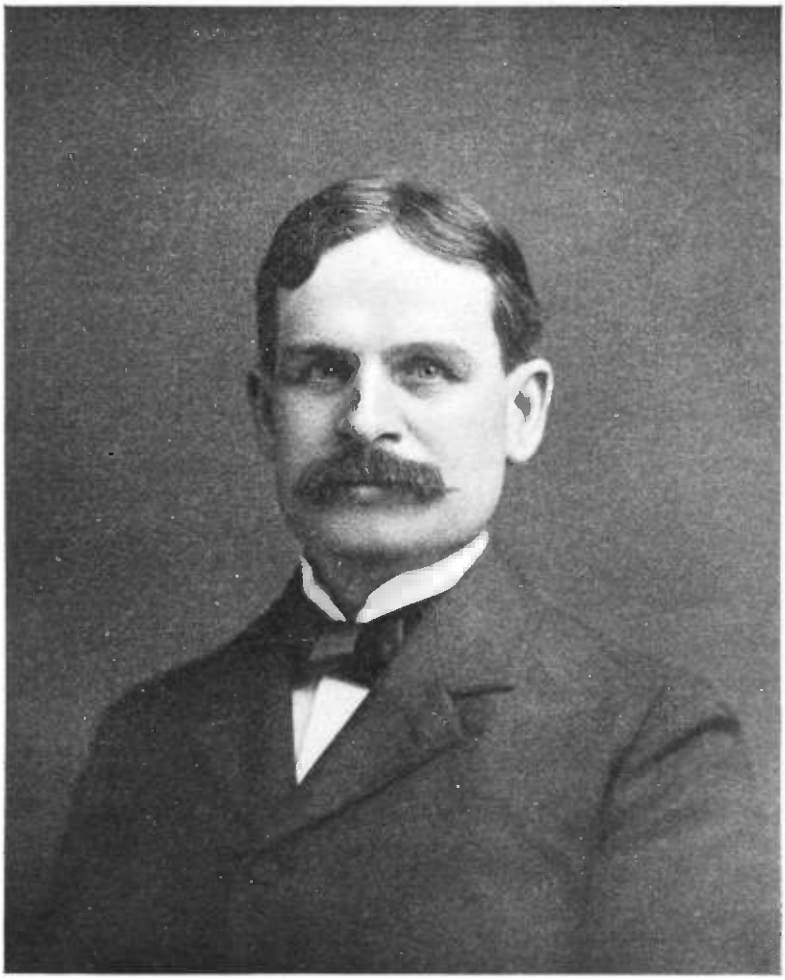
The family bearing this name has for many years been closely identified with the interests of Morris county, and its members are numbered among the most prosperous and enterprising citizens and farmers in this section of the state. The gentleman whose name initiates this review was born in Montville township on the 28th of November, 1860, and is a son of Aaron and Rachel (Jacobus) Van Duyne, his grandfather being John R. and his great-grandfather Ralph Van Duyne. John R. married Miss Sarah Van Ness and located at White Hall, where he subsequently became one of the prominent and well-to-do agriculturists, and reared the following children: Aaron, Abner, Harrison, Jane, Julia, Harriet and Mary, all of whom are deceased, with the exception of Harrison, who is a resident of Newark, New Jersey.

Aaron Van Duyne was born on the old family homestead February 10, 1830, and after attending the district schools he embarked in farming. He took an active part in politics, his support being given to the Republican party, and he served as assessor, township trustee, justice of the peace, and in other local offices of like nature. He was an adherent of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he was trustee and a deacon. He married Miss Rachel Jacobus, who was born on the 26th of June, 1829, and three children were born to them, namely: Harriet Elizabeth, whose birth occurred on the 8th of June, 1858, married Oscar Jacobus, of Montville township; Fred, the subject of this review, Harry, of Montville township; John Raymond, who was born April 18, 1865, and died October 8, 1878; and Newton, who died in infancy.

Fred Van Duyne obtained his early mental discipline in the township schools and in time turned his energies toward the cultivation of land, following that vocation on the old homestead until 1891, when he moved to the farm he at present occupies, and has most successfully conducted the same ever since. Referring to his political relations we find that he advocates Republicanism and has faithfully served his party as commissioner of appeals, township committeeman and in other offices of local importance. In religion he is a communicant of the White Hall Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Van Duyne consummated his marriage on April 25, 1892, when he was united to Miss Daisy Jacobus, a daughter of Abraham and Phœbe (Bott) Jacobus, of Montville, and their three children are: Halsey A., Elbert F. and Fred C. Mr. Van Duyne is one of the prosperous residents of his township and stands high in the estimation of his many friends.

Harry Van Duyne, a brother of our subject, was born in Montville



Edwin J. Ross

township on June 19, 1867, and has continued to reside on the old homestead, engaged in his agricultural pursuits. In February, 1897, he was united in marriage to Miss Bertha Vreeland, a daughter of John M. and Ida K. (Jacobus) Vreeland, of Montville township, and they have one child, Zella Alma, who was born November 15, 1897. Mr. Van Duyne is a faithful member of the Dutch Reformed church and an energetic worker in its cause. Mr. Van Duyne is a Republican in politics and gives to that party a loyal support.

EDWIN J. ROSS.

For the past fifteen years Mr. Ross has devoted his energies to an enterprise that has materially advanced the interests of the place in which it is located. He now stands at the head of the E. J. Ross Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of silk goods, and is an important factor in the commercial life of Morris county.

The ancestral history of Mr. Ross traces back to the early colonial epoch of American annals, for within that period three brothers of the name came from their native heath in bonnie Scotland and took up their abode in the New World. It is supposed that they resided for a time in New Haven, Connecticut; but later one of them settled in New York, another in Ohio and the third in New Jersey. From these three brothers are descended the various Ross families in America. The first location of the Rosses in New Jersey was in the old town of Springfield. The great-grandfather of our subject was born in New York city, and the grandfather, Ogden Ross, first opened his eyes to the light in Newark, New Jersey. Aaron L. Ross, the father of our subject, was born and reared in Newark and was for many years engaged in the boot and shoe business in that city. He married Eliza Jane Van Clief, a daughter of Jacob Van Clief, a representative of an old family of Bergen county, New Jersey, and of Holland descent. The parents of Edwin J. Ross died on the same day. The father, who had been ill for some time, upon hearing of the death of his devoted and cherished wife, sank rapidly, and ere the day had ended he, too, had passed from this life.

Edwin J. Ross, whose name introduces this review, was born in the city of Newark, on the 30th of December, 1851, and spent the days of his boyhood and youth there, acquiring his early education in the primary and intermediate grades of the public schools. He was first employed by Albert Sayre, and afterward by W. V. Snyder & Company, of Newark. In his nineteenth year he went to New York city, entering the employ of Adriance, Robbins & Company, jobbers in dry goods. His next service was for the

firm of Hyde, Ayres & Company, wool jobbers, of New York city, with whom he remained for a number of years.

In 1880, his industry, enterprise and careful management having enabled him to accumulate some capital, he embarked in business on his own account, in the importing and commission line, in which he continued until 1883, when he became interested in the manufacture of silk goods, as a member of the firm of Hopper & Ross, and they began operations in Dover. The following year Mr. Hopper died and was succeeded in the enterprise by George B. Baker, whereupon the firm title of Ross & Baker was assumed. In April, 1897, the E. J. Ross Manufacturing Company succeeded the firm of Ross & Baker. In 1887 the works were removed from Dover to Port Oram. After a time the company erected their present commodious plant, the same comprising a main building, fifty by one hundred and fifty feet in dimensions and two and one-half stories in height, with an extension, thirty by one hundred and fifty feet, used for the dying department and the finishing rooms. The machinery utilized is of the latest and most highly improved order, and in its manipulation both water and steam power are available. The tract on which the plant is located has an area of thirty acres, the site being known as the old Washington Forge property.

The company manufacture broad silk fabrics, a full line of fancy dress-silks, black grenadine veilings and neckwear silks. In the silk works employment is afforded to two hundred operatives, and the products of the factory are sold chiefly to jobbers. The business has grown to important proportions, and the income from the capital invested makes the enterprise a profitable one, while it also adds materially to the commercial activity, general prosperity and public prominence of the community.

On the 10th of December, 1878, Mr. Ross was united in marriage to Miss Ella J. Meeker, of Newark, a daughter of Joseph J. Meeker, a native of New Jersey and a representative of one of the old and prominent families of the commonwealth. The mother of Mrs. Ross bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Jane Brittin, and she was born in Sussex county, New Jersey, which was likewise the birthplace of her father. Mr. and Mrs. Ross are the parents of ten children, namely: Prentiss de Veuve, Joseph Meeker, Edwin J., Jr., Julia M., Elizabeth Brittin, Gaillard Thomas, Ella M., Arabella, Van Clief and George Meeker. Mr. Ross and his family are members of the First Presbyterian church of Dover, in which he has served as elder for a number of years. He has been deeply interested and prominently concerned in the work of not only the local organization, but that of the church at large. He has served on several important boards and committees of the presbytery of Morris and Orange, and has ever shown a lively interest in all that conserves the welfare of the church, and has given an unreserved aid and influence to

all that stands as exponent of the higher values of life. The family home is a very comfortable residence, on West Blackwell street, Dover, and not only are its surroundings tasteful and attractive, but the household is the center of a cultured social circle.

Mr. Ross is a member of the Merchants' Club, of New York city, and of the Silk Association of America, whose headquarters are in the national metropolis. He is also a member of the Washington Association of Morris county. The business record of Mr. Ross is one which any man might well be proud to have accredited to him. Throughout his entire career he has been looked upon as the personification of integrity and honor, never making an agreement or engagement that he has not fulfilled, and standing to-day as an example of what determination and force, combined with a high degree of business acumen and integrity, can accomplish for a man of natural ability and strength of character.

GEORGE W. GARDNER.

George W. Gardner is now living a retired life at his pleasant home on the Green Village road, in the borough of Madison. His labors of former years and his careful husbanding of his resources now enables him to spend his declining days in the enjoyment of a well earned rest, unvexed by the worries and cares which inevitably form a part of business life.

Mr. Gardner is a native of America's metropolis, New York, his birth having occurred in that city on the 3d of February, 1825. His father, John F., was a native of Prussia, and his mother, whose maiden name was Catherine Lansing, was a native of Aquackanock (now Passaic) county, New Jersey. John F. Gardner emigrated to the New World in the early part of the present century. He was a baker by trade and followed that vocation throughout his active business life. He was born June 13, 1773, and died July 14, 1842, while his wife, who was born August 20, 1786, passed away on the 14th of June, 1863. Their marriage, which was celebrated March 5, 1803, was blessed with nine children, namely: Maria, who was born December 12, 1803, and died September 9, 1804; William, who was born March 10, 1806, and died July 28, 1832; John F., born July 4, 1808, and died January 31, 1869; Daniel, who was born June 3, 1810, and died in 1874; Catherine Maria, who was born January 13, 1813; Garret Lansing, who was born March 13, 1815, and died April 16, 1834; Henry, who was born April 23, 1818, and died April 27, 1862; Charles, born February 20, 1820; Dorothy, who was born October 31, 1822, and died June 13, 1832.

George Washington, our subject, born February 3, 1825, spent his early life in the city of his birth, and in 1855 removed to Connecticut, where

he carried on agricultural pursuits until 1871,—the year of his arrival in New Jersey. In 1851 he was united in marriage to Miss Harriet Sarah Bartley, a native of New York city, born December 12, 1833, and a daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth (Brockway) Bartley, natives of England, whence they emigrated to America in 1833. To Mr. and Mrs. Gardner were born seven children, as follows: James Snow, who was born October 24, 1852, married Emma Carter; George W., who was born May 3, 1855, married Lizzie Doetschman and is living in Aurora, Illinois; Katie E., born November 1, 1857, is the wife of Lewis H. Munson; Dora Josephine, born February 9, 1860, is the wife of Smith S. Baldwin; Frederick Lansing, born May 12, 1862, wedded Mary E. Cory; and Harriet Sarah and Henriet, twins, were born October 17, 1864. The latter is now deceased and the former is the wife of Alfred I. Harmon. Mrs. Gardner was called to the home beyond May 14, 1896. She was a devoted wife and mother, a faithful friend, and throughout the community in which she lived her death was deeply mourned.

In his political predilections Mr. Gardner is a Democrat and has been honored with local office. He was chosen for the position of justice of the peace in 1888, and in 1892 was appointed commissioner of deeds, filling that office until 1897. He has also been called by the vote of the people to other local offices, wherein he has proved himself fully worthy of the trust and confidence reposed in him. In the spring election of 1898 he was again chosen to the office of justice of the peace in the borough of Madison, and was duly appointed by the state legislature as commissioner of deeds.

ADDISON H. DAY.

A well known resident Chatham, Mr. Day occupies a responsible position in business circles in New York city and is one of the most trustworthy and efficient employes of the Bank of the State, in which he has acted as receiving teller for seventeen years. His birth occurred in Brooklyn, on the 16th of November, 1850, his parents being Henry Parsal and Henrietta Condit (Baldwin) Day. The father was a native of Chatham, New Jersey, and for many years he was engaged in the coal business in Brooklyn, but subsequently he returned to the vicinity of his birthplace, where he engaged in farming for about thirty years. He also dealt in real estate, and was a very enterprising and successful business man. He married Miss Henrietta C. Baldwin, a daughter of Lewis N. Baldwin, one of the heroes of the Revolutionary war. He was a son of Stephen Baldwin, whose father Ezra Baldwin was a son of Nathan Baldwin, a direct descendant of Sir John Baldwin, chief justice of the court of common pleas, in England, from 1636 to 1645. In the direct line of the ancestry were three Richards, two Josephs,

Francis E. Young.

Jonathan and John, all titled gentlemen. Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Day became the parents of four children: Lewis Baldwin, a resident of Elizabeth, New Jersey; Helen Mason, wife of Guy Martin, of Morristown; Addison H.; and Clinton Spencer, of Cleveland, Ohio. The father of this family was a member of the Presbyterian church of Chatham, and served as one of of its elders. His death occurred January 5, 1887, but his widow is still living.

Addison Henry Day, whose name introduces this review, received a common-school education, which he supplemented by a course in the Newark Academy. On laying aside his text-books to take up the serious duties of life he sought and obtained employment as a clerk in the Ninth National Bank of New York, where he remained for two and a half years. He also spent a similar period in the Metropolitan Bank, and then engaged in the stationery business with his brother, but after a time he returned to the Metropolitan Bank, where he continued until 1880, when he accepted the position of receiving teller in the Bank of the State. His familiarity with the banking business in its various departments has made him very capable in his work, and he is regarded as one of the most reliable and able employes of the company. He has the full and unqualified confidence of the house, and is well worthy the trust reposed in him.

On the 6th of June, 1878, Mr. Day was united in marriage to Miss Grace Minton, a daughter of Hudson Minton, and they have had four children: Percy Minton, who died at the age of ten months; Lawrence; Helen Minton and Henry Percy. Mrs. Day is a member of the Presbyterian church. In his political associations Mr. Day is a Republican, and is well informed on the questions of the day, political and otherwise. Their home is in Chatham, where they have many friends and enjoy the hospitality of the best homes of the locality.

FRANCIS E. YOUNG.

Mr. Young is a representative of a family whose members have figured prominently in the annals of Connecticut, New York and New Jersey. Quite a full record of the family is given in Thompson's History of Long Island, and from this source much of the following information was gleaned. Our subject is of the sixth generation in America, tracing his ancestry back through Stephen, Ephraim, David and Benjamin Young to Rev. John Young, the American progenitor. He was a minister of the Presbyterian church in Hingham, England, whence he crossed the Atlantic to the New World, locating in Connecticut in 1638. In October, 1640, he removed to Southold, on Long Island, and was the first minister of the gospel at that place. His wife's

name was Mary, and their children were John, Thomas, Gideon and Benjamin. The father of this family remained in Southold until his death, and on his tombstone was placed the following inscription: "Mr. John Young, minister of the Word and first settler of the church of Southold, on Long Island, deceased the 27th of February, in the year of our Lord 1672, and of his age seventy-four. Here lies the man whose doctrine and life, well known, did show he sought Christ's honor, not his own. In weakness sown, in power shall he, by Christ, be raised from death to life eternal." This stone was recut in 1857 by two of his descendants, Deacon Stephen Young, of Morristown, New Jersey, and Captain Selah Young, of Mattatuck, Long Island.

John Young, the eldest son of Rev. John and Mary Young, commonly called Colonel Young, had a son, Zerubbabel Young, who was the father of John Young. The last named had a son, named Thomas, who died in Southold, February 19, 1873. He had four sons, the eldest of whom also bore the name of Thomas, and had four sons, Thomas, Josiah, John and Jacob.

Thomas Young, the second son of Rev. John and Mary Young, of Southold, was born in England in 1627, was brought by his parents to America in 1638, and became a resident of Southold in 1640. He died in 1689. By his second wife he had a son, Thomas, born in 1660, who inherited his father's estate, and became the father of four sons, Samuel, Jacob, Richard and Jonas.

The eldest of these, Samuel Young, was born in 1680 and died in 1750. His two sons were Thomas, born in 1716, and David, born in 1718. The latter became the father of three children, David, Samuel and Penelope. Of this family the eldest, David, was born June 21, 1748, and had two sons, Samuel, who was born April 1, 1777, and became the father of a son, to whom he gave the name of David; and David, who was born December 1, 1783, and had three sons, David, William and Thomas. The second son of David Young, the senior of that name in this branch of the family, was Samuel Young, who was born November 5, 1753, and died November 2, 1797. His sons were Thomas, John, Harry and David, and of these Thomas was born April 10, 1775, and died April 3, 1815. He had five sons, Samuel, Thomas, Henry, David and Alfred. The first named served as colonel of militia at Oyster Bay, and in 1840 represented his native county of Queens in the New York legislature. His brother David was born January 6, 1791, and had a son Edward, who died September 29, 1830.

The next branch of the Young family was established by Gideon Young, the third son of Rev. John and Mary Young, who were the first of the name in America. He was born in 1638 and died December 1, 1699, leaving two sons, Gideon and Jonathan. The latter died February 23, 1707. The former, who was commonly called Lieutenant Young, died in 1849, at the

age of seventy-six years. His children were Henry, Reuben, Silas, Abinel, Gideon and Walter. In 1731 the first four removed to Orange county, New York, locating near Goshen. Henry, the eldest, had two children, Henry and Birdeye, and of these the former had two sons, Henry and Hiram, who for many years were merchants in New York city. Gideon Young, also a son of Gideon Young, the second, was twice married, and by his first wife, Eunice, had one son, Ezekiel, and by his second wife, Miss Rocket, had a son, Gideon, the fourth generation bearing that name.

The fourth branch of the Young family, and that to which our subject belongs, was founded by Benjamin Young, the youngest son of Rev. John and Mary Young. He was the father of the Rev. David Young, who was born in 1719 and was graduated at Yale College in 1741. In 1745 he became the minister at Brookhaven, being the third to officiate there in that capacity. He remained there until his death, which occurred there in 1753, at the age of thirty-four years. His wife was Bethia Young, and they had four children, Hannah, David, Ephraim and James. About 1760 Mrs. Bethia Young married Benjamin Halsey, of Morris county, and removed there with her four children. By her second marriage she had one son, who, when about eighty years of age, resided near Newton, Sussex county. Mrs. Halsey died January 23, 1785.

Hannah, the eldest child of the Rev. David and Bethia Young, became the wife of David Wheeler, and died November 15, 1827, at the age of eighty years. Her children were David, who married Catherine Baker; Sarah, wife of Dr. Ambrose Cook; Stephen and John. David Young, the second child of Rev. David and Bethia Young, married Betsey Tucker, and died August 31, 1796, at the age of fifty years. Their children were named Betsey, Bethia and David.

The first, Betsey, became the wife of Peter Decker, and removed to Schoharie county, New York, where her death occurred August 2, 1843, at the age of seventy-five years. Mr. and Mrs. Decker had nine children, namely: David Y., who married Maria Monroe and lived in Canada; Richard H., who married Rosetta Burnett and lived in Schoharie county, New York; Charles, who married Ann Ostrander and resided in Canada; Selah, who married Hannah Hubbard; Maria, wife of William Monroe, of Canada; Lydia, wife of Edward Rowley, of Schoharie county; Electa, wife of John Clark, of the same county; Bethia, wife of Henry A. Cleveland, of Schoharie county; and Jane Ann, wife of John Prosper, a resident of that county.

Bethia Young, the second daughter of David and Betsey (Tucker) Young, married Jeremiah Havens and they located in Jefferson, New York. Mrs. Havens died in April, 1849, at the age of seventy-seven years. She had ten children, namely: Jane, wife of Joseph Burnet, of Jefferson; Nathan,

who married Mahala Wilson and resided in Saugerties, New York; Abigail, wife of Samuel Lewis, a resident of Connecticut; Betsey, wife of Henry Reed; David Y., who wedded Mary Ross and lived in Jefferson; Augustus C., who wedded Mary Stewart and lived in Jefferson; Dr. Charles, who made his home in Summit, Schoharie county; John S., Bethia Ann and Lucinda Cornelia.

David Young, the third child and only son of David and Betsey (Tucker) Young, was born January 9, 1780, and was married January 4, 1804, to Polly Petty, at Moriches, Long Island. He died April 24, 1829, at the age of fifty years, and his wife died April 20, 1831. They had seven children. Edward, the eldest, born February 6, 1807, left Moriches about 1822, going to Jefferson, Schoharie county, New York, where he followed carpentering. He wedded Mary Ann Beard, by whom he had several children, the eldest of whom married Peter Zilman and had one daughter, Jane, now deceased. David, the second of the family, born September 8, 1808, left Moriches in 1827, learned the blacksmith's trade in Bridgehampton, New York, and about 1830 went to sea on board a whaling vessel. He spent thirteen years engaged in the whale fisheries and on two voyages was master of the vessel. He married Lucy Ann Sears and they had five children. About 1844 they removed from Long Island to Jefferson, New York. Selah, the third of the family, born in 1810, left home at twelve years of age, lived in East Hampton, New York, for three years and then learned the hatter's trade at Sag Harbor. In 1832 he went to sea on a whaling vessel, continued in that occupation for seventeen years, and was also master of a vessel during two voyages. At Sag Harbor, April 30, 1839, he married Sybil Terry and had three children, David, Delah and Sybil, the family making their home at Mattatuck, Long Island. William, the fourth of the family, was born in 1815, and died in 1818. William, the fifth of the family, was born January 6, 1818, learned the blacksmith's trade at Jefferson, New York, went to sea in 1836, and when last heard from was in California. Mary Jane, the sixth of the family, born May 13, 1820, died at Sag Harbor, New York, May 14, 1834. John H., the last of the family of David and Polly (Petty) Young, was born May 1, 1823, left home at the age of eight years and went to East Hampton, where he learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed there for some years. He wedded Mary Elizabeth Miller and had one child.

Ephraim Young, the grandfather of our subject, was the third child of Rev. David and Bethia Young, and a more extended account of his family will follow the mention of James Young, who was the fourth child of Rev. David and Bethia Young. He married Ruth Halsey and their children were Samuel, Hannah and Sarah. James Young died September 20, 1783, at the age of thirty-two years.

To resume the history of Ephraim Young, the grandfather of our subject, we find that he was born October 26, 1749, and was married February 2, 1774, to Phœbe Cutler, whose birth occurred December 17, 1745. They removed to Whippany, New Jersey, about 1779. He was a carpenter by trade and also conducted a sawmill on Whippany river. He met his death by falling from a bridge into the water and was drowned, November 18, 1793. His first wife had died April 7, 1789, and he was afterward again married. The children of the first union were: Stephen, born November 28, 1774; Mrs. Bethia Vail, who was born August 9, 1778, and died September 17, 1847, at the age of sixty-nine; Abijah, who was born May 2, 1781, and died at Drakesville, New Jersey, June 17, 1857, at the age of seventy-six years; and Phœbe, who was born May 13, 1785. For his second wife Ephraim Young married Mrs. Cutler, a widow, whose maiden name was Lee. By this marriage there were three children: Lucinda, born July 3, 1788; James, born October 12, 1790; and Thomas, born September 28, 1792.

Stephen Young, the eldest son of Ephraim and Phœbe (Cutler) Young, and the father of our subject, was born on the old family homestead near Whippany, November 28, 1774, and was reared to farm life. He always followed that pursuit, and was a progressive, practical agriculturist, being also a carpenter, to which line of work he gave considerable attention. He took great interest in public affairs and did all in his power to promote the welfare of the community. In his religious belief he was a Presbyterian and served as elder in the church of that denomination at Morristown. He married Abagail Baker, a daughter of Lewis Baker, of Westfield, New Jersey, and they had ten children, as follows: Ephraim; Benjamin; Eliza, wife of Luke Parson; Julia, wife of Austin McLellen; Phœbe, wife of Ambrose Howell; Harriet; James; Stephen; Irene, wife of Timothy Cook; and Francis E., whose name begins this record. The father died February 10, 1867, and the mother passed away on the 6th of August, 1838.

Francis E. Young, who was born at Whippany, April 2, 1817, and was reared on the old homestead near Whippany, acquired his education in the common schools in that vicinity, and early in life learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for more than forty-five years. He also owned a sawmill, in partnership with his brother Ephraim, which they conducted until a few years ago. He was thus long and prominently connected with the industrial interests of the community, but is now living a quiet life on the old family homestead, looking after its cultivation to some extent, but taking no very active part in its operation. His rest is well merited, for his life has been a busy and useful one.

In 1851 Francis E. Young was united in marriage to Miss Mary Shipman, a representative of one of the old families of Morris county. Seven children

graced this union: Abbigail; Virginia, who married H. O. Shelley, who lives in Littleton, New Jersey; Julia; Stephen, who is engaged in business in New York city; Susan; Grosvenor; and Arthur, who died in 1895.

Mr. Young and his family are members of the Presbyterian church in Whippany, in which he has served as an elder for a number of years. In his political affiliations he is a Republican and warmly advocates the principles of that party, which he has supported since its organization. He cast his first presidential vote for William Henry Harrison, in 1840, and has voted at each presidential election since. By his upright life he has fully sustained the high reputation of the family and won for himself the respect and esteem of the entire community.

PROF. J. HOWARD HULSART, A. M.

Civilization owes its advancement to education, and the progress of a nation is in due proportion to the advantages it possesses in training and developing the mentality of its people and placing them on a more exalted plane of intellectuality. Ignorance in the present age is an almost inexcusable defect, and as "knowledge is power" the proper discipline of the mind is a potent factor in annihilating bigotry and prejudice wherever found, the greatest instrumentality for good in this direction being the public schools. In the United States these institutions of learning have made a remarkable advance within the last twenty-five years, and, as at present conducted, they will rank favorably with those of any other country in the world. Among the zealous and well known educators of New Jersey who have attained distinction in this line of endeavor is Professor Hulsart, who has been identified with school work for the past eighteen years and was recently honored with the presidency of the New Jersey State Teachers' Association, having been supervising principal of the Dover schools since the summer of 1891. A brief *résumé* of this gentleman's career will no doubt be instructive as well as interesting, and it is therefore presented herewith.

J. Howard Hulsart was born in Madison township, Middlesex county, near the town of Matawan, New Jersey, on the 31st of October, 1859, a son of Cornelius L. and Rhoda (Carhart) Hulsart, both of whom were natives of New Jersey, having been born in Middlesex and Monmouth counties respectively. The paternal grandfather was of Dutch descent and was born in New Jersey, being among the first settlers of Middlesex county. The maternal grandfather, Joseph A. Carhart, was a descendant of one of two brothers who emigrated from England to this country, one of them settling in New Jersey and the other in southern New York.

Mr. Hulstart, our subject, remained on his father's farm until attaining his nineteenth year, acquiring his preliminary education in the Cedar Grove and Mount Pleasant district schools and in Glenwood Institute, attending the latter the greater part of the year and assisting his father on the farm early in the fall and late in the spring. He found a great attraction in books, and as rural life was entirely at variance with his tastes and inclinations he determined to qualify himself for other duties; and with this object in view he attended the institute for two years, when Professor Jacobus was at its head, exchanging for his tuition and board during the first year such of his labor out of school hours as was demanded in doing chores about the building. The second year, in addition to his services, he paid one hundred dollars for his schooling, part of which sum he earned and part he was obliged to borrow. He was graduated at the institute in June, 1880, but continued his studies, and since then he has taken two special courses in the chemical and physical laboratories of Harvard University, has completed a non-resident course in the Illinois Weslyan University, and, having satisfactorily passed examinations on forty books, was granted the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, and later upon further examinations that of Master Arts. He is now taking a post-graduate course of between forty and fifty works, and when completed will be entitled to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

Upon receiving his license to teach Mr. Hulsart began his career in September, 1880, at Seabright, and after remaining there six years he was promoted to the Garfield Avenue school at Long Branch, remaining there three years, and then for two years he was given charge of the laboratory in the Long Branch high school, conducting the department of physics, chemistry and physiology. In 1891 he was appointed supervising principal of the Dover schools, the offer of which was quite unexpected and entirely without solicitation on his part, and he has since continued to fulfill the duties pertaining thereto in a most adequate and satisfactory manner. The Dover schools require the services of twenty-seven teachers and are attended by over one thousand and three hundred pupils, the graduates being admitted into the second year at the State Normal School and into the scientific department of Rutgers College without examination.

Mr. Hulsart is a member of the New Jersey Council of Education, an organization consisting only of the best teachers in the state, the membership of which is necessarily limited, and he is affiliated with the National Educational Association, the New York Schoolmasters' Club, the Harvard Teachers' Association and the New Jersey State Teachers' Association, in the latter named having been secretary for the past six years and at its annual election in 1896 he was elected its president. Other of his social relations include membership in the Junior Order of United American

Mechanics, the office of past regent of Morris Council, No. 541, Royal Arcanum, and that of orator of the Loyal Additional Benefit Association.

Politically Mr. Hulsart has supported both the Republican and Prohibition parties, voting for Garfield two days after he was twenty-one, and for Griggs and McKinley in 1895 and 1896. When Dr. T. G. Chattle and General Fisk were candidates on the Prohibition ticket he worked for them and delivered several speeches during the campaign.

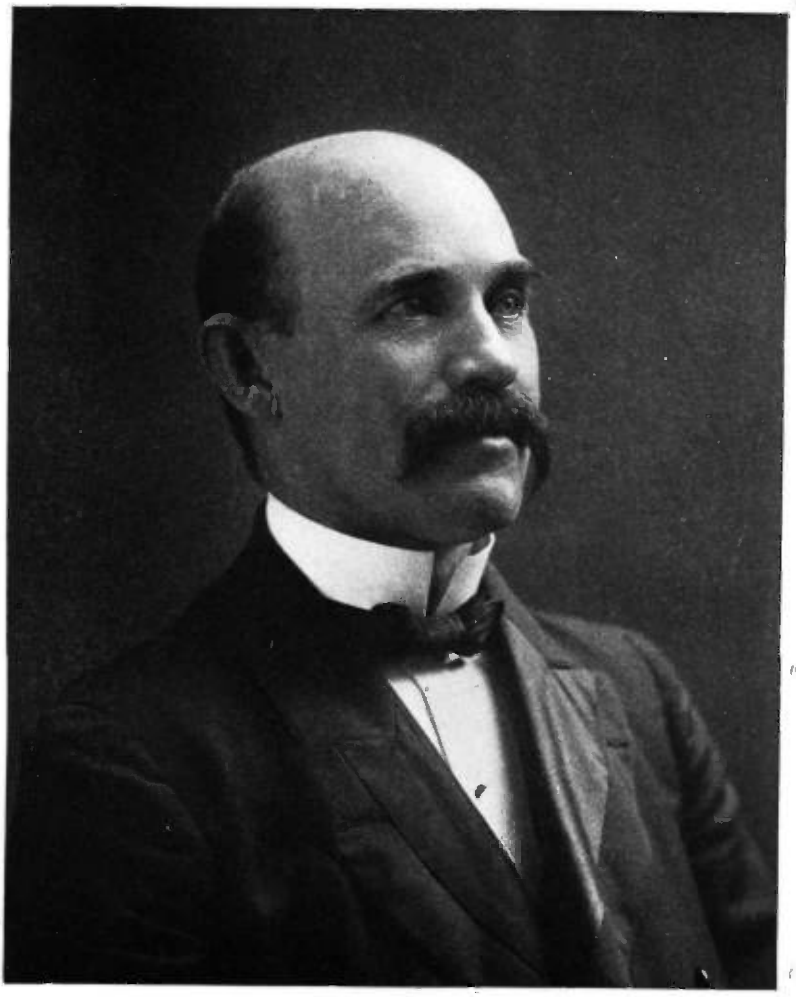
In his religious adherency Mr. Hulsart is allied to the Methodist church, of which he became a communicant in 1876. He was superintendent of the Seabright Sunday-school for several years and filled a similar position for one year in the Simpson Sunday-school at Long Branch. He has held a local preacher's license for the past twelve years, and for five years was president of the Dover Young Men's Christian Association.

The marriage of Mr. Hulsart was solemnized on the 27th of December, 1881, when he was united to Miss Ella Cottrell, of Matawan, and of the four children born to them two boys and a girl survive, namely, C. Raymond, Pierre M. and Esther.

Mr. Hulsart's rise in life from a school-boy in Madison township, twenty-five years ago, to the position of president of the State Teachers' Association, was accomplished only as the logical result of ability and hard study, combined with the affiliation with men of education who recognized his worth and advanced him to the exalted pedestal he now adorns, and his career should inspire the youths of to-day to higher deeds and loftier ambitions, illustrating as it does the fact that merit and perseverance will ever meet with a just compensation.

REV. J. GERARD FUNKE.

The pastor of St. Mary's Catholic church, of Dover, New Jersey, was born in Carppenberg, Germany, in 1848, and was educated in the land of his nativity. His elementary training was received at the place of his birth and later he entered the gymnasium at Recklinghausen, Germany, where he pursued his studies for several years and was graduated in 1870. He next entered the academy in Munster, where he studied philosophy and theology and was then ordained by Bishop John Bernard, of that place, in 1874. He was not given a charge owing to a decree issued by Bismarck, lord chancellor, which required all priests to swear allegiance to the famous May laws of 1873, and many of the brotherhood, including Father Funke, refused to do this. He then determined to come to the United States, and in 1874 sailed for New York. Immediately after his arrival on the American continent he made his way to Newark, New Jersey, where he was received by Archbishop



J. C. Welch

Corrigan, of Newark, now of New York. He was soon afterward appointed assistant pastor of St. Peter's Catholic church, at Newark, as assistant to Rev. Father Prieth.

In 1877 Father Funke was appointed to the pastorate of St. Joseph's church in Carlstadt, Bergen county, New Jersey, and at the same time attended a mission in Lodi, that county, where he served his congregation faithfully for eight years. On the expiration of that period, in 1885, he was appointed rector of St. Mary's church, at Dover, New Jersey, where he has since rendered good service. At the time he took charge of the congregation there was quite a debt hanging over the church, but this has been greatly reduced. He has also erected a fine school-house, with a capacity for four hundred pupils, and the school is now capably conducted by the Sisters. In the second story of this building a fine hall has been fitted up. He also erected a convent for the Sisters and has made other substantial improvements. The church edifice is a fine stone structure, built in modern style of architecture as well as furnished and decorated. The congregation numbers from two hundred and seventy-five to three hundred families.

The 18th of October, 1896, was the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the church, and the special services which were held were attended by the Catholic membership for miles around. The Right Reverend Bishop Wigger, of Newark, celebrated high mass, and the Right Reverend Bishop Matz delivered the sermon, the church being crowded to its utmost capacity on this occasion. The church stands upon a natural building site, the grounds are beautifully laid out and ornamented with pines and other trees and lovely flowers. Father Funke, in addition to his other labors, has purchased grounds for the new Catholic cemetery, had it platted and laid out in tasteful arrangement, making it a beautiful "city of the dead." His labors have been prosecuted with great zeal and earnestness and have been productive of great good among his people, his influence being widely and strongly felt. He is a man of scholarly attainments, a deep thinker, and his words of admonition and exhortation to his people are not without good results.

HON. JACOB W. WELSH.

Honored in being the present representative of Morris county in the state legislature, Mr. Welsh is a citizen who occupies a place of much influence in the community, for he is public-spirited, generous-hearted and ready at all times to give aid and influence to any cause that promises benefit to society or good to his fellow men. While his extensive business interests have necessarily made a steady draft upon his time, thought and abilities, he has never forgotten his duty as a citizen. His life is well balanced—business,

society and politics having their proper place in the disposition of his energies—and few men occupy a higher place in the esteem of those who know him,—a fact which also results largely from his modesty and lack of aggressive self-assertion.

Mr. Welsh, a resident of German Valley, was born in Washington township, on the 19th of March, 1853, and is a son of John C. Welsh and a grandson of Jacob Welsh. The former was a prominent farmer, banker and man of affairs, and was an honored citizen. For more than forty years he was a member of the directorate of the Hackettstown Bank, and during the last fifteen years of his life was president of that institution. In all his business undertakings success attended his efforts, and he became one of the most extensive farmers and realty-holders in the valley. He was prominent not only as a business man, but in the conduct of public matters as well, and was a zealous advocate of the Republican party, on whose ticket he was elected as town assessor and as collector many years ago. His death occurred in 1890. His wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Welsh, was a daughter of Mathias Trimmer, and by her marriage became the mother of two children: Jacob W. and Mathias T., the latter now one of the leading business men of German Valley.

Jacob W. Welsh was educated at Schooley's Mountain and in Chester Institute. He began his business career at the age of eighteen, as a merchant in Middle Valley, and carried on operations along that line for ten years, when he disposed of his stock of general merchandise and for two years dealt only in machinery. On the expiration of that period he removed to German Valley, where he has since been engaged in business as a dealer in carriages and harness, enjoying a large and profitable trade. He has also added not a little to his income by the successful conduct of a creamery, and he has many other industrial interests, which not only add to his individual prosperity but also enhance the welfare of the community by promoting commercial activity. He has extensive landed interests and his farms yield to him a good return. On the 2d of August, 1892, he was elected a director in the Clinton National Bank, at Clinton, Hunterdon county, and this position he has since retained and has carried to the institution a large volume of business from his home village. On the 1st of April, 1898, he purchased the Dorland flouring mills, at German Valley, and in the conducting of this enterprise has associated with him his son, John C. Mr. Welsh and his brother are the owners of a considerable amount of valuable real estate in divers sections of New Jersey. They have some twenty-two residence properties in Plainfield, Union county, have two hotels in Hackettstown and property in the city of Newark.

In December, 1874, Mr. Welsh was united in marriage to Miss Emma

Latourette, a daughter of Obediah Latourette, and they have two children, John C. and Lizzie. Theirs is one of the attractive homes of the community, and its hospitality is enjoyed by a large circle of friends.

Socially Mr. Welsh is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He takes an active interest in public affairs, as touching the welfare of county, state and nation, and is a keen observer and a wise and conservative counselor concerning the conduct of local affairs. He is firm and active in his support of Republican principles, but has never been a politician in the sense of office-seeking, and never became a candidate for official honors until October 15, 1897, when his name was placed on the ticket as the nominee for the state legislature. His personal popularity and the great confidence reposed in his ability and trustworthiness by his fellow townsmen was indicated by the fact that he won a majority of one hundred and thirteen in his home township, which had never before given a Republican majority, and that his election was by eight hundred votes. In the discharge of his legislative duties he shows that he is fully worthy the confidence reposed in him.

In his capacity as elder of his church, Mr. Welsh has ever taken a deep interest in religious work and in the temporal welfare of the organization in which he holds membership and official preferment. In the spring of 1898 he inaugurated the movement for the erection of a new parsonage, and not only did he give liberally of his time and personal effort to further the enterprise, but he and his brother contributed one-half of the amount required to effect the building of the attractive pastoral home, which was erected at a cost of about two thousand, five hundred dollars.

CHARLES GENUNG.

Few of the old families of Morris county have so many worthy representatives in the locality as the Genung family, long and prominently connected with the history of this community. He whose name initiates this review was born on the Genung homestead, July 23, 1842, a son of Isaac P. Genung. He acquired his education in the schools of Chatham, and throughout his boyhood and youth remained on the farm, assisting in the cultivation of the fields from the time of early planting in the spring until the harvest season was past. In fact he carried on agricultural pursuits on the old home place until it was divided into building lots. He then went to Newark, where he learned the carpenter's trade, remaining in that city for five years, since which time he has carried on the same pursuit in Chatham and vicinity. His industry, resolute purpose and earnest determination to

succeed have brought to him a good competence and made him one of the successful men of the neighborhood.

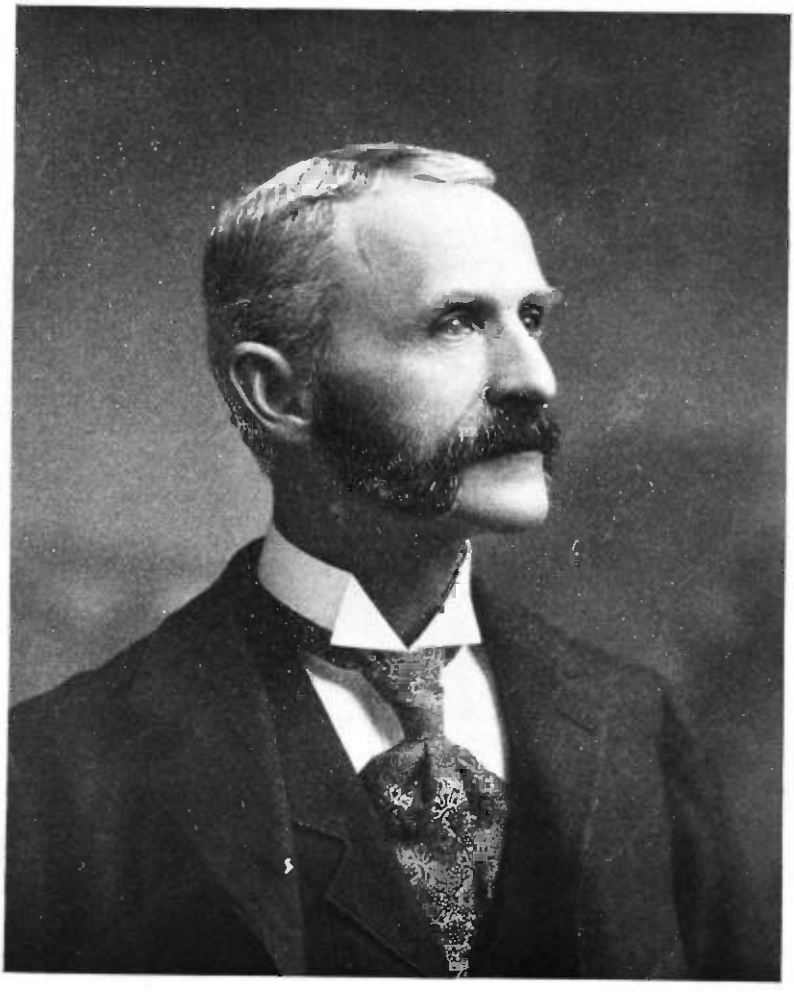
Mr. Genung was married on the 10th of June, 1868, to Miss Orleana Meeker, a daughter of Jackson and Elizabeth (Sturgis) Meeker. Her father was a native of Morris county, but died in New York during the early girlhood of his daughter. To Mr. and Mrs. Genung were born three children, but two died in infancy, William Ernest being the only one now living.

In his political views Mr. Genung has long been a Republican, and keeping well informed on the issues of the day he gives an intelligent support to the party principles, and is always prepared with a good argument to uphold his ballot. He was offered the appointment of inspector of the board of health, but declined to accept it. For several years he has served on the election board, discharging his duties with marked promptness and fidelity, which plainly indicates his loyalty to America's best interests. He and his wife are active and consistent members of the Presbyterian church of Chatham, in which he is serving as elder, and in the community where they have resided for a quarter of a century they are widely and favorably known, possessing many attributes of character which command respect.

DANIEL L. DALRYMPLE.

Mr. Dalrymple, a capitalist, now living retired at his pleasant home near Mt. Freedom, belongs to that class of representative American citizens who by the exercise of their splendid business powers, perseverance, diligence and sound judgment have overcome all obstacles in the path to success and have reached the goal of prosperity. He was born in Randolph township, on the 30th of March, 1826, and is a son of Samuel P. Dalrymple, whose birth occurred in Randolph township February 27, 1793, his father being John Dalrymple, who was also a native of the same township. Samuel P. Dalrymple followed the occupation of farming as a life work and passed away on the 4th of March, 1865. He married Eliza A. Lawrence, a daughter of Daniel Lawrence, who was one of the early settlers of the county, taking an active part in its development and progress. He held membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. The Lawrence family was first established on Long Island, where the representatives of the name followed the quiet pursuits of the farm.

The boyhood and youth of Daniel L. Dalrymple were quietly passed, his attention being devoted to the work of the farm, to the studies of the schoolroom and the sports in which boys of that period most love to indulge. He pursued his studies in the stone school-house near Warren Grove, now Mt. Freedom, but did much of his studying at nights. After passing his four-



A. J. Drake

teenth year he did not attend school, but performed a man's work on the farm. Having arrived at years of maturity, he purchased land for himself and has added to his realty holdings from time to time as his financial resources have increased. Iron ore underlaid much of this land, and mines were developed from which he realized a handsome royalty. At the same time he carried on agricultural pursuits, and was widely recognized as one of the most practical, enterprising and successful farmers. His well-managed interests, judicious investments and honorable trade transactions have brought to him a handsome capital, and in addition to his valuable and highly improved farm, which he now operates through hired help, he has money which he loans on mortgages. He has never been known to show cruelty or oppression in the payment of such a debt, but on the contrary is forbearing and considerate and at all times fair and honorable.

Mr. Dalrymple was united in marriage to Miss Caroline Parson, daughter of Robert and Esther Parson. In his political views he is independent, voting for the man rather than the party. He is now resting after many years of arduous and earnest toil and living in quiet retirement on his farm, where he is surrounded by all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. His honesty is proverbial, and his success is the just reward of his own efforts.

ABRAM J. DRAKE.

Abram Johnson Drake, of Netcong, has by nature and training been eminently fitted for what we may term business citizenship; he belongs to that class of men who by their judicious management have been enabled to build up enterprises that not only add to the prosperity of the individual stockholders, but also promote the general welfare by the reason of the employment given to large numbers, and the commercial activity which is thereby advanced. Mr. Drake, as the head of the Drake-Bostedo Company, is one of the leading merchants in his section of Morris county, and his worth to the community with which he is associated is immeasurable.

Mr. Drake is descended from two of the oldest families of Morris county. His paternal grandfather, Abram Johnson Drake, was born in 1792 and his death occurred August 31, 1861. He married Mary Applegate, who was born in 1781 and died April 21, 1853. She was the daughter of Moses Applegate, who had large landed interests in this locality and was very prominent as a citizen. William Drake, the father of our subject, was a farmer, in moderate circumstances. He was born in Morris county on the 2d of May, 1814, and his death occurred on the 24th of April, 1893. He affiliated with the Democratic party, but took no active part in politics. His wife, whose

maiden name was Sarah M. Haggerty, was born April 1, 1826, and is still living. Her father, Christopher Haggerty, whose family was one well known in Morris county, was descended from stanch Irish ancestors. Mr. Haggerty was a leader in both business and political circles, was a large land-owner and in his political connections was a Whig. He was twice married, his first union being with Miss Van Kirk, his second with Miss Dusenbury. To Mr. and Mrs. Drake were born the following children: Abram J., the immediate subject of this review; Charlotte, who married James Drake, of Phillipsburg, New Jersey; Henrietta, wife of Theodore Hilta, of Roxbury township; Bernice M., wife of John W. Sharp, of Netcong; George, deceased; William, who is living in Netcong; Ida, wife of James Dill; and Augustus, a resident of Netcong.

Born on the 30th of November, 1846, in Mount Olive township, Abram J. Drake spent the first twenty years of his life on his father's farm, working in the fields and learning from nature many of her valuable lessons. He pursued his education in the common schools of the neighborhood, and on leaving the parental roof he took up the sterner duties of life as a carpenter, learning the trade under the direction of the firm of Meeker & Hedden, of Newark. He spent five years in that city, and in 1871 took up his residence in Netcong, where he engaged in business as a general contractor. He soon secured a very extensive patronage, and in the town and surrounding country he has erected many of the fine structures which add their charm to the landscape and tell of an advanced civilization. By their homes more than by any other one thing can a people be judged. It will be permissible in this connection to note some of the buildings which are the handiwork of Mr. Drake. These include the residences of Rev. J. J. Crane, Warren E. Bostedo, I. P. Miller and his own pleasant commodious and modern home, while the residence and store of Lawrence & King, of Stanhope, also give evidence of his ability in the industrial art. In 1896, however, he withdrew from that line of undertaking, having in the previous years been instrumental in the organization of the Drake-Bostedo Company, which was incorporated, with a capital of fifteen thousand dollars, for the purpose of conducting a department store, carrying dry goods, groceries, paints, hardware, lumber and coal. Its officers are A. J. Drake, president; Warren E. Bostedo, secretary; and D. S. Drake, treasurer. The concern is the largest of the kind in the county outside of Dover and Morristown and would be a credit to a city of much greater size than Netcong.

Mr. Drake is too broad-minded a man to confine his attention solely to business interests and to the exclusion of the development of the other sides of his nature. Fully appreciating the duties of citizenship, he has made a close study of the political situation of the country and gives an intelligent

and loyal support to the Republican party, whose principles he believes are most conducive to the public good. For some years he has been prominent as a leader in political affairs, being one of the guiding spirits in the management of Republican interests in Morris county. He served for eleven years as committeeman of his township and for a similar period was township treasurer. He was one of the chief movers in securing the separation of the borough of Netcong from the township and for two terms filled the office of mayor, in a most creditable manner. He also served on the Republican county committee for ten years, and his counsel and labors proved an effective agency in securing the successes of the party. He was one of the organizers of the Muscanetcong Land Company and of the Stanhope Union Cemetery Association, and is treasurer of both. Socially Mr. Drake is a Knight Templar Mason, has passed all the chairs in the Odd Fellows' lodge, and was the first regent of Netcong Council, Royal Arcanum.

Mr. Drake has been twice married. He wedded Nancy E. Haggerty, a daughter of Alfred Haggerty, and June 15, 1877, she was called to the home beyond, leaving two children, Dorson S., who married Lizzie Scarlet; and Nellie J., wife of Warren E. Bostedo, of the Drake-Bostedo Company. May 1, 1879. Mr. Drake was again married, his second union being with Miss Martha King. Two children grace this marriage, Sarah and Clarence C. The parents hold a very prominent position in social circles, and it is their worth that has won them a most extensive circle of acquaintances and friends. Thus it is that Mr. Drake has won a conspicuous place in business, political and social circles,—a position to which his ability and merit justly entitle him,—but he wears his honors with becoming modesty and his life is entirely free from ostentation or display.

ALEXANDER EAGLES.

A well known resident of Madison, Mr. Eagles is a native of Newark, New Jersey, and a son of Alexander and Mary A. (Harrison) Eagles. The former was likewise a native of Newark, and the latter was a daughter of Josiah Harrison, who belonged to one of the old and prominent families of that section of the state.

Mr. Eagles acquired his education in the public and private schools of Newark, and throughout the greater part of his business career has been connected with insurance circles. In 1866 he entered the employ of a prominent insurance company, of New York city, and his reliability, efficient service and skill in his work are demonstrated by the fact that he remained with that company for sixteen years, or until its retirement from business.

Mr. Eagles then turned his attention to the brokerage business in New York city, and in the new enterprise met with gratifying success, but after a time his health failed him and he was obliged to abandon all active business interests and lived retired in order that he might recuperate. After a rest of two years he came to Madison, where he has since made his home, and since his arrival he has been prominently and actively identified with the upbuilding of the town. He handles all kinds of realty, and in addition has a large clientage in the insurance business. He represents a number of the old and reliable companies, including the Mutual Life, of Toronto, Canada; the Aetna Life, of Hartford; the Western, of New York; the Norwich, of England; the American, of New York; the Manchester, of England; the Westchester, of New York; the Fire Association, of Philadelphia; the Orient, of Hartford; the New Hampshire Insurance Company; the Spring Garden, of Philadelphia, and the New York Underwriters Association. His real-estate business is also extensive and profitable, and his well directed efforts have placed him among the substantial citizens of the community.

Mr. Eagles was united in marriage to Miss Mary Ella Harrison, a daughter of John D. Harrison, of Newark, New Jersey, and their union has been blessed with four children: Ginevra, Ralph, Alexander and Reginald. Mr. Eagles is a very busy man, yet he is ever ready to pause in the midst of his business duties to distribute aid to those in need. He is wholly worthy the respect that is everywhere tendered him, for his name is synonymous with honorable dealings and with all that is elevating and beneficial to the city and to the individual.

GEORGE VAIL.

Hon. George Vail, son of Judge Stephen Vail, was born in Speedwell, Morristown, New Jersey, in July, 1809. He received his education at the Morristown Academy, and early in life became interested in the Speedwell Iron Works as a partner of his father. The prosperity and high reputation of these works were due to the energy, diligence and practical knowledge possessed by father and son. It was at Speedwell that Professor S. F. B. Morse made his successful experiments in telegraphy through the valuable assistance and suggestion of Judge Vail and his sons, George and Alfred.

Judge Vail was for many years an active and influential Democratic leader. He represented his district in the state legislature, was twice elected to congress, was for several years consul at Glasgow, Scotland, and for five years judge of the courts of errors and appeals of New Jersey. He was sent as one of the commissioners to the World's Fair in London, in 1851,

William Penrose

and was one of the original commissioners selected to procure a site for the asylum building. A valued member of Cincinnati Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Morristown, he served at one time as its master and was subsequently senior grand warden of the grand lodge of New Jersey. The following written of him by one who knew him well, gives a just estimate of the general character of Judge Vail:

"Although possessed of wealth, which enabled him to gratify the ambition for display so inherent in poor human nature, he was always plain and simple in his habits and tastes. Never, perhaps, did one pride himself less than he on beautiful possessions and surroundings. He loved that others should have them. His house was always open to those who approached him properly. For the poor and needy he had an open heart and an open hand. Not long before his death he contributed a handsome sum to the disabled ministers of the Presbyterian church. He had a tender and sympathetic nature. This trait revealed itself under circumstances that involved considerable sacrifice of time and labor."

Mr. Vail was of splendid physique, and of quiet, unpretentious disposition, quite in contrast to his commanding presence. He died at his residence in Speedwell, May 23, 1875.

WILLIAM KANOUSE.

For several generations the Kanouse family has been represented in Morris county and the subject of this review is regarded as one of the leading and substantial citizens of Montville. His grandfather, Conrad Kanouse, was the first of the family to locate in what is now Boonton township, near Powerville, taking up his abode there about the time of the Revolutionary war. He cleared land and followed farming as a means of supporting his family, which numbered five sons and two daughters, namely: Tunis, John, Thomas, Daniel, Abraham, Nellie and Annie. The father, Conrad Kanouse, lived to be nearly eighty years of age. Thomas Kanouse, the father of him whose name heads this article, acquired a common-school education, such as most farmer lads of that day enjoyed, and then gave his attention wholly to the cultivation of the fields. He carried on agricultural pursuits throughout his entire life and died in his eighty-third year. His wife bore the maiden name of Elizabeth C. Van Ness and by their marriage were born eight children: Henry, who married Katie Fredericks; William; Jane, wife of Samuel Benjamin; Mary Ann, who died at the age of twenty years; Jacob, who went to California but has not been heard of for a number of years; Peter, who married Emma Peer; Hannah, wife of Peter Earles; and Martha, wife of

Charles Conklin. The mother of this family died at the age of seventy-three years.

William Kanouse was reared on the old family homestead near Powerville, and acquired a limited education in the schools of those days. He was trained to habits of industry and frugality, which have proven important factors in his business career. On attaining the age of twenty-five years he began business on his own account and after keeping a public house and tavern at Powerville for three years removed to Montville, where he purchased the land now occupied by the Textile Printing Works. From time to time he has sold portions of his farm for building purposes and has derived therefrom a good income. He also has valuable realty holdings in Boonton, including the Mansion House and City Hotel properties. All has been acquired through his own well-directed efforts, his enterprise, sagacity, careful management and judicious investment, and certainly his success is well deserved. He voted with the Republican party but has neither time nor inclination to seek public office.

In 1853 Mr. Kanouse married Miss Sarah Louisa Decker, daughter of John and Deborah (Vanderhoof) Decker. They have one daughter, Lucy A., now the wife of Asa T. Cook, of Montville, by whom she has five children: Frank Forrester, who married Estella Hickson and has two children, William and Esther; Clarence C., Louisa, Hobart and Peter I., all at home. Thus four generations of the family reside in this locality. Mr. Kanouse, long numbered among its most prominent business men and representative citizens, has a wide acquaintance, and the history of this section of the county would be incomplete without the record of his life.

MENZIES Y. GENUNG.

For over forty years Mr. Genung has been a progressive and enterprising agriculturist of Morris county. He was born in Genungtown, now East Madison, on the 4th of November, 1832, and is a son of Amza and Elizabeth (Hathaway) Genung. Stephen Genung, his grandfather, first settled on the old homestead, the deed of which he received from King George, where he followed farming and improved a large tract of land. He became the father of four children, namely: Drusilla, who married Stephen Wilkinson; Wickliff, Amza and Adelia. Amza was born on the old homestead and followed agricultural pursuits all his life. He married Miss Elizabeth Hathaway, a native of Whippany and a daughter of Benoni and Triphena Hathaway, the former of whom was a general in the Revolutionary war. Mr. and Mrs. Genung were prominently identified with the Madison Presbyterian church,

in which he served as a deacon for many years and assisted in building the present house of worship. In politics he was originally an old-line Whig, later becoming a Republican, upon the organization of that party. To him and his wife were born seven children, five of whom died in childhood, the only one surviving being our subject. Adelia married for her first husband a Mr. Jessup, and after his death Edward Sherman, and died November 8, 1893. Amza W. Genung's demise occurred in 1872, when he had arrived at the age of sixty-eight years, his wife surviving him until 1887, when she passed away, in her seventy-ninth year.

The subject of this biographical notice was reared on the Genung homestead and obtained his education in the district school. In 1856 he settled on his present farm and has since followed the vocation of agriculture, making a specialty of raising asparagus, in which venture he has made a profitable success. Politically he votes with the Republican party.

In 1856 he was united in marriage with Miss Susan H. Campfield, who was born in Hanover, Morris county, on the 3d of April, 1834, a daughter of Jacob T. and Sarah (Hopping) Campfield. Her father was a son of Samuel and Mary (Shaw) Campfield. Mr. and Mrs. Genung are the parents of one daughter, Elma, who is now the wife of Harry Double, formerly of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Mr. Genung and wife are faithful members of the Presbyterian church, in which he has held the office of trustee.

JOHN R. DALRYMPLE.

A well-known and prominent citizen of Dover, Mr. Dalrymple was born in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, three miles east of the Delaware river, May 31, 1857, and is a son of George E. and Elizabeth B. (Bloom) Dalrymple. Both parents were born and reared in Hunterdon county, the mother's birth occurring on the old family homestead, now known as Huffdale, in 1820. Her father, Frederick Bloom, was born in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, and died in the eighty-ninth year of his age. The paternal grandfather of our subject was John R. Dalrymple, who was a native of New Jersey, but whose father was born in Scotland. George E. Dalrymple, father of our subject, was born in 1818 and died in 1895. His family numbered eight children, three sons and five daughters: Rev. Fuller P., a graduate of Princeton College, New Jersey, and now a Presbyterian minister of Chester, Illinois; Sylvester B., who was a soldier in the Civil war; Esther, who is residing in Esterdale, New Jersey; Catherine, who married Whitfield Rittenhouse, and resides on the old Dalrymple homestead; Susan, wife of William Rowett, a resident of Dover; Nellie V., who married Joseph

Leonard; Lucretia B., who died at the age of nineteen years; and Lewis B., who died at the age of seven months.

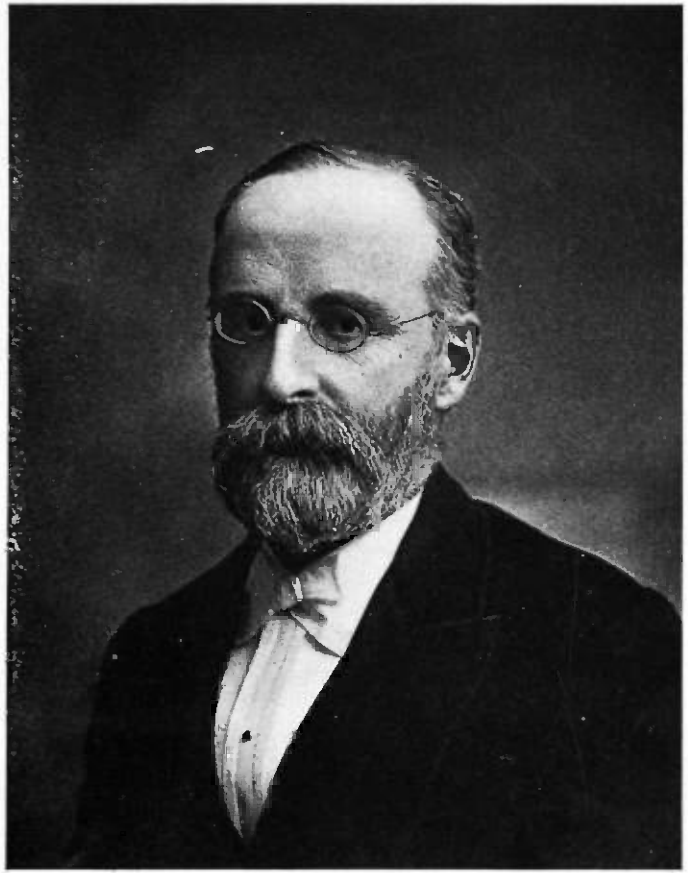
In the county of his nativity John R. Dalrymple was reared, and to the common-school system he is indebted for the educational privileges which he received. In 1885 he went to Warren county, New Jersey, where he entered the employ of Daniel F. Beatty, an organ manufacturer, with whom he remained two years. In 1887 he secured a situation in the car shops of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, his service there covering a period of nine years, after which he engaged in the sale of pianos and organs in Dover, until 1894. He then formed a partnership with W. E. Van Lieu, under the firm name of Van Lieu & Dalrymple, and after twelve months purchased his partner's interest. He is now conducting undertaking establishments in both Rockaway and Dover and is doing a good business.

In 1877 Mr. Dalrymple was united in marriage to Miss Ida M. Eick, a daughter of Andrew and Thisby (Kline) Eick. They have one son and one daughter, William Derry and Gartha B. Mr. Dalrymple is a member of Acacia Lodge, No. 20, F. & A. M.; Royal Arcanum Lodge, No. 541; and No. 6, O. U. A. M., of Rockaway, New Jersey. He and his wife hold membership in the Presbyterian church of Rockaway, and are people of the highest respectability, holding an enviable position in those circles where true worth and intelligence are received as the passports into good society. The prosperity which our subject has acquired results entirely from his own well-directed efforts. He is energetic, industrious and persevering, and has steadily advanced during his connection with various business interests.

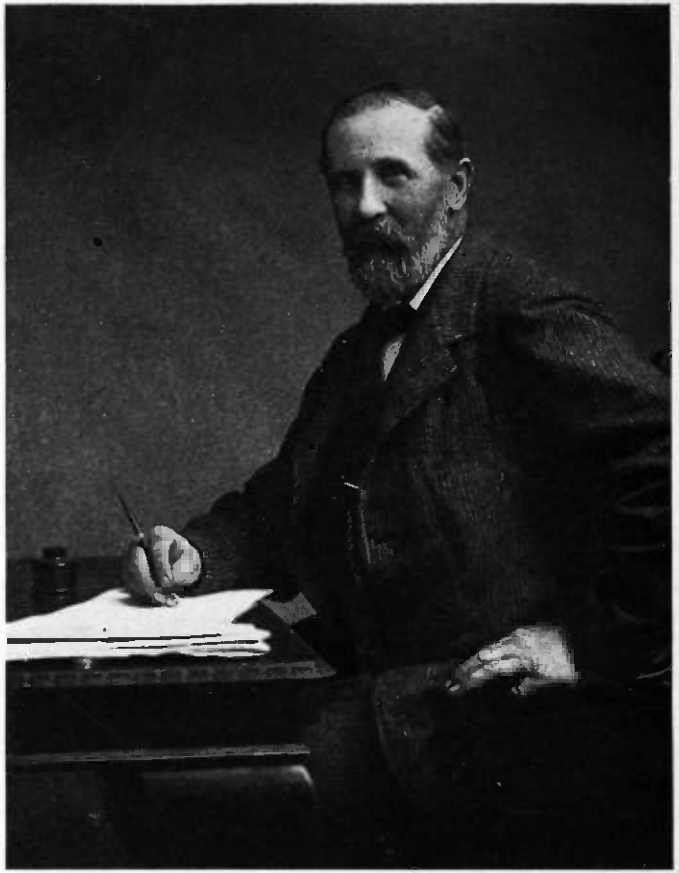
REV. GEORGE P. NOBLE.

The pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Mendham, Morris county, George Pleasants Noble, was born in New York city, January 4, 1845, his parents being Rev. Mason and Kate (Pleasants) Noble: the latter was a daughter of Benjamin F. and Isabella (Adair) Pleasants, of Washington, D. C. The father of our subject, Rev. Mason Noble, D. D., was a chaplain in the United States Navy from 1853 until 1881, and devoted his entire life to the work of the ministry, his influence being widely felt.

Mr. Noble, whose name forms the caption of this article, received his early literary training in the Rittenhouse Academy, at Washington D. C., and when seventeen years of age entered Williams College in Massachusetts. At the age of twenty he matriculated in Union Seminary of New York city, and in 1868 was ordained to the ministry by the Third Presbytery of New York. Having determined to devote his life to that holy calling, he entered upon his labors with a zeal and earnestness that have known no wavering.



Rev. George P. Hobbs.



Ezra T. Garabrant

During the first year of his service he was engaged in missionary work in Brooklyn, and then spent fifteen months as pastor of the Weehawken, New Jersey, church; after which he accepted the call from the church in Malden, New York, where he remained for seven years. Through the twelve succeeding years he was pastor of the church in Cornwall on the Hudson, New York, and in February, 1890, was called to his present charge in Mendham, where he has remained continuously since, winning the love and confidence of his parishioners and the respect of people of all other denominations. He is a fluent and earnest talker, logical in argument, in manner kindly and courteous, and with a charity for all that has gained him the respect of the entire community.

Mr. Noble was married in Brooklyn, New York, September 15, 1868, to Elizabeth Ketcham, a daughter of E. P. and Fanny (Taylor) Ketcham, and they have the following surviving children: Herbert; Franklin P.; Fanny K. and Charles. Herbert resides in Jamaica, Long Island, where he is engaged in the practice of medicine, being a graduate of the New York Homeopathic College. He married Caroline L. Place, and they have one son, George Pleasants. Franklin is a civil engineer, having his home address at Mendham. He married Jennie F. Bockoven, of Mendham, on June 18, 1898. The other children are at home.

EZRA F. GARABRANT.

He to whose life record we now direct attention is one of the worthy and substantial citizens of Mendham, and a representative of one of the pioneer families of Somerset and Morris counties. He was born in Somerset county on the 13th of September, 1841, a son of Cornelius and Fannie (Bird) Garabrant, being now their only surviving child. The father was born in Somerset county in 1816, came to Morris county about 1853 and was for many years a well known drover at Mendham, where he departed this life in February, 1888. His father, also named Cornelius, was closely related to the Garabrants who originally emigrated from Holland and settled in Hunterdon county, New Jersey. He married a Miss Smith, and the father of our subject was one of eight children. The Smith family have for many years been prominently identified with the public and social interests of Morris county, as well as other sections of this state.

Ezra F. Garabrant received his mental discipline in the Union schoolhouse in Mendham township, which he attended until ten years old, when he was required to assist his father in watching and driving stock, and in that manner learned the rudiments of the business which he afterward followed with so much success and profit. The first money he ever collected for his

father was paid him, as he distinctly remembers, by "Tobe" Seaman, of Newark, who also made him a present of a gold dollar. On one of his collection trips, during his boyhood, he lost thirty-four dollars on his way home, and the thought of what might be in store for him when he arrived home caused him to spend several anxious hours. However, his expectations were not realized, but the suspense he experienced impressed the incident indelibly upon his mind.

After attaining his majority Mr. Garabrant began life on his own responsibility, in agricultural pursuits, but about 1856 he embarked in the stock business and continued in that line of enterprise with distinct success until 1891, when, upon the completion of the Rockaway Valley Railroad to Mendham, he engaged in the lumber and coal business. Toward the construction of this road Mr. Garabrant was the largest cash contributor in town, besides which all his influence was brought to bear in securing the right of way and other concessions necessary to the assurance of the road's construction, and on the 30th of June, 1891, he had the satisfaction of selling his first load of coal from the car at Mendham. He has continued to follow that business and is recognized as one of the trustworthy, honorable merchants of the town, and these qualities of character have gained for him an extensive patronage throughout Morris county.

Mr. Garabrant celebrated his marriage on the 28th of November, 1866, when he was united to Miss Kate A. Quimby, daughter of Abram and Phœbe (Cross) Quimby, of Somerset county. Their children are two in number: Marietta is the wife of Dr. Day, of Chester; and Charles Q., of Mendham, married Miss Florence Cramer, a daughter of Smith Cramer, and they have one son, Maurice. Our subject and his wife are both members of the Presbyterian church at Mendham.

FRED D. STEPHENS.

A resident of German Valley, Fred D. Stephens is a representative of one of the earliest settled families in Morris county, and it has come to be one of the most numerous families as well. He was born in Mount Olive township May 12, 1857, being a son of the late prominent miller and farmer, Richard Stephens.

He was educated in the Chester Institute, concluding his school career with a course in Bryant and Stratton's Business College in Newark. He began life for himself in 1878, when he engaged in the mercantile business with Lyman Kice, in German Valley, as the firm of Kice & Stephens. This association continued for the term of five years, when Mr. Stephens disposed of his interest and spent some time in the Dakotas and Nebraska, being

absent about four months. Upon his return he took up the stove and tinware business in German Valley and conducted it as an individual concern till 1893, when it was converted into a stock company, capitalized at $20,000, with Mr. Stephens as the chief official of the corporation, the other members being Jacob W. Welsh and Charles B. Hendershot. Mr. Stephens is also partner in one of the largest milling concerns in Morris county—the old Richard Stephens mill property, near Bartley. This has come to be one of the important industries of the western part of the county, made so from the grade and amount of product that is manufactured there. For many years Richard Stephens, the father of our subject, made the success of this mill his chief aim in life, and since his death its operation has come into the hands of his son Fred and his son-in-law, A. L. Salmon.

Richard Stephens was born in Mount Olive township in 1824 and died in 1895. He not only became prominent in business, but was one of the leaders of the Republican party and was regarded as one of the chief citizens of Morris county. He was a son of one of Morris' distinguished citizens, William Stephens, who was the proprietor of a forge and gristmill and sawmill. He was also a farmer, and was on the whole a successful man of affairs. He was a Whig in politics and was sent to the assembly of the state to represent his county. His father, Daniel Stephens, was one of the pioneers of the name in the county.

Richard Stephens married Dorothy Salmon and was the father of two children: Sarah A., wife of A. L. Salmon; and Fred D. The latter was married in German Valley, October 24, 1877, to Louisa, daughter of Morris Naughright. They became the parents of two children, but they are both deceased.

JAMES B. DALRYMPLE.

As a general farmer and dealer in ice, Mr. Dalrymple is a successful business man, whose keen discrimination, sound judgment, diligence and enterprise have brought to him a richly merited prosperity. His dealings are conducted with the strictest regard for the ethics of commercial life, and his integrity is above question. His entire life has been passed in Morris county, and his many excellencies of character have gained him the warm regard and confidence of those with whom he has been brought in contact. Born on the old family homestead, in Randolph township, on the 11th of December, 1825, he is a son of John and Nancy (Briant) Dalrymple. The ancestry on the paternal side can be traced back to Scotland, whence came the first of the name to America. He had a family of seven sons, the youngest of whom was Joseph Dalrymple, the great-grandfather of our subject, who was born

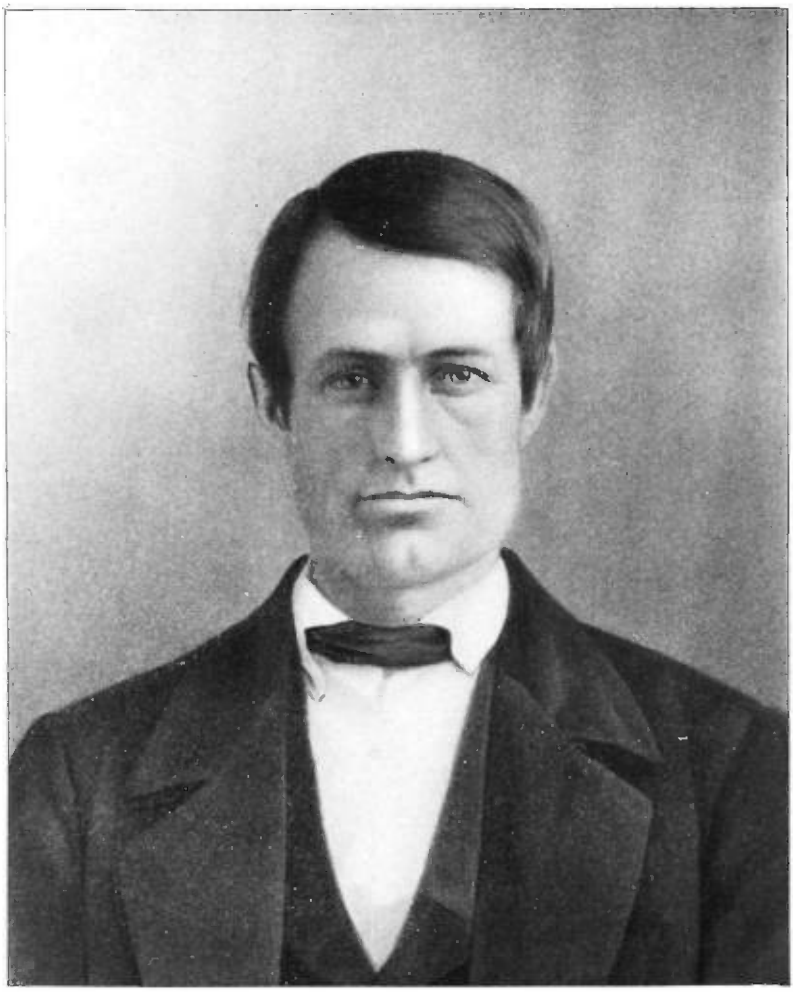
October 29, 1714. The grandfather was John Dalrymple, a highly respected citizen of Morris county. Both he and his wife held membership in the Presbyterian church, and when called to the home beyond their remains were interred in the cemetery at Mendham. In his political associations he was a Whig.

John Dalrymple, the father of our subject, was born February 10, 1797, and having arrived at years of maturity he married the daughter of John Briant. They had four children: Ann, who was born November 1, 1824; Aaron P., deceased; Mary M., who was born December 22, 1838, and is the wife of William Budd, of Chester; and James B., our subject. The parents were members of the Presbyterian church, of Mt. Freedom, and were buried in Mt. Freedom cemetery. The father held the political faith of the Whig party in early life, and afterward joined the ranks of the Republican party, marching under its banner up to the time of his death. The Dalrymples together owned at one time more than ten thousand acres of land in Morris county.

James B. Dalrymple was reared amid the quiet surroundings of farm life, and in the work of fields and meadows bore his part from an early age. Practical experience soon made him familiar with all this and fitted him for his own useful career after he had attained to man's estate. During the winter seasons he attended school, pursuing his studies in Millbrook for a time and later in the Center Grove school, where he was a schoolmate of Dr. Pierce, who went to New York city and became a surgeon in the Civil war with headquarters at Hilton Head, South Carolina, where he died a short time before the cessation of hostilities. Mr. Dalrymple continued on the home farm until he had attained his majority and then started out in life for himself.

He was married February 23, 1859, the lady of his choice being Miss Mary L. Bailey, of Basking Ridge, who was born April 11, 1840. Her parents, Charles and Mary (Hensley) Bailey, were both natives of Morris county and belonged to old and honored Jersey families. Mr. and Mrs. Dalrymple have two children, Jerry C. and Ella L. The former was born October 11, 1863, and married Miss Jennie L. Hedden, daughter of Isaac B. and Millicent Hedden, of Newark, New Jersey.

Mr. Dalrymple has a valuable and well improved farm of one hundred acres, and the fields, being highly cultivated, return to him a golden tribute for his care and labor. In 1881 he began dealing in ice, having constructed near his home a pond, which is fed by spring water, and thus the ice is of a very superior quality. He puts up annually three thousand tons of ice of which he disposes in the four summer months, deriving therefrom a good income. He is a progressive farmer, an enterprising business man, one



Horace Chamberlain

whose methods are honorable and who has not only gained a liberal patronage but has also won the public confidence in an unqualified degree. He and his family are members of the First Presbyterian church of Dover, and in politics he is a Republican.

JOHN CHAMBERLAIN.

This gentleman is a farmer of Jefferson township, Morris county, who by means of authentic records traces his ancestry back to Benjamin Chamberlain, of Connecticut, who moved from that state to Sussex county, New Jersey. In his early life he learned a trade, but after coming to this locality followed farming and was a progressive and enterprising man. His son Abraham was born near Sparta, New Jersey, April 10, 1783, and in his youth learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for a number of years. Later he became an iron-worker and the owner of a forge in Petersburg, Morris county, where he also conducted a distillery, sawmill and store in connection with his other interests. He likewise owned land and engaged in the tilling of the soil. He married Elizabeth Keepers and his children were: Caroline, who died at the age of nine years and eleven months; Maurice, who wedded Mary McCormick; Horace, father of our subject; Amos, who married Mary A. Lyon; Lewis, who married Elizabeth Wallace; Elizabeth, who became the wife of George Lyon; Almeda, wife of J. W. Headley; and Jane, wife of William P. Winterbottom.

Horace Chamberlain was born on the 12th of September, 1815, acquired a liberal education and in early manhood taught school for a number of years. He then prepared himself for the use of the compass and chain and made land-surveying his life work. When a young man he was prominently identified with the political contests of the county as an able advocate of the Democracy, and was elected to represent Morris county in the general assembly, where he earnestly labored for the interests of his constituents. He was united in marriage to Jane M. Norman, who was born April 23, 1821, a daughter of Charles and Sarah (Mackerley) Norman, and by their union were born six children, as follows: Sarah E., born April 18, 1842; John; Abram, who died in 1888; Emily J., who died in 1884; Martha L., who passed away in 1887; and Nettie, whose death occurred in 1881. The father of this family was called to his final rest on the 4th of October, 1891, and the mother still survives and resides on the family homestead.

Upon his grandfather's farm near Petersburg, John Chamberlain was born, August 16, 1844. By a liberal education he was well fitted for the practical and responsible duties of life, having pursued a course of study in the Newton Seminary and in Bryant & Stratton's Business College, of New-

ark. For eight years he engaged in teaching in Morris county, and his ability in that direction led him to be classed among the able educators in this part of the state. Since 1870, however, he has given his entire attention to farming, and his fields of waving grain, substantial buildings, well repaired fences and other accessories of the model farm indicate his energy and industry in the management of his and his sister's estates.

Mr. Chamberlain has been twice married. On the 12th of September, 1877, he wedded Miss Thirza S. Wilson, daughter of John Elizabeth (Allison) Wilson. She was born July 18, 1850, and died October 12, 1883. On the 11th of June, 1896, Mr. Chamberlain was again married, Miss Jennie B. Campbell becoming his wife. She was born January 24, 1854, and is a daughter of John G. and Maria (Wallace) Campbell, of Brooklyn. She now shares with her husband in extending the hospitalities of their pleasant home to a large circle of friends, and they attend the Oak Ridge Presbyterian church, of which Mr. Chamberlain's sister is a member. In politics he is a Jeffersonian Democrat and was appointed a commissioner of deeds by Governor Abbett, and re-appointed by Governor Werts for a second term of five years.

JOHN M. BALDWIN.

A prominent citizen of Chatham, Mr. Baldwin has attained to a leading position in the industrial life of Morris county. Years of activity, well directed and guided by sound judgment, have brought to him a rich and desirable success, and he stands among those whose energy and enterprise have also contributed largely to the material development and welfare of the town which he makes his home.

Born on the old Baldwin homestead, December 27, 1844, he is the eldest son and third child of Samuel Baldwin. His childhood days were passed on the farm and his assistance was required in the cultivation and improvement of the fields. When he had arrived at years of maturity he was married, December 29, 1869, to Miss Emma J. Carter, a daughter of Barnabas and Sarah (McCoy) Carter. She has been to him a faithful companion and helpmeet, and they have now traveled life's journey together for twenty-eight years. For a year after his marriage Mr. Baldwin carried on farming at Millington, and then removed to Maplewood, where he farmed on shares the property of Louis Pierson, for three years. On the expiration of that period he went to Union, where he remained three years, and next spent three years at Long Hill and a similar period at Summit, New Jersey.

In 1877 Mr. Baldwin embarked in the ice business on a small scale, supplying the butchers of the neighborhood. From the very first the con-

cern proved a paying investment. In 1879 he removed to Madison and gradually extended his business to Chatham and Summit. At the present time it is confined to the last two places, and his sales amount to two thousand tons of ice annually, the enterprise being recognized as one of the leading business interests of the community. His aptitude for business, his keen discrimination and his untiring energy enabled him to build up an enterprise whose financial returns make him one of the substantial citizens of the community.

To Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin have been born nine children: Charles S., Ida May, Emma B., Daisy E., Etta S., John C., Myrtle E., Eva J. and Mildred W. The family have a wide acquaintance in Morris county, and the members of the household move in the best circles of society. In his political views Mr. Baldwin is a Democrat and gives an intelligent support to the party, but has never been an office-seeker. He manifests a deep interest in all that pertains to the welfare of the community,—its progress and advancement along all desirable lines, and lends a hearty co-operation in the various movements for the public good.

JOHN C. SCHRADER.

This capable business man, now serving as general agent of the Atlantic Dynamite Company, located at McCainville, in Roxbury township, Morris county, is a native of Denmark. He was educated in the schools of that country, completing his studies in Techner College, at Copenhagen. In the year 1866 he bade adieu to home and native land and sailed for the United States, taking up his residence in New York city, where he engaged in business on his own account until 1874. In that year he engaged to take charge of the works of the Atlantic Powder Company, which was organized and the plant erected in 1871, the work of manufacturing being commenced in 1874, and Mr. Schrader came that year to take charge. On the 16th of May, 1876, an explosion occurred, destroying the mixing house, which, however, was soon rebuilt. In May, 1880, a fire consumed the pulverizing house, which was a wooden structure, but it was soon replaced by a good brick building. All kinds of powder, including dynamite, are manufactured and shipped to various points in the United States, a large business being conducted. Mr. Schrader has been connected with the work from the beginning, although several changes in ownership have occurred; yet his services have been retained by the various proprietors and for more than twenty-two years he has been in charge of the factory, successfully managing the manufacturing interests carried on therein. In 1882 the name was changed to the

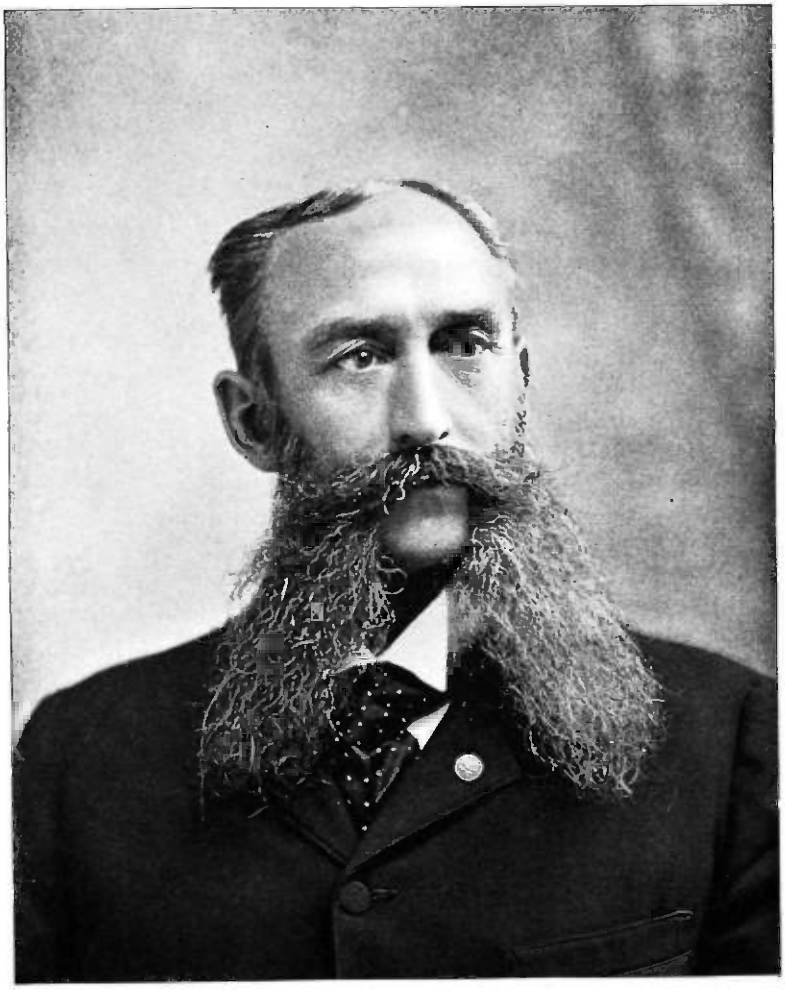
Atlantic Giant Powder Company and in 1895 to the present name, Atlantic Dynamite Company, of New Jersey.

Mr. Schrader was united in marriage to Miss Anna Graeffe, of New York city, a native of this country. He has a fine residence, well furnished and supplied with all modern improvements. He is a man who owes his success in life to his own well directed and honorable efforts. His fine personal appearance and genuine worth make him a favorite with all with whom he comes in contact, and his friends are many.

JOHN SHIPPEE.

A well known contractor and builder of Butler, the subject of this review was born at Echo Lake, Passaic county, New Jersey, on the 26th of August, 1843, and is descended from French ancestry, his great-grandfather having emigrated from France to America. The grandfather, Nathaniel Shippee, was born in Virginia in 1792. He served in the war of 1812, and died in Passaic county, New Jersey, of cholera, in 1848. He married Sarah Titus, who passed away in 1878. Their only child, David N. Shippee, the father of our subject, was born at Echo Lake, New Jersey, May 8, 1816. His life's journey was ended in April, 1888, and the community thereby lost one of its valued citizens. His business interests were those of the farm, and his political preferences were for the Democracy. For the long period of thirty years he served as justice of the peace, discharging his duties with marked promptness, fidelity and fairness. His wife, Mrs. Catharine Shippee, was born in May, 1818, and died May 27, 1890. Their children were as follows: James, of Butler, born December 19, 1839; Julia, who was born August 18, 1841, and died June 4, 1843; Peter, who was born June 19, 1846, and died in September, 1853; Joseph, who was born October 2, 1848, and resides in Paterson; Sarah, who was born September 7, 1851, and died September 17, 1853; Martin, who was born August 1, 1854, and is living at Echo Lake; David, who was born October 19, 1859, and died October 5, 1880; and Rachel, who was born September 5, 1863, and died in 1880.

John Shippee, the second of this family, remained on his father's farm until 1862, when, on the 12th of September, he donned the blue and went forth in defense of his country, as a member of Company E, Twenty-fifth New Jersey Infantry. He enlisted at Paterson for nine months' service and on the organization of the company was made sergeant. These troops were mustered in at Trenton and by way of Washington, D. C., went to Fredericksburg, Virginia, where they met the enemy in battle. Mr. Shippee was then not again in battle until just before the expiration of his



John Shippee.

term of enlistment, when he met the rebels in the engagement at Black Water, near Newport News, Virginia. When his nine-months term had expired he was honorably discharged, and in September, 1864, he re-enlisted and was commissioned second lieutenant of Company K, Thirty-ninth New Jersey Volunteers. This was one of the regiments that was very actively engaged during the last months of the war, and Mr. Shippee thus saw hard service. He participated in the battles of Poplar Grove, South Side Road, Fort Steadman and the siege of Petersburg, where his regiment was one of the first to make the charge on the 2d of April, which movement resulted in driving the enemy from their fortifications. Then followed the pursuit of Lee's army to Appomattox, during which a number of skirmishes occurred as the enemy would make a stand to cover their retreat. From the 1st of January to the 9th of April, 1865, the Thirty-ninth New Jersey was under continuous fire. Mr. Shippee continued with the command in all its engagements, and two months after the surrender of Lee was mustered out.

Soon thereafter he went to the oil fields of Pennsylvania, where he remained for three years. On his return to Morris county, he learned the carpenter's trade, which he has since followed. He worked for some time as a journeyman, but for a number of years has engaged in business as a contractor and builder. His own residence in Butler is one of its best homes and amply indicates his excellent handiwork. In addition to this he has erected many other buildings,—notably the McCue building and the Catholic rectory. He took a large contract for erecting cottages and other buildings for S. S. Kinney on his country place, near Butler; a summer cottage for Rev. John P. Peters, of New York, at Greenwood lake; and the summer home of Jacob Walder, at Newfoundland. The excellence of his work commends him to the patronage of the public, and his fidelity to the terms of a contract and his upright dealing in every particular have won him the confidence and good will of all.

At West Milford, Passaic county, Rev. George W. Horton solemnized the marriage of Mr. Shippee and Miss Elizabeth Brower, a daughter of John and Sarah (Cahill) Brower. Of this union four children were born, and of them we make brief record, as follows: Fred A., who is a professional embalmer and undertaker, is a graduate of the Champion College of Embalming, in New York city. He married Miss Mattie Westervelt, a daughter of William and Caroline Westervelt, and by this union they had one child, Georgianna. The faithful wife and mother died May 25, 1891. Fred A. Shippee shares the political convictions of his father, being a true Jeffersonian Democrat. He is carrying on business as an undertaker and embalmer, in which enterprise his father is associated. The other children of our subject are Arthur N., who follows carpentering; Pauline Z., John H., and Flora

May, who died at the age of one year. The surviving children all abide at the parental home.

Mr. Shippee is a member of John E. Beam Post, G. A. R., in which he has served as commander. He has served as president, collector and treasurer of the Catholic Benevolent Legion and is a member of Neaskeleta Tribe of Red Men. His political support is given the Democracy and he is a recognized leader of the party in his township. When he came to Pequannock township the Republicans were carrying the elections by a majority of two hundred. Thinking that it might be possible to change this state of affairs, he with other influential Democrats put forth every effort in 1890 to reverse the old order of things and nominated and elected what was known as the "big four" ticket, with Jesse Ward as collector, John Rogers for assessor, George L. Chambers for freeholder and John Shippee for justice of the peace. This was the first time in a quarter of a century that a Democratic ticket was elected. In the spring of 1896 Mr. Shippee was again chosen for the office of justice of the peace and is now filling that position in a most acceptable manner. He is a familiar figure in county and state conventions of his party and is regarded as a safe adviser and counselor. The family are communicants of St. Anthony's Roman Catholic church, at Butler.

ELBERT H. BALDWIN.

A representative of the banking interests of Dover, where he holds the position of cashier in the National Union Bank, Mr. Baldwin is a man whom to know is to respect. His character has always been one of great firmness and sincerity. Careful, painstaking, exact and conscientious, he has deservingly prospered from year to year, and his integrity has become proverbial. His sterling worth commends him to the public confidence and he well deserves mention among the leading citizens of Morris county, the record of whose lives forms the subject matter of these volumes.

Mr. Baldwin was born in Middlesex county, New Jersey, a son of Cyrus Baldwin. The latter was born in this state, a son of Joel Baldwin, and for many years he was connected with the manufacturing interests of Newark. He married Catherine Flagg, a daughter of Henry Flagg, who also was born in this state and belonged to one of the old Jersey families. Cyrus Baldwin died in Newark when our subject was only four years of age. The latter spent the greater part of his boyhood and youth in that city and acquired his education there, completing his studies in a private school conducted by Professor Theodore Ryerson, a very competent and thorough instructor. From the age of fourteen years he has provided for his own maintenance. His first experience in the business world came through a clerkship in a dry-goods

store, and his labors in that direction were alternated with his attendance in school. In 1862 he entered the employ of K. T. B. Spader, of New Brunswick, with whom he remained for three years, and in 1865 he obtained a situation in the National Park Bank, of New York city. Later he was in the State Bank of New Brunswick, New Jersey, where he continued until 1866, when he accepted a position in the Ninth National Bank of New York, where he remained for twenty-seven years, filling the position of assistant cashier much of the time. In 1893 he accepted the position of cashier of the National Union Bank, of Dover. He is thoroughly conversant with the banking business in all its departments and is a most capable and trustworthy official. No higher testimonial to his ability and fidelity could be given than the fact of his long continued service with the Ninth National Bank of New York.

On the 11th of April, 1871, Mr. Baldwin was united in marriage to Miss Abbie A. Eagles, of Newark, New Jersey, a daughter of Israel Eagles, of that place. They now have one daughter, Berta. In politics Mr. Baldwin votes with the Republican party and is well informed on the issues of the day, but has never been an aspirant for political honors. He and his family attended the Presbyterian church, and theirs is one of the hospitable homes of Dover and is a favorate place of resort to their many friends.

WILLIAM BURD, JR.

The editor and proprietor of the Rockaway Record was born in Oxford, Warren county, New Jersey, in 1870, and is a son of Wesley and Elizabeth (Deremer) Burd, both of whom were born and reared in this state. Mrs. Burd was a daughter of Ralph Deremer, of Scotch Mountain. Our subject was born at Oxford and spent the first twelve years of his life in Asbury, where he attended the public school, after which he entered the employ of Daniel F. Beatty, an organ manufacturer, in whose service he remained for two years. On the expiration of that period he secured a situation in the Princess Organ Works, at Washington, New Jersey, but after a time he turned his attention to the printing business.

Entering the office of the Warren Tidings, in the capacity of "devil," he applied himself diligently to the work assigned him, and as time passed he gained more and more the confidence of his employers, who recognized his ability. In 1891 he removed to Dover and accepted the position of foreman on the Morris County Journal, serving in that capacity for a year, when he purcashed the Rockaway Record, which had been established in 1888 by G. C. Deats, who continued its publication until it was sold to Mr. Burd, on the 4th of March, 1892. It has always been conducted as an independent paper

politically, presenting all political questions in a fair and impartial manner. It is devoted to local interests and is a bright, newsy sheet, a four-page, eight-column journal, neatly printed and enjoying a good circulation.

In October, 1892, Mr. Burd was united in marriage to Miss Fannie C. Buck, a daughter of A. G. Buck, of Dover. They have many warm friends in the community, being numbered among Rockaway's most popular and highly esteemed people. They are also worthy and acceptable members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which Mr. Burd has served as class-leader and Sunday-school superintendent. He is also a member of the Patriotic Order Sons of America, and is deeply and actively interested in all measures that will promote the welfare and prosperity of his county. In his business he is meeting with good success, as the result of his own labors, and has made the Rockaway Record a credit to the community.

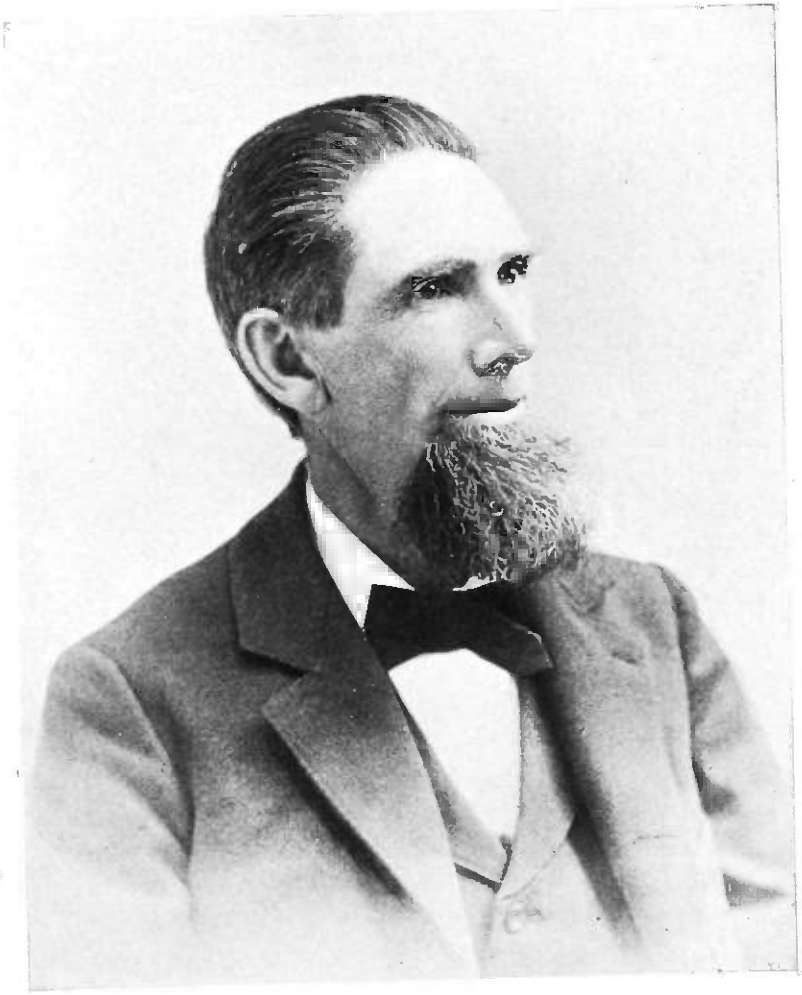
GEORGE PIERSON.

As mayor of Dover, former incumbent as surrogate of Morris county, and one of the leading lumber merchants of this part of the state, Mr. Pierson is particularly deserving of representation in this compilation. He was born in Randolph township, Morris county, New Jersey, on the 19th of August, 1838, being a son of Henry and Nancy (Powers) Pierson.

Henry Pierson, father of our subject, was born in Randolph township, and was there reared to manhood, continuing to follow the occupation of a farmer until overtaken by blindness. He married Miss Nancy Powers, the latter being born in Morris county, a daughter of John Powers, a representative of one of the old families of this state. Henry Pierson departed this life in 1861, at the age of fifty-five years, and was survived by his wife until 1891, when she also passed away, in her seventy-eighth year. The following five children were born to them: George; Mary, deceased; Martha, deceased; Margaret, living; and John H., deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Pierson were devout members of the Methodist church.

The paternal grandfather, Robert Pierson, was a native of Morris county, where farming occupied the main portion of his life. He was a prominent character during the Revolutionary war, and among other battles he participated in that of Springfield. Beginning with the grandfather, Robert, and ending with William, the son of our subject, four generations of the Pierson family have lived in Randolph township.

George Pierson, the immediate subject of this review, was reared in Randolph township, where he attended the district schools until twelve years old, when, owing to his father's loss of eyesight, he assumed charge of the home farm and remained with his parents until attaining his twenty-second



George Pierson

year. In January, 1861, he was united in marriage to Miss Elmira Youngs, of Mount Freedom, and after the death of his father, which took place the following February, he settled on the old homestead with his wife and mother, and followed agricultural pursuits for a time, subsequently embarking in the lumber business, in which he has since continued with more than ordinary success. He is also a member of the clothing firm of Pierson & Company, at Dover.

In his political adherency Mr. Pierson is a stanch supporter of the Democratic party, and has been honored with various official preferments. He has served as township committeeman, was for eight years a chosen freeholder, in 1892 was elected surrogate for Morris county, serving until January 19, 1898, and in the spring of 1897 he was the favored candidate for the mayoralty chair, which he has occupied with dignity, pronounced executive ability and circumspection.

Mr. Pierson and his wife are the parents of three children, namely: William H., who is associated with his father in the clothing business; Mary Emma and Nora. He and his family are worthy members of the Methodist church, and contribute liberally to the work thereof.

AARON K. FAIRCHILD.

For more than a century and a half the Fairchild family has been prominently connected with the material, moral, military and political interests of Morris county, and the development and progress of this locality is due in no small measure to those who have borne the name. Aaron K. Fairchild is a worthy and esteemed representative of this family and was born in Whippany on the 8th of April, 1832. His father, Edmund R. Fairchild, was born in the same town, in March, 1807, being a son of John Fairchild, whose birth occurred in 1781. The last named was the son of Abraham, who opened his eyes to the light of day, in Whippany, in 1751. His father was Abner, his grandfather Caleb Fairchild, and the latter took up his residence in Whippany among its first settlers, in 1737, establishing there a grist and saw mill, the first in the place. He continued in the milling business until his death and made his home on a small farm which he located near the town. In public affairs he was prominent, and at one time he served as sheriff of Morris county.

His son, Abner Fairchild, was reared in Whippany and served as a captain in the Continental army, while seven of his sons were patriots in the war for the independence of the nation. Of this number Abraham Fairchild also became a captain. On the site where his grandfather conducted a sawmill he established a woolen mill and conducted a successful business. He

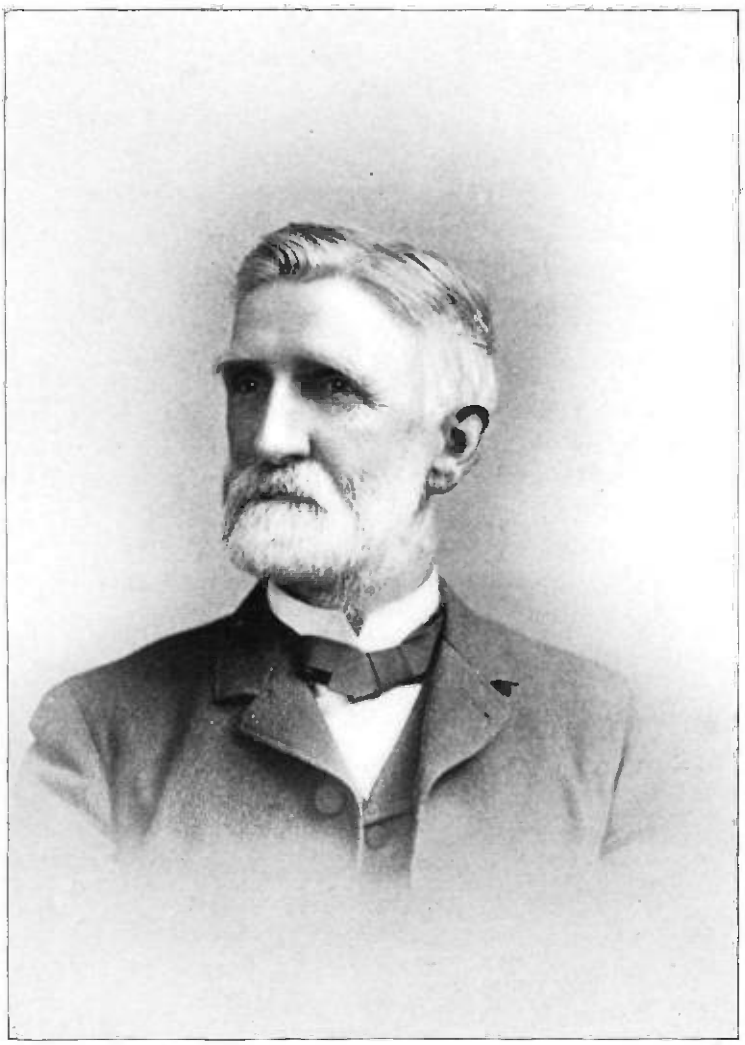
served as justice of the peace for many years and did much to formulate public opinion and mould the general sentiment of the community. He reared a large family.

John Fairchild, the grandfather of our subject, was reared in Whippany and after attaining to man's estate followed the business established by his father, enjoying a very extensive and profitable trade. He married Lucy Kitchell, a daughter of Hon. Aaron Kitchell. They had a family of six children. John Fairchild was likewise a defender of his country, serving in the war of 1812. He died at the advanced age of eighty-one years.

Edmund Fairchild, father of our subject, received a common-school education and, like the others of the family, engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods. He was married in 1828 to Miss Nancy Beach, a native of Beach Glen and a daughter of Steven and Catherine (Conger) Beach. Her father was a descendant of one of the old families of New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Fairchild became the parents of the following named children: Ezra, who is living in East Orange; Aaron K.; Hon. Peter B., of Orange; Henry; Whippany; Sarah, wife of Thomas Allen, of Rockland county, New York; Fanny, deceased wife of W. H. Kitchell, of Whippany; James, of Orange; and two who died in infancy. The parents were both members of the Presbyterian church in Whippany and were people of the highest respectability. In early life Mr. Fairchild gave his political support to the Whig party, but on its dissolution became a Republican and took quite an active and leading part in public affairs. He died in 1887 and his wife passed away about four years later.

Aaron K. Fairchild was educated in the common schools, and when a practical acquaintance with the branches of English learning fitted him for the duties of business life he began the manufacture of woolen goods, in which business his ancestors had found a competence, succeeding his father in this industry. His management of the enterprise, his keen discrimination in choosing a course to follow, his sagacity and his straightforward business methods combined to bring him success in this enterprise, and he conducted the mill with profit until 1894, when he disposed of the property which had been in possession of the family for one hundred and twenty years. It has since been transformed into a paper-mill. Mr. Fairchild is now engaged in the pleasant occupation of floriculture, but makes a specialty of cultivating violets for the New York market.

In 1880 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Fairchild and Miss Fanny Kitchell, a daughter of William H. Kitchell. They are leading members of the Presbyterian church of Whippany, in which he is serving as elder, a position that was filled by his father and grandfather before him. In politics he is a Republican and has filled most of the township offices. The elements of



S E Hayes

his character, the acts of his life, his purposes and his motives have awakened the respect of those who have come in contact with him, and those who know him most intimately and are most familiar with the real man are numbered among his best friends.

FRANCIS S. KINNEY.

The gentleman whose name introduces this review is the founder and builder of beautiful and romantic "Kinnelon" in Pequannock township. Mr. Kinney was born at New Brighton, Staten Island, New York, and reared to manhood at New Brunswick, Somerset county, New Jersey, being one of a family of six children.

His father, Franklin Sherwood Kinney, was a native of Cayuga county, New York, where he was educated and studied law. Having chosen New York city for his field of endeavor, he practiced his profession there for many years. He settled with his family near New Brunswick, Somerset county, New Jersey, and here became identified with the educational and public affairs of the state. He was instrumental in the establishment of the State Normal School at Trenton, and served as a commissioner from New Jersey to the World's Fair of 1851. He married Mary, daughter of Reverend Jonathan and Elizabeth (Abbot) Coggswell, of East Windsor, Connecticut. He died July 11, 1871.

DR. SMITH E. HEDGES.

The late Dr. Smith E. Hedges, of Chester, was for many years one of the prominent characters of Morris county, New Jersey, and came from a long line of prominent physicians, his father, grandfather and great-grandfather all being members of that profession. He was born in Chester on the 20th of November, 1830, a son of Dr. William Woodhull and Jane (English) Hedges, and after attending the public schools of his native town he decided to adopt the profession honored by his ancestors, and with this end in view he entered New York University Medical College, at which he was graduated on the 6th of March, 1852. After receiving his diploma he located in his native town and began the active duties of his chosen calling in partnership with his father, this association continuing until the retirement of the latter. Dr. Hedges possessed an extensive acquaintance gained through his many excellent personal qualities as well as his natural abilities, and he practiced over a wide extent of territory, being admired for his social as well as his professional attainments. He stood high in the professional fraternity and

was a member of the following medical societies: Morris County Medical Society, of which he was a president, and the New Jersey State Medical Society. In his church relations he was a Presbyterian, being an elder in that church for many years. He was a Christian in practice as well as in theory.

The marriage of Dr. Hedges was solemnized on the 13th of November, 1856, when he became united to Miss Ann Eliza VanDoren, a daughter of Benjamin and Alletta (Kline) VanDoren. The parents of Mrs. Smith Hedges were descended from Holland stock and were among the old families of New Jersey, the father being from Middlebush and the mother from New Germantown. Dr. and Mrs. Hedges became the parents of the following children: Ellis Walton, born September 10, 1859, received his primary mental discipline in the grammar schools of New Brunswick, was graduated in the classics at Princeton College in 1880, and then entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, at which he was graduated and spent the ensuing year in the Presbyterian Hospital at Philadelphia, subsequently locating in Plainfield, New Jersey, where he is now attending surgeon to Muhlenberg Hospital. In 1892, March 1, he married Miss Leila Butler, of San Francisco, California, and their two children are Beatrice and Leila. Jane English, the second child of our subject, was born June 26, 1864, and died April 6, 1897; Benjamin VanDoren was born May 19, 1866, and received his preliminary educational training under the preceptorage of Rev. Dr. James F. Brewster, of Chester, after which he entered Princeton College, at which he was graduated in 1888, subsequently graduating at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, after a three years' course of study. He served two years in the Presbyterian Hospital of New York city and one year in the New York Foundling Hospital. He is now associated with his brother in practice at Plainfield and is pathologist and bacteriologist to Muhlenberg Hospital. Dr. Smith E. Hedges, the father of the foregoing, departed this life on the 1st of April, 1892.

Dr. William Woodhull Hedges was born in Chester on the 6th of September, 1790, and after fitting himself for the medical profession became one of the prominent physicians of Morris county. He married Miss Jane English, who died May 8, 1856, leaving the following children: Margaret F., who married Robert Honeyman; Joseph, M. D.; Henry F.; Caroline M.; James E.; Mary Ann McKenney, who became the wife of Rev. Dr. John A. Todd; Alice A.; Smith E.; and Sarah Jane. Dr. Woodhull Hedges died on the 25th of May, 1875.

Dr. Joseph Hedges, the grandfather of our subject, built up an extensive practice in Morris county, where he continued for many years. He married Miss Elizabeth Woodhull and died in the fifty-eighth year of his age.

DAYTON BALDWIN.

Mr. Baldwin resides in Chatham on the farm where his birth occurred March 24, 1847. His father, Samuel Baldwin, was the owner of the homestead, and thereon the son was reared, early being trained to habits of industry and economy. He spent his youth in the quiet pursuits of the farm, and found in the labors of field and meadow the needed development for his physical nature, while his mental talents were stimulated and cultivated by training in the public schools of the neighborhood. When twenty-three years of age he was married and then located on a farm in Chatham, where he carried on agricultural pursuits for ten years. He also dealt in horses and engaged in the manufacture of lumber, owning and operating a steam sawmill. He lived upon that place until 1887, when he purchased the old homestead, and has since dealt in horses. His thorough understanding of the best methods to care for and train a horse have led to his success in this enterprise, and he now handles about two hundred horses annually, deriving a good income from this business. His farm comprises thirty acres of land, much of which is used for pasturage.

On the 9th of October, 1871, Mr. Baldwin was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Hill, a native of Union county, and a daughter of Peter and Dorathea (Kline) Hill, natives respectively of New Jersey and Germany. They now have three children: Mary E., Fred H. and Clara A. In his political faith Mr. Baldwin is a Democrat, and has served as township committeeman, filling the office for six years, beginning in 1889. In the spring of 1897 he was elected township collector and is therefore the present incumbent, and for three years has served on the board of education of Chatham township. Socially he is connected with .Madison Lodge, No. 93, A. F. & A. M.; Summit Council of the Royal Arcanum; and the Junior Order American Mechanics.

EVERETT L. GARABRANT.

This well known citizen of Mendham stands at the head of the firm of Garabrant & Quimby Brothers, contractors and builders, and was born in Mendham township, on the 10th of February, 1857, a son of the late John Newell and Helen (Day) Garabrant, the former of whom was a native of Mendham and died here in 1880, at the age of forty-five years.

Everett L. is the second of seven children born to his parents and he received his preliminary mental training in the public schools of Mendham. At the age of twenty he began to learn the trade of carpenter and builder, under the tuition of Mr. McCoy, who is still identified with the building interests of Brookside. Shortly after completing his apprenticeship, Mr.

Garabrant commenced to take contracts for new buildings, and among the best work accomplished by him in that line may be mentioned the Methodist Episcopal church, the residences of Messrs. Ferry, of Mendham, and Turnbull, of Bernardsville, and the Presbyterian church at Bernardsville. In 1897 the firm of Garabrant & Quimby Brothers was established and this has since became recognized as one of the most capable and responsible concerns in the county, in consequence of which it enjoys a large and lucrative patronage. Mr. Garabrant is the proprietor of the Morris county cash store, at Mendham, the leading establishment of its kind in the town, and as a citizen he is both progressive and enterprising. As a member of the Republican party he is active and energetic and is one of the county delegates chosen to nominate the assemblymen and surrogate on his party ticket.

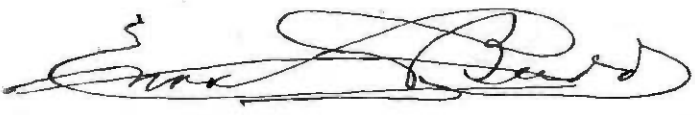
Mr. Garabrant is a popular member of the Royal Arcanum, is the leader of the Mendham Cornet Band, and is a faithful adherent of the First Presbyterian church.

The marriage of Mr. Garabrant was solemnized on the 22d of April, 1887, when he was united to Miss Nellie Aldred, a daughter of Abiah Aldred, and the children of this union are: Clara Mabel, Lottie Irene and George Everett.

ENOS GOBLE BUDD.

In this materialistic age events of exciting interest rarely form a part of the history of any individual, the prosaic and quietly useful usually dominating the careers of the majority. The life of Mr. Budd, however, is rather extraordinary, therefore, from the fact that there are many chapters of excitement and intense interest in his history, having to do with the wild life on the Pacific coast in *ante-bellum* days, with service in the Civil war and with the political and business interests of his native state of New Jersey. He is a man of scholarly tastes, cultured, broad-minded and progressive, and is a leader in thought and action in his section of Morris county.

Born on the 5th of August, 1835, at Buddlake, Morris county, the ancestral home of his people, he is a representative of the seventh generation of the family in America. He is descended from John Budd, the eldest of four brothers who located land in New Jersey, partly lying in Morris county, also in New York and Connecticut. He was a near relative of Aeus Budd, a great scholar and soldier of Paris, France, who founded the Royal College and was an ambassador to Pope Leo X in 1522. John Budd emigrated from Sussex county, England, to New England in the year 1632 and his name is on the records of the New Haven colony as the first planter. He later settled at Southhold, Long Island, and subsquently removed to Rye,



Westchester county, New York, in 1661, and was deputy lieutenant to the general court of Connecticut in 1663. He purchased Apawquamus of Budd's Neck of Sachem, Shamarocke and other Indians, and this original conveyance of twenty miles up the Hudson river is on the records of Westchester county, New York, dated November 8, 1661. His wife was Kathleen Brown, and his will, dated October 13, 1669, is on the records of Hartford, Connecticut. Joseph Budd, his son, became owner of these lands and obtained patents for the same. He was a captain in the Indian service in 1700. His son, John Budd, sold his lands at Rye and removed to Morris county, New Jersey, where he located a considerable tract of realty. He married Mary L'Estrange, and at his death his remains were interred at Chester. Their son, Daniel Budd, married Miss Mary Purdy and lived and died at Chester. He was a captain in the American army during the Revolutionary war.

Colonel John Budd, son of Captain Daniel Budd, joined the Colonial army when only sixteen years of age. He was born April 5, 1762, in the town of Roxiticus, changed to Roxbury, and now Chester, on the old plantation. He enlisted under General Washington and had charge of a battery when the British were advancing on Springfield, and kept the enemy in check until the militia gathered in force and ultimately defeated the English. At the battle of Monmouth he served with the ranks of colonel and had charge of several important trusts. At the close of the war he married Julianor Dickerson, who was born November 22, 1761, and following the Indian trail they made their way on horseback to Budd's Lake, where Abraham Dickerson Budd, father of our subject, was born. The Indians called the lake Kawkauanning, signifying talking waters, on account of the reverberating echoes of sound which at intervals is music in the air. There was great chance for the display of enterprise here and Colonel Budd opened roads, cleared fields and developed a fine farm. He and his family attended church at Chester, frequently going to its services on foot. The children of Colonel and Mrs. Budd were: Abigail, born March 26, 1786; Hannah, born January 30, 1778; Abraham D.; Daniel Purdy, born April 22, 1792; Elizabeth, born September 2, 1794; John, born October 11, 1796; Julianor, born February 26, 1799; and Mahlon, born February 29, 1802. The father died June 8, 1845, at the age of eighty-three, and his wife passed away August 18, 1850, at the age of eighty-eight years.

Abraham Dickerson Budd, the father of our subject, was born February 10, 1790, and married Margaret F. Goble, after which they took up their residence on the old homestead. Their children are John S., who married Martha Wilson and now lives on the Goble farm in Sussex county; William H., a pioneer, Indian scout, soldier and farmer, who went to Wisconsin and is now living in Fairmont, Martin county, Minnesota, with his wife and chil-

dren. Whitfield H., who was graduated a Lafayette College, married Jennie Hathaway, was professor of languages and mathematics and died near Baton Rouge, Louisiana, after which his remains were interred in the old family burying ground of Mount Olive; Phebe E., who married Mahlon D. Pruden and resides at Peach Orchard, New York; Enos G., Abraham D. and Margaret E., who reside on the old homestead.

Colonel Enos G. Budd, whose name begins this article, first entered school when twelve years of age and when fifteen had completed the most advanced studies taught in Roxbury township, including spelling, reading, grammar, geography, philosophy, higher mathematics and practical surveying. Afterward, while at work on his father's farm he read ancient history, mastered algebra, trigonometry and general engineering and studied materia medica with Dr. Featherman the family physician, also read Blackstone and statute law with his cousin, Phil Johnson, afterward Democratic leader of the house of representatives during the Civil war. He also took a course in the New York Conference Seminary, reviewing his studies and advancing in astronomy, chemistry, Spanish, French and German, and read for diversion military tactics and army regulations.

He left school in 1856 and then returned to the routine of farm work. He thought the professions of medicine and the law were overcrowded and desired to see the Indians and the free life on the western plains. He accomplished this object through a plan of visiting his brother, who had located among the Sioux of Minnesota, and thus he made his way beyond the Mississippi. He became acquainted with some congenial companions on the frontier and among them a train was organized to start for the western coast, Mr. Budd being chosen as their leader. They made their way to Salt Lake City, where they stopped for a rest; and, calling on General Albert Sidney Johnston, who was then located there, they entered his command for a short time and were engaged in military service against the Indians in the valley and among the mountains of that region. During that time they became well acquainted with Brigham Young, president of the Mormons, Kit Carson, the Indian agent, and J. Debow, and from the last named Mr. Budd learned to speak the Shoshone language. After some time, our subject and his company were allowed by General Johnston to go on their way to California and *en route* they had a number of encounters with the Indians. Mr. Budd began mining in Eldorado county, California, and was among the first in the great Comstock lode; but soon he left the latter place and returned to placer mining in California. He visited many sections of that state and Oregon, then returned to San Francisco in the latter part of 1859 and was there at the time that Senator Broderick and Justice Terry fought their duel at the Twelve Mile House, and attended Broderick's funeral. He next conducted

a three-hundred-acre ranch, a part of the Castros, where Castroville now stands, sounded the mouth of the Salinas river in a small boat among the breakers and obtained a port of entry to ship wheat.

On selling his ranch Mr. Budd went to Los Angeles, at which time all that section of southern California was largely peopled by Mexicans. He joined a party organized of men mostly from the San Bernardino mines and crossed the desert, went through Sonora, Arizona, New Mexico and Chihuahua; but the Apache Indians got on the war path and after fighting Cochise and his warriors successfully the party returned to Texas and finally disbanded at Fort Smith. To relate in detail all the many experiences and hardships which Mr. Budd underwent would fill a volume. The dangers and trials of life on the deserts, the difficulty of travel in the mountains, the constant fear of attacks from the hostile savages, the lack of all the comforts and conveniences known to civilization,—all these formed a part of the history of our subject during his stay in the west. While in the south in 1861 he was captured as a spy, and on securing his release he returned to his native state and joined the army.

Mr. Budd became a private of Company F, Fifteenth New Jersey Infantry, which was assigned to the First New Jersey Brigade, Sixth Army Corps. He was afterward made sergeant and later was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant and brevetted major. He participated in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac and received four bullet wounds at Spottsylvania, but was on duty soon. While a private he acted as drill master and after being made sergeant he commanded his company more than one-half the time, there being no commissioned officer present, and as assistant to commissioned officers he aided them in preparing their reports. He had the confidence of both officers and men and could always draw on the commissary. When he fell, as it was thought in death, with four bullet wounds in the charge of Spottsylvania, the last officer of the company, his companions with heavy hearts bore him from the field. However, his wounds did not prove fatal and on his recovery he was chosen colonel of the Fifteenth New Jersey Regiment. He passed examination and was commissioned lieutenant by President Johnson, doing clerical work in New York city in 1865 and acting as assistant provost marshal under General Terry in Virginia.

In the latter part of 1867 he returned to Budd's Lake, where he remained until the spring of 1881, when he went to St. Paul, Minnesota, and on to Duluth, and examined the pine timber among the Chippewa and Winnebago Indians, going also to Montana and the Dakotas, up to the Rainy lakes and the St. Louis river. By way of Chicago, Mr. Budd returned to Morris county in December, 1881, and has since engaged in farming. He has, however, devoted considerable attention to public interests and has capably

served his fellow townsmen in public offices. He is a stanch advocate of the principles of the Republican party and is a recognized leader in its ranks in Morris county. He filled the office of coroner from 1868 until 1874, and was assessor of his township for twenty consecutive years, from 1870 until 1890. He was assistant sergeant-at-arms in New Jersey in 1885 and 1886, was bill clerk of the house of representatives in 1887, was commissioner of deeds from 1868 to 1891, United States gauger of spirits from 1889 to 1893, was freeholder of Mt. Olive township, and on the 6th of February, 1897, passed an examination before the civil-service board in a class of fifty and was appointed deputy collector of revenue April 1, 1897. He was also at one time the nominee of his party for county sheriff.

Mr. Budd has ever been the advocate of public improvements and has labored earnestly for the advancement of any cause tending toward the general good. He has done much to improve the roads in this section of the state, aiding in opening the Salinas river in California for sloops and schooners in 1860, and has been the promoter of various other enterprises. He invented and patented the revolving bucket water-wheel with reciprocal motion, driven by a revolving center wheel on cross-cut saws. He wrote a volume called Nature's Working, which he published in 1868, and became connected with the ice business and with the railroad enterprises of his town in 1897. He was also the first discoverer of gold and silver in Morris county in 1861, some of the rock assaying ten hundred and fifty dollars to the ton.

Mr. Budd was married in Chicago, Illinois, June 3, 1881, to Miss Mary A. A. Dyer, and to them have been born four children: Augusta, born April 11, 1882; Grace, born September 19, 1884; Rose, born February 8, 1887; and Enos, born November 24, 1895,—all natives of Buddlake. Some years since Mr. Budd became a member of the Masonic fraternity, is an enthusiastic member of the Grand Army of the Republic and organized Sedgwick Post, of Hackettstown, of which he was commander for several years. He has also been senior vice-commander of the post in Morristown, and was made colonel of the New Jersey Volunteers Association in 1896. In his religious views he is very liberal, but is a charitable man of broad humanitarian principles.

Such in brief is the history of one whose experiences in life have been varied, interesting, useful, sometimes fraught with great danger and sometimes marked by enviable quietness. Wherever he has gone he has won the confidence and esteem of those with whom he has come in contact, but by no one is he held in higher regard than by the time-tried veterans of the Civil war by whose side he fought for the preservation of the Union. He is always eagerly welcomed among them and has been frequently called upon to address them on public occasions, when he has brought to them eloquent and

interesting words, depicting scenes of war and peace and treating of the duties of man. In response to an address of welcome delivered to himself and his regiment in Somerville, New Jersey, in 1897, he said: "We have listened to the beautiful language of your address of welcome; and for my comrades of the Fifteenth New Jersey Volunteers, their wives and their friends, we thank you most sincerely. When Julius Cæsar, the last great commander following the Latin-speaking republic, left the island of Cesarea in the English channel to enslave the brave, free and independent Britons, he little thought that a liberal-minded king of those islands would ever give, in a new world of free and independent atmosphere, a new Cesarea where the Cavalier and Puritan would unite to form the beginning of a great republic, and when under Virginia's noblest son the brave Americans and Jerseymen turned the tide of battle against monarchy for free religious and political liberty. Time brought many changes, with diversified ideas in conflict, and when Mars, the god of war, looked down through the vanishing smoke of battle on the night of July 3, 1863, he saw the great sacrifice of American bravery which would have settled empires, and he also saw that the unity of these states and religious and political freedom of these governments of North and South America must be held sacred! But it seemed that the gods of mythology had decreed that more sacrifice should be made to show the power of the old world the bravery, heroism and fortitude of the soldiers of our north and south as examples of American soldiery!! And in the battles following, particularly at Spottsylvania's bloody angle, all day long, from early morn till late at night, the contesting lines fought with that bravery and self-sacrifice which have never been equaled in the battles of the world! New Jersey's sons were there and our Fifteenth New Jersey Volunteers lost many, very many of her bravest and noblest men, and the mother soil of old Virginia drank of the blood of Somerset and Morris counties' sons.

"We need not go to Spartan mothers for brave and heroic sons, for our American mothers,—the mothers from the Arctic ocean to the land of fire, the mothers of our north and south, New Jersey's mothers, Somerset county's mothers, far excel the Spartan mothers of old in bravery, heroism and self-sacrifice of their sons. The old soldiers and the young soldiers and the people of our North and South American continents are proud of their American bravery. They are so proud of their mother countries that they shook their ancestors from the topmost branches of their family trees as being unworthy to grow and live around the family stumps, guarded by their family sprouts. But the boisterous, though kind, Atlantic wafted them to these free shores, free air, free savages, free-fighting, to live or die by their American bravery. The soldiers of our north and south are proud of our reunited Union, proud

of our grandfathers' fathers and mothers,—proud of the sympathetic tears over comrades' graves, and the graves of the heroes of our southern brothers. The people of New Jersey are proud of our Nova Cesarea, proud that through Julius Cæsar the Latin-speaking republic had been changed to the English speaking republic,—proud of our war governor,—proud of our brave men and women,—proud of our noble sons and daughters,—proud of our beautiful Soldiers' Home; and we take pride in the brave colored soldiers who fought for freedom and know how to respect liberty and themselves. We meet here to-day by invitation of the survivors of our brave Company E. Our glorification, your glorification, is their glorification, and we fully appreciate your kind hospitalities and join with you on this glorious occasion."

STEPHEN F. BRIANT.

Among those successfully engaged in general farming in Morris county, is Stephen F. Briant, who was born on the old Briant homestead on the 7th of January, 1835. This property, located in Randolph township, has long been in possession of the family, having been the property of his grandfather, John Briant, who was born in Essex county, New Jersey, and wedded Mary Agnes, a native of Long Island, where her ancestors located at an early period in American history. The great-grandfather, Andrew Briant, was born in Essex county, New Jersey, about 1737, and was a son of Johannis Briant, who emigrated from Holland about the year 1690 and settled at Springfield, where he was living at the time of the battle at that place. The Briant family is probably of Holland and French extraction.

Lewis Briant, the father of our subject, was born on the old homestead in Morris county, and married Phœbe Hedden, who was born November 8, 1810, a daughter of Thomas Hedden, whose birth occurred near Chester, Morris county. His wife bore the maiden name of Phœbe Briant. To the parents of our subject were born the following children: William O.; Mary A., deceased; Sarah A., who was born November 20, 1832, and is the wife of George Cummins, of Newark; Nancy T., who was born June 13, 1837, and is the wife of Mahlon Shipman, a resident of Dover, New Jersey; Thomas E., who died in childhood; and Phœbe E., who was born August 12, 1843, and is the wife of George W. Skillborn, of Scranton, Pennsylvania. The father of this family died October 14, 1879, and the mother's death occurred September 14, 1888, their remains being interred in the Mt. Freedom cemetery. They held membership in the Presbyterian church of Mt. Freedom, worshiping there for years.

Stephen Ferdinand Briant, whose name introduces this review, was reared on the farm and pursued his education in the Center Grove school.

He early became familiar with all the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist, and continued his labors on the home farm until the breaking out of the Civil war, when he went to New York and worked with his brother-in-law, George W. Cummins. He was engaged in ship-building on Long Island, aided in the construction of the Galena, an ironclad, and also in building the first monitor. He also worked on another monitor, and after it was completed returned home to take charge of the farmstead, and care for his father and sisters. After the death of his father he purchased the interests of the other heirs to the property and has since carried on agricultural pursuits. He has a good dwelling, barns and outbuildings, which stand as monuments to his thrift and industry, and the well tilled fields and neat appearance of the place indicate his careful supervision.

Mr. Briant was married December 7, 1862, to Miss Amelia Bailey, of Franklin, Morris county, who was born November 1, 1842, a daughter of Charles and Mary (Hintzley) Bailey. Four children grace this union,—a son and three daughters: Mary E., wife of Ernest Lawrence, of Dover; Henry A., who assists his father in the operation of the farm; Matilda F., wife of Jefferson Corby, a resident of Dover; and Emma L., wife of Frank Pool, of Dover. There are now five grandchildren. Mr. and Mrs. Briant are members of the Mt. Freedom Presbyterian church, and are people whose many sterling qualities and social kindness have gained them a large circle of friends. In his political views Mr. Briant is a Republican.

CHARLES B. GEE.

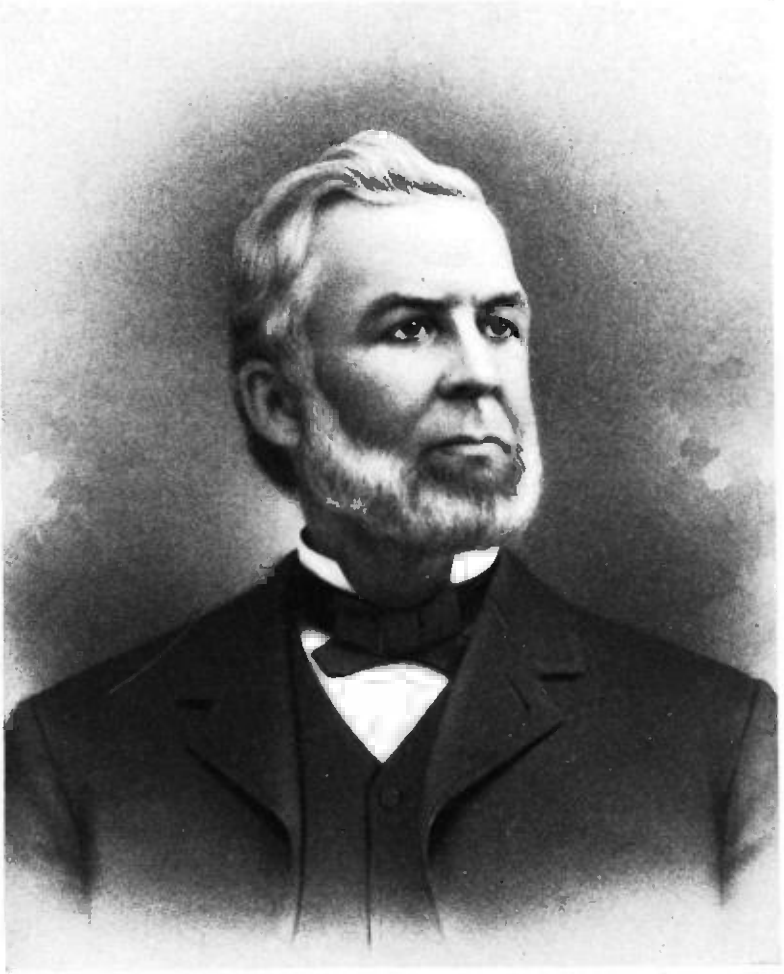
Not all men order their lives to their liking; nor yet are all men true to themselves in living as nearly to their ideals as possible and attaining to such heights as their talents and opportunities render accessible. We now turn to one who has done much and has done it well,—wherein all honor lies. Not a pretentious or exalted life has been his, but one that has been true to itself and its possibilities, and one to which the biographist may revert with a feeling of respect and satisfaction.

Charles Berriman Gee was born in Liverpool, Lancashire, England, on the 4th of August, 1848, the only son of Peter and Sarah (Lye) Gee, who passed their entire lives in the land of their nativity. The Gee family is an old and prominent one of Lancashire, mentioned in the records of that county as early as the fourteenth century. Charles B. Gee received his elementary educational discipline in private schools of England, and pursued a collegiate course in King's College, of Liverpool, where he graduated with high honors, winning the Rawlings scholarship in 1864. He afterward

passed the preliminary examinations at Cambridge University, but soon deciding to enter the business world he made preparation to emigrate to America, and crossed the Atlantic to New York city. In the eastern metropolis he secured a situation in a wholesale drug store, where he remained for two years. On the expiration of that period he removed to Madison, where he entered the employ of Henry W. Harman, with whom he remained for eight years, being a partner in the business during the last two years of his connection therewith. Subsequently he fitted up the store of the late George T. Sayre, successfully conducting the enterprise for two years, after which he purchased the store of H. S. Van Wagner, which he also carried on for two years. On disposing of his interests to W. T. Brown he returned to New York city, where for a number of years he occupied the responsible positions of superintendent and manager of the well known firm of Beecher & Company, managers of several of the Lloyd's insurance companies, of New York. During this time Mr. Gee maintained his residence in Madison, and in May, 1897, determining to engage in business in this city, opened the Madison Pharmacy, his past experience in the drug house giving him that knowledge that is so essential to the successful consummation of applied effort. His capability in pharmaceutical matters has gained him the confidence of the public and his model drug store is one of the leading establishments of its kind in Morris county, commanding a large and lucrative patronage.

Mr. Gee married Miss Josephine Schenck, a daughter of Ralph G. Schenck, of Madison, and they have two children: Edward Berriman, who occupies a clerical position with the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York city; and Anderson Berriman, who is associated with his father in the pharmacy.

Mr. Gee exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Democracy and has been a stalwart advocate of the party since becoming an American citizen. In 1896 he began the publication of the Madison Democrat, the only paper east of the Mississippi which at that time advocated the free coinage of silver. This journal he successfully conducted in the interests of the party and its candidates until after the close of the campaign, when he sold out and devoted his entire time and attention to his business interests in New York. Mr. Gee is a popular and valued member of the Royal Arcanum, and has been honored with the office of orator, while at present he is filling the office of regent in North Jersey Council, No. 181. He is a man of strong mentality, marked individuality and honorable purpose; his manner is kindly, his temperament genial, and the sterling qualities of his character have won him the regard of all with whom he has come in contact.



Frances Oliver

FRANCIS OLIVER.

Life is but a span of years, filled with the joys and sorrows that flesh is heir to, and he who possesses some of the milk of human kindness, combined with a Christian fortitude and a desire to help his fellow traveler over the rough places, is indeed worthy of the highest consideration and gratitude of mankind. The career of such a man as the late Francis Oliver teaches its own lessons and must be a source of unlimited gratification to those who hold his memory ever dear in the deepest confines of their hearts.

Francis Oliver, a former and highly respected citizen of Mendham, Morris county, New Jersey, was born in county Donegal, Ireland, on the 3d of January, 1820. He was the son of a farmer in humble circumstances, as a consequence of which his education was seriously neglected, it being confined to what he could acquire in the public schools before attaining his eleventh year, at which age he was employed by a neighboring uncle. Some years later he went further north into the country and entered the services of a wealthy widow, with whom he remained two years. Having in that time saved some of his small wages he decided to satisfy a long cherished desire to see the United States, where he felt he would like to take up his future residence. He arrived in this country on the 3d of July, 1847, having spent six weeks *en route* on the sailing vessel Mantio, the captain of which formed an attachment for the young Irishman, and upon landing he introduced him to Bishop Janes, whose influence was the means of securing our subject work upon a farm in Somerset county, New Jersey. The bishop afterward bought the farm upon which his young *protegé* was a trusted workman and retained him as foreman, in which capacity he served for a quarter of a century and then purchased the farm for his own use. After his marriage he converted the property into a summer resort and in 1879 he purchased the celebrated Oliver Hall and was its proprietor until his death. He sold his original property, which is now incorporated in the village of Bernardsville, and purchased the Watkins farm near Mendham, and made the building a model outing resort for the entertainment of summer guests and gave it the name of Oliver Hall. Here he passed the evening of his well spent life and was summoned to his eternal rest on the 30th of April, 1897.

Francis Oliver was a man to be admired and long to be remembered. He was naturally intellectual, and had he possessed the advantages of the youths of our day he would undoubtedly have made a remarkable man. He retained a fondness for the best literature of his time and his constant reading made him familiar with the popular authors and filled his mind with a fund of information that he used in his every-day life. He was of that turn to become interested in all the questions of the hour, touching not only

moral phases but political issues as well, and while he was in no sense a politician, as the term is commonly construed, he was an ardent promoter of the temperance cause and was once a candidate for assemblyman on the Prohibition ticket. He was a man of strong convictions and had the ability to maintain his position with any adversary on all moral questions. His ready flow of language and his pleasant manner and sincerity of purpose made him an effective speaker, and when he made addresses, either in church or upon social occasions, his remarks were interesting and instructive. In his church relations he was reared an Episcopalian, but upon coming to the United States he united with the Methodist church and was one of the useful members of that body in Mendham. His social nature was well cultivated, and his genial disposition, his modest bearing and his cordial and hearty manner made his home an ideal place for the entertainment of guests. He loved his family, and next to them his friends. His home, his wife and his children were above all else sacred to him and their welfare was his dream and their happiness his prayer.

Mr. Oliver was twice married, his first union having been with Mary Watson, a niece of his benefactor, with whom he passed his early boyhood, and of their marriage one daughter was born, Margaret Ann, who died at the age of two years. The second marriage of Mr. Oliver was solemnized on the 21st of April, 1872, when he was united to Miss Mary E. Stinson, a daughter of Archibald and Elizabeth (Allen) Stinson, and a great-granddaughter of James Stinson, the latter of whom settled in Chester township, Morris county, in colonial days. James Stinson went to Ohio in an early day, as a government surveyor and passed the remainder of his life in that state. The following four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Oliver: Mary Elizabeth, Harriet M., Eva Frances and Nellie Seymour. Harriet M. passed away April 1, 1898, having just completed her educational career.

SAMUEL S. BALDWIN.

The subject of this review, Samuel Smith Baldwin, needs no introduction to the readers of this volume, for the Baldwin family is one of the best known and most highly honored, as well as one of the oldest, in the county. He was born on the old homestead in Chatham township, June 30, 1853, and under the parental roof spent his childhood days. At the age of seventeen years, however, there came a change in his hitherto quiet life, for he entered upon his business career as a mason's apprentice, serving a four-years term. When that period had expired he worked as a journeyman for some years and then began contracting on his own account. His thorough mastery of the business in all its details, his fidelity to the terms of a contract

and his unquestioned reliability have secured him a liberal patronage, and he has been prominently identified with the building interests in New Providence, Chatham and Madison. He also carried on a farm, which is well managed and adds not a little to his income. His business policy is a safe and conservative one, and at the same time he is thoroughly progressive and in touch with the enterprising spirit of the times.

Mr. Baldwin is a man of domestic tastes and finds his chief enjoyment in his home. He was married on the 22d of February, 1877, the lady of his choice being Miss Dora J. Gardner, a native of North Coventry, Connecticut, and a daughter of George W. and Hattie S. Gardner, who removed from Connecticut to New York. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin: Herbert, who died at the age of nine years; Grace, Hattie, Edna and Marie. The parents hold membership in the Presbyterian church, and in his political faith Mr. Baldwin is a Democrat. Their house is always open to their friends and no one leaves there without feeling glad that he had the privilege of being there.

HENRY W. KICE, M. D.

Dr. Kice, who is engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in Port Oram, has spent his entire life in Morris county, his birth having occurred in Chester township on the 16th of October, 1860. He is a son of William L. Kice, a native of Warren county, New Jersey, who followed agricultural pursuits as a means of livelihood. The grandfather, Henry Kice, was born in the same locality and was of German descent. The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Ellen W. Lutes, and she was a daughter of John and Jane (Seals) Lutes, of German ancestry.

The Doctor was reared amid the quiet scenes of rural life, and in his early youth attended the public and private schools near his home. Later he entered the Hiller Home School, taught by Mrs. Alfred Hiller, then of German Valley, New Jersey, now of Hortwick Seminary, Otsego county, New York. At intervals he engaged in teaching, and followed that profession altogether for seven years in Morris and Hunterdon counties. He was very successful in pedagogic work, but, desiring to devote his energies to the medical profession, he abandoned the school-room and took up the study of medicine under the direction of Drs. Wentworth and Wiggins, of Flanders and Succasunna, New Jersey. He then entered the medical department of the University of New York City, in which institution he was graduated in the class of 1888. Having acquired a comprehensive and accurate knowledge of the principles of the medical science, he put the same to the practical test by engaging in the prosecution of his profession in Port Oram. After two

years he further perfected himself in his chosen calling by pursuing a post-graduate course in the Medical School and Hospital of New York City. He has built up a good practice here, and his skill and ability have been evidenced by the excellent results which have attended his efforts.

In 1883 was celebrated the marriage which united the destinies of Dr. Kice and Miss Marilda Alpaugh, of Flanders, New Jersey, a daughter of George and Angeline (Thorp) Alpaugh. They now have one son, Luther H. Theirs is one of the pleasant homes of Port Oram, and the Doctor has also a well-appointed office, fitted up with all the equipments and accessories to aid him in a successful practice. He is a member of the Morris County Medical Society, also the State Medical Society, and is president of the board of health of Port Oram. He also belonged to the common council, up to his election as mayor of the borough in 1898, and is deeply interested in the welfare of the town, using his official power for its betterment and advancement along educational, social, moral and material lines. He is president of the board of education. In politics he is in sympathy with the prohibition movement. He was elected to the position of mayor on the Citizens' ticket, and in its entirety his administration cannot but redound to the benefit of the borough and the credit of himself.

WILLIAM S. CARY.

William S. Cary, of Roxbury, who was for fifty-five years closely identified with the platting and surveying of real estate in Morris county and who is known far and near as authority on surveys and land values over a large portion of east Jersey, is a descendant of a family that is not only prominent and important in America, but one whose ancestral history reveals the fact that it was also prominent in England.

The Carys were in America at the settlement of Massachusetts, John Cary being a member of the Plymouth colony, where he secured a grant of a large tract. His son Francis resided there during his lifetime, as did the latter's son, Ephraim. Daniel Cary, Ephraim's son, was born at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, in 1679, and in 1742 he came to New Jersey and located a tract of land on Succasunna plains, east of Black river, and passed his life there. He was one of the grantees in a deed from Jane Parker to the trustees of the Presbyterian church of Succasunna, the deed being dated September 5, 1765, and describing an acre and a quarter of land, the site of the present church.

Lewis Cary, the grandfather of William S., was born in Morris county in 1742, bought the land which is the home of the present Carys and passed a quiet and uneventful life as a farmer. He was an unassuming Christian

gentleman and was successful in business. He married Isabel Carson and was the father of seven children. He died in 1817. He and his father served as elders of the church.

Daniel Cary, our subject's father, was born May 29, 1791, and was his father's fourth child. His life was one of even tenor, spent as a farmer, and he was an influential character. The family have been Democrats but none of them have been conspicuous as politicians. Daniel Cary married Eliza, daughter of Thomas Wills, a granddaughter of Samuel Wills and a great-granddaughter of James Wills. She was born May 7, 1795, and died January 4, 1869. Her children are: William S., born March 28, 1822. Samuel W., who married Charlotte McKenzie and died leaving two children—Lyman N. and William S; and Susan C. Cary, who died without issue.

In his early boyhood William S. Cary acquired a penchant for the jacob-staff or compass. He was attracted to it by observing the early surveyors at their work, and when he came to select a calling he chose surveying and directed his studies to that end. He engaged in surveying upon leaving school and "carried a transit for fifty-five years," and at the same time kept his eye on the work of his farms. He owns a large farm; is progressive and thrifty; is highly intelligent and well informed.

He married April 17, 1852, Phebe, daughter of James and Mary (Vaughan) Northrup. She died January 17, 1865, leaving three children: Ann Eliza, wife of N. W. Huffman, of Lebanon, New Jersey, has one child, Albert; Lyman N. Cary, of Mandon, North Dakota, married Annie Clark and has one child, Ethel; and Lewis Cary, of Flanders, who married Carrie Salmon.

Our subject has filled many of the township offices; is a prominent and useful member of the Presbyterian church and was for years a trustee.

GEORGE W. LANTERMAN.

Mr. Lanterman is one of the most practical, progressive and intelligent farmers of his neighborhood. He was born in Randolph township, Morris county, on the 29th of May, 1866, a son of Andrew S. and Harriet L. (Till) Lanterman. His father, also a native of this county, carried on agricultural pursuits as a means of livelihood, and at the present writing is in his sixty-fifth year. The paternal grandfather, Henry Lanterman, was one of the early settlers of the county, and was descended from German ancestors who planted the family on American soil in the year 1700. The mother of our subject is still living. Her father was Philip Till and both grandfathers were pronounced Democrats in their political faith.

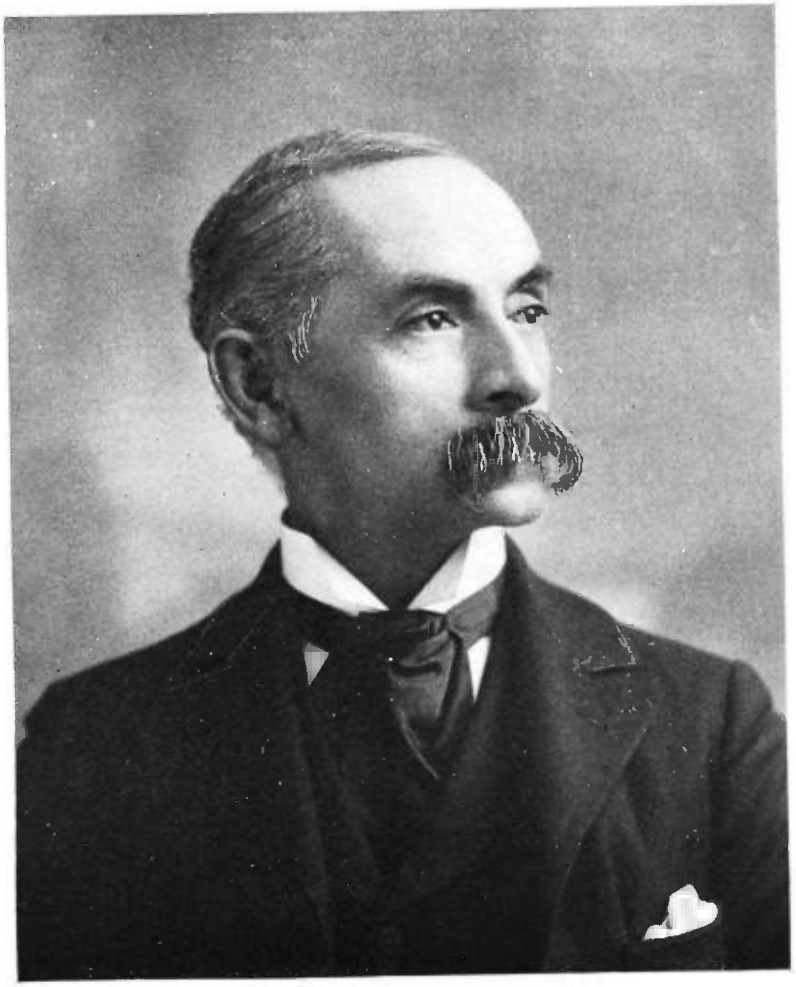
George W. Lanterman attended the public schools of Mt. Freedom and

completed his education in a graded school. When he laid aside his text-books in order to learn the more difficult lessons of practical business life, he determined that his work should be along the line to which he was reared. He continued on the home farm until twenty years of age, and then went to Morristown, where he secured a position as head manager on the farm of G. E. Taintor, one of the most intelligent, progressive, scientific and practical agriculturists in the county. From him Mr. Lanterman learned many valuable things concerning the best methods of developing and cultivating land, what kind of soil was best adapted for the production of the various kinds of grain, etc. The farm was also well stocked with horses and cattle and he gained much valuable information concerning their care. This proved an excellent training school to Mr. Lanterman, enabling him to conduct his own farm after the most improved and perfected methods. In the spring of 1895 he purchased twenty-five acres of his present farm, and by additional purchase has since extended its boundaries until it now comprises sixty acres of rich land, well cultivated and improved. Upon the place are good barns and other necessary outbuildings and a comfortable residence, and everything about the place is kept in good repair, indicating the enterprise and thrift of the owner.

In 1885 Mr. Lanterman was united in marriage to Miss Lizzie Poyer, a native of southern Wales, where she was born July 3, 1867. They have one son, Harold G., born in 1896. In his political views Mr. Lanterman is a Republican, and he keeps well informed on the issues of the day and stanchly advocates the party principles, but has never been a candidate for office. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Mt. Freedom, take a very active part in its work and in the Epworth League Mr. Lanterman is holding the office of president.

FREDERICK SAYRE.

The honored subject of this memoir was born in Union county, New Jersey, October 2, 1849, the only child of David B. and Mary C. (Spencer) Sayre. His father was born in Union county August 1, 1814, and his mother's birth occurred on the 19th of September, 1817. The former learned the trade of manufacturing carriage bodies and followed that business for many years. He was married November 2, 1847, to Miss Spencer, a daughter of Samuel Spencer, a representative of one of the early families of New Jersey. In his political affiliations Mr. Sayre was originally an old-line Whig, and on the organization of the Republican party he joined its ranks and was one of its stalwart advocates. Both he and his wife attended the Presby-



Levi Farrow M.D.

terian church. His death occurred on the 12th of December, 1862, and his wife, surviving him many years, passed away on the 26th of December, 1883.

Their son was educated in the common schools of Chatham, and when sixteen years of age began learning the millwright's trade, in Union county, serving a five-years apprenticeship. He continued to follow that occupation, in connection with carpentering, until his death, and was known as an industrious, energetic man, one whose success in life was attributable to his own well directed efforts and spotless integrity of character. His career was not marked by any events of startling importance, but was that of a man who was ever faithful to his duty in all the relations of life, and he was therefore ranked among the valued citizens of the community with which he was connected.

Mr. Sayre was married on the 2d of January, 1873, the lady of his choice being Miss Etta E. Ward, a native of New Hampshire and a daughter of Charles and Martha E. (McKeen) Ward, the former born in Massachusetts, the latter in the old Granite state. Mr. and Mrs. Sayre had four children, as follows: Walter V., born November 16, 1873; Raymond F., born September 18, 1875; Ralph H., born August 27, 1883; and Emma M., born January 28, 1888.

Socially Mr. Sayre was a member of Sunset Council, No. 34, Junior Order of American Mechanics, and in his political associations he was a Republican, having supported that party from the time of attaining his his majority.

The life of Mr. Sayre was cut short in the midst of his useful labors and while he was in the prime of his manhood, his death occurring on the 21st of March, 1898. His name was the synonym of honor and integrity, and he had gained and retained the respect and confidence of the community where he had lived and labored to goodly ends, and to his bereaved family was not denied that grateful sympathy which is enkindled when a true and noble-man passes forward from the scenes of his earthly actions to that "undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns."

LEVI FARROW.

Levi Farrow, M. D., a distinguished physician of Middle Valley, New Jersey, whose ability and perseverance have gained him pre-eminence and success in his profession, was born on the 25th of April, 1844. His grandfather, Captain Farrow, was a native of Pennsylvania, and his father, Moses Farrow, was born in the year 1809, and died on the 1st of August, 1891. He was for years a prominent citizen and druggist of Bethlehem, Hunterdon county,

New Jersey, where he was living at the time of the birth of the Doctor. In politics he took quite a prominent part, and as a recognized leader in the ranks of the Democracy exerted a strong influence. He was a "war Democrat," and during the Rebellion was appointed an official to minister to the wants of the families of volunteers at the front. He was honored with the offices of freeholder, collector and other official positions in his township and county, and discharged his duties with marked fidelity and to the entire satisfaction of the public.

The Doctor acquired a very liberal literary education, and, having determined to engage in the practice of medicine, began his elementary reading in the office of Dr. John Blaine, of Perryville, Hunterdon county, New Jersey. Later he entered the medical department of Columbia College, of New York, known as the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and was graduated in that institution in March, 1865. After practicing for nearly one year with his old preceptor, Dr. Blaine, he came to Middle Valley, on the 5th of February, 1866, and entered upon a successful business and social career that has brought cheer and respect to his home and warm friends to his support. He was not yet twenty-two years of age when he cast in his lot with the citizens of Middle Valley, but in spite of his youth he soon gained the confidence of the community and was early regarded as an earnest, conscientious and able man. He has always been a student and has kept abreast of his profession, constantly striving to perfect himself in his chosen calling. His medical lore is comprehensive and accurate, and he ranks high not only in the estimation of the public, but also in the opinion of the profession. He has been honored with the office of secretary of the Morris County Medical Society since 1886, while in 1881 he served as its president. He has frequently represented this local medical society at the annual sessions of the Medical Society of New Jersey, and on May 14, 1895, was honored by an election as permanent delegate to the state society. He was a delegate to, and was made a member of, the American Medical Association at its semi-centennial meeting, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 1–4, 1897. He served as chairman of a special committee of conference from his county society to meet with similar committees of neighboring societies to consider the feasibility of forming a tri-county society, and a favorable result culminated in the organization, at Hackettstown, New Jersey, October 11, 1898, of the Tri-County Medical Association, of the counties of Morris, Sussex and Warren, of which he was elected one of the vice-presidents.

On the 20th of October, 1869, Dr. Farrow was united in marriage to Miss Alice Trimmer, a daughter of Anthony and Mary (Wise) Trimmer. Mrs. Farrow was born in 1850, and died in 1892, mourned by many friends. To Dr. and Mrs. Farrow were born five children. Joseph Rusling Smith,

the eldest, was born October 2, 1870, attended Hackettstown Institute and the Brewster private preparatory school of Chester, New Jersey, and soon afterward began the study of medicine in his father's office. Later he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New York city, and subsequently became a student in Long Island College Hospital, wherein he was graduated in 1892. He was married, October 23, 1895, to Anna T., daughter of William N. and Emma (Trimmer) Swackhamer, and on the 8th of September, 1896, a son was born to them, to whom they gave the name Levi. Dr. J. R. Farrow located in German Valley, September 4, 1893. His dignified, yet quiet, unassuming ways soon won him the confidence and esteem of the community, while his professional skill and courteous deportment brought a liberal, growing patronage. His health was never good after a serious illness from which he suffered in the fall of 1896, and though he was somewhat better for a time he gradually declined, passing away June 23, 1898, after completing about five years in the practice of his chosen profession. On the 8th of May, 1894, he joined the Morris County Medical Society, was connected with several fraternal associations, including the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias, and was an active member of the German Valley Presbyterian church. His brief life was well rounded out. He was ready. Death had no terrors for him, and he died as he had lived,—a Christian gentleman with a Christian's inspiring hope of a blissful immortality. Frank Pierce Farrow, the younger son of our subject, was born April 1, 1872, and was graduated in the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in 1893. He was married, June 20, 1895, to Miss Edna Crevling, a daughter of Jacob and Hattie Crevling, of Washington, New Jersey, at which place Dr. Frank Farrow is now practicing. He has one child, Alice Carolyn, born August 3, 1896. Two other sons of this family, John W. and Charles Alden, died in childhood, while Luella B., the only daughter, is now with her father.

While taking a keen and positive interest in politics Dr. Farrow has never sought office, and has uniformly declined such honors as too seriously conflicting with the duties of his profession. He was identified with the Democratic party until 1884, when, dissatisfied with the quibbling and the impractical position of both old parties on the liquor question, he identified himself with the National Prohibition party. He assisted in the founding of the Morris County Journal, at that time the only Prohibition weekly in northern New Jersey, and has served as president of the company, business manager and director, and for nearly two years wrote its editorials. He now edits a column in the Church and Home, a successor in politics of the Journal. In the beginning of his professional career Dr. Farrow became actively interested in church work, and on locating in the valley soon became identified with the Presbyterian church of German Valley. He is one of the most

earnest and zealous workers in the church, and its growth and success is not a little due to his liberal support and labors in its behalf. He was ordained a ruling elder May 26, 1872, and has served as trustee for many years.

ALFRED L. HEDDEN.

He whose name initiates this review was born on the 9th of January, 1860, on the old Hedden farmstead, which through several generations has been in possession of the family. His great-grandfather, Thomas Hedden, was the first of the name to come to Morris county, and in Randolph township established a home and improved a farm which has since been in possession of his descendants. Upon that farm the birth of Oliver Hedden, the grandfather, occurred. Having arrived at years of maturity he married Miss Nancy Ayres and to them were born four children, namely: William M., Charles M., Millicent and Henry O., the last named now deceased.

The eldest son, William M. Hedden, was born on the old homestead and for his first wife married Rhoda Lamson, who was born in Randolph township in the ancestral home of the Lamsons. Her father, Daniel Lamson, was there born and was the son of John Lamson. Mrs. Hedden died in 1879, leaving a family of four children: Frank O.; Alfred L.; Laura J., wife of William H. Pierson, of Dover; and William M. After the death of his first wife, the father was united in marriage to Miss Francis E. Lamson, a niece of his first wife, and three children were born of that union: Allton S., Bertha and Florence A. The father died in 1891.

Alfred L. Hedden, the subject of this review, spent his boyhood days in his parents' home and the farm which was the place of his birth became his playground in youth and his training school in early manhood, for there he became familiar with all the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. He received a common-school education and when fifteen years of age began assisting his father, who engaged in the butchering business and conducted a meat market. After his father retired our subject and his brother Frank carried on the business until October, 1897, when they closed out, Alfred Hedden having turned his attention to the raising of poultry about five years previous. He has since conducted this industry. He hatches his chickens by the incubator process, and in the summer of 1897 hatched over five hundred in this way. He has upon the place every facility for the successful conduct of this business. His coops are large, and arranged so as to be easily ventilated and kept fresh and clean. He has made a close study of the needs of poultry and knows exactly the conditions required to produce the healthiest, best chickens, and on the market he

always finds a ready sale for the poultry from the Hedden farm. This business is a paying one, and he is now reaping a desirable income.

Mr. Hedden was united in marriage to Miss Sarah A. Youngs, who was born in Randolph township, a daughter of William B. and Martha (Pierson) Youngs, and a sister of George Pierson, former surrogate of Morris county. The following children grace this union: Pierson A., Frank, Ella, Jennie, Rhoda, Arthur and Elmira.

In exercising his right of franchise, Mr. Hedden votes the Republican ticket in state and national elections, but at local elections, where no issue is involved, supports the candidates whom he thinks best qualified for office, regardless of party affiliations. He served for two terms as a member of the school board under the old law and for four years under the new law. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum and he and his wife hold membership in the Mt. Freedom Presbyterian church.

ELLIS BALDWIN.

In the life and character of this gentleman is demonstrated the possibility of achieving an honorable and gratifying success through well-directed and unremitting effort in the legitimate channels of trade. He was for some years prominently connected with commercial transactions in Madison and won thereby a comfortable competence.

He first opened his eyes to the light of day in Chatham township, June 14, 1855, the sixth son to come to the home of Samuel and Mary Baldwin, honored residents of Morris county. The duties and pleasures of farm life were his portion in childhood, and continued to claim his attention until the age of seventeen years, when he left home to take up the mason's trade, serving a three-years apprenticeship. When this was ended he returned to the farm and again followed the plow for two years, after which he removed to Madison and accepted a position in a market, where he was employed for three years. He next formed a partnership with his brother, John M. Baldwin, in the ice business, under the firm name of J. M. & E. Baldwin, and continued in that line of trade for ten years. He then sold out and retired to his home in Chatham township with a comfortable competence that he had acquired by his energy, enterprise and careful management. He had worked up an excellent trade and the volume of his business steadily increased, so that the income derived therefrom was very gratifying. He is now again engaged in the ice business at Madison.

On the 23d of March, 1881, Mr. Baldwin was united in marriage to Miss Mary Elizabeth Dunnell, a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania., and a daughter of William and Susana (Campbell) Dunnell. He was born in

Maplewood and she in Millburn, and both of old families. Our subject and his wife now have an interesting family of five children: Clarence D. and Blanch P., twins; Susie, Raymond and Aggie. Elsie died when seven months old. Mrs. Baldwin is a member of the Episcopal church. Mr. Baldwin belongs to Madison Lodge, No. 93, A. F. & A. M., and in his political associations is a Democrat. Both are widely known and highly esteemed in the neighborhood, having a large circle of friends. The Baldwin family has long been one of prominence in the community, and the representatives who are mentioned in this sketch sustain the high reputation of the name.

SAMUEL BALDWIN.

A worthy representative of the agricultural interests of Morris county is Mr. Baldwin, who was born in Chatham, on the 23d of September, 1818, and comes of a family that for more than a century has been identified with the progress and upbuilding of this section of the state. His great-grandfather, Ezekiel Baldwin, accompanied by three brothers, removed from New England to Essex county and took up his residence in Newark. His son, Gabriel Baldwin, the grandfather, was born and reared in Essex county, whence he removed to Morris county, being the first of the name to locate within its borders. By trade he was a blacksmith, and in addition to his work along that line he engaged in the manufacture of steelyards. His life was a busy and useful one and he lived to the advanced age of eighty-four years. In his family were the following children: Polly, who became the wife of Nehemiah Osborn; Sarah, who married William Wright and removed to the west; Nancy, who became the wife of Daniel S. Wood, of New Providence; Susan, wife of Nathaniel Halsey; Samuel and David L.

The last named was a native of Chatham township, and was reared on the old farmstead, the days of his boyhood and youth being quietly passed. When he had reached man's estate he determined to make the pursuit to which he was reared his life work, and for many years he was numbered among the substantial and highly respected farmers of his township. He was joined in wedlock to Miss Phœbe Brant, a native of Chatham township, and a daughter of David Brant, who was born in Morris county. They had one son, Ellis B., who died at the ripe old age of eighty-five years. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Baldwin married her sister, Miss Mary Brant, and this union was blessed with five children, as follows: Phœbe, who died in early womanhood; Elam, who died at the age of twelve years; Asa, who died at the age of seventy-six years; Samuel; and David, who died in infancy. The father of this family exercised his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Democracy. His death occurred at the age of

sixty-four years, and the mother of our subject, who was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church, died in 1822.

Samuel Baldwin early became familiar with all the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist, but thinking to follow some other pursuit he learned the carpenter's trade in his early manhood, serving a three-years apprenticeship. He engaged in work at the builder's trade for a few years and then returned to farming, which he has since carried on with good success. His life has been quiet and uneventful, but he is exemplary in his devotion to the public and private duty, his honor in business dealings and his fidelity to every trust reposed in him.

On the 13th of February, 1840, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Baldwin and Miss Mary Codington, a native of New Providence, Essex county, now Union county, and a daughter of John and Sarah (Parsons) Codington, who formerly resided in Mount Horeb, Union county, and represented old families of that locality. They had ten children, eight of whom reached years of maturity, as follows: Phœbe, wife of Frederick F. Harman, of Madison; Sarah, wife of James M. Parcels, of Green Village, Morris county; John M., of Chatham township; Dayton, of the same township; Isaac, who died in infancy; George, of Summit, New Jersey; Samuel Smith and Ellis, masons by trade, Chatham township; Ellen, wife of Frederick B. Barden, of Madison; and Victoria Adelaide, who died at the age of one year. The mother of this family, who was born November 13, 1817, died on the 13th of December, 1893, and her loss was mourned by many friends to whom she had endeared herself by her many admirable qualities.

Mr. Baldwin is a prominent and active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of New Providence, in which his wife also held membership. He served as trustee at the time of the building of the house of worship and has done much to promote the cause of Christianity in his neighborhood. He has filled the office of overseer of the poor and for forty years was school trustee. In politics he is a Democrat and has ever been a valued citizen, taking a deep interest in all that pertains to the welfare of the community. His life has been honorable in all its relations and he well deserves mention in the history of the county which has been his home for almost four-score years.

JAMES H. CARREL.

Esteemed as a worthy citizen and leading agriculturist of Morris county, Mr. Carrel was born July 23, 1835, on the old Carrel homestead, which has been in the possession of the family since 1732. He comes from a sturdy Irish stock and has inherited many of the strongest and best characteristics of

that race. The great-grandfather was born on the Emerald Isle, and, braving the dangers incident to ocean voyaging in those days, he crossed the Atlantic to the New World and took up his residence in New Jersey, as one of its first colonists. Establishing a home in what is now Randolph township, Morris county, he bore his part in the work of development and progress, reclaiming the land from its primitive condition and making the region a habitable and pleasant district. On the farm which he there improved Daniel Carrel, the grandfather of our subject, was born, as was the father, whose birth occurred on the 10th of March, 1794. The last named married Elizabeth Baker, a sister of William H. Baker, who was one of the prominent operators in iron ore in Morris county. She was born September 18, 1803, on the old Baker homestead in Rockaway township, a daughter of Jeremiah Baker, one of the pioneers of Morris county. The father of our subject died in 1835, after which his widow married again. The children of her first marriage were: Mary, who became the wife of Joshua H. Butterworth, both being now deceased; Margaret L., wife of Alpheus Beemer; Jane, wife of Ira Hulburt; William B., who died October 23, 1870; and James H. For her second husband Mrs. Carrel wedded Joseph Donaldson, and they had three children: Frederick, who died July 17, 1874; Sarah, who married Jacob Uhler and lives in Pennsylvania; and Lucy, wife of William Whiteman, a resident of Greenville, Pennsylvania. The mother of this family died December 2, 1882.

James H. Carrel was reared amid the quiet pursuits of the farm and bore his part in the work of cultivating the fields and harvesting the crops, gaining a practical experience that well fitted him for his labors when he started out in life for himself. The public schools afforded him his educational privileges, his course being completed in the Center Grove school. On attaining his majority he embarked upon his business career, and is now the owner of a valuable farm of one hundred and eighty acres, constituing a part of the tract which was purchased, in 1732, by Kirkbright of William Penn, who in turn had purchased it of King George III. Mr. Carrel has now in his possession the deed which bears the British seal. His farm is under a high state of cultivation and its neat and thrifty appearance well indicates his careful supervision. He raises the various kinds of grain adapted to the climate and has a good orchard and cider press upon the place, manufacturing a fine quality of cider and vinegar which find a ready sale on the market. He has one of the model farms of the neighborhood, the buildings being large, substantial and convenient, and all the accessories of the model farm being there found.

Mr. Carrel was married December 8, 1858, to Miss Louisa F. Hulbert, of Mendham, New Jersey, a daughter of Martin and Susan (Foster) Hulbert.

Two children grace this union: Martin B., who married Miss Elizabeth Briant, and James A., at home. In his political predilections Mr. Carrel is a Republican and cast his first presidential vote for John C. Fremont, his last for Major William McKinley, who now occupies the nation's executive mansion. He has served as trustee for three years, and is also a member of the committee of Randolph township. He is regarded as a good neighbor, a faithful friend and a valued citizen and well merits representation in this volume. Both himself and wife are members of the Mt. Freedom Presbyterian church.

D. HUDSON DALRYMPLE.

A well known resident of Dover, Mr. Dalrymple comes of a family whose connection with the history of Morris county covers a long period. Back to bonnie Scotland his ancestry is traced, the founder of the family in America being Andrew Dalrymple, who left the land of hills and heather to seek a home beyond the water. His son, Joseph Dalrymple, was born October 29, 1714, and became the father of Solomon Dalrymple, who was born April 6, 1749, in Morris county, New Jersey,—showing that the family has for two hundred and fifty years been identified with this locality. His son, Daniel Dalrymple, the grandfather of our subject, was born September 12, 1783, in Morris county, and had a family of three children: Phœbe, born in 1808; Solomon, born in 1810; and James, born in 1813.

Solomon Dalrymple, the father of our subject, was born in Randolph township, on the 20th of August, 1810, and on arriving at years of maturity was united in marriage to Miss Jane Smith, who was a native of Essex county, born on the 22d of September, 1818. Their family numbered the following: D. Hudson; Mary J., who was born June 24, 1844, and is the wife of R. A. Lyon; William S., born June 3, 1847; and Phœbe Caroline, who was born May 28, 1853, and died in infancy. The father of this family, Solomon Dalrymple, died January 23, 1895. His wife is still living, in her eightieth year, and makes her home with her son Hudson. She is a devoted member of the First Presbyterian church of Dover, to which her husband also belonged. In his political affiliations he was a stalwart Democrat.

D. Hudson Dalrymple was born on the old family homestead in Randolph township, two miles south of Dover, October 15, 1842, and spent his boyhood days there, being early trained in the methods of farm work, which he followed through the summer months, while in the winter season he attended the Center Grove school, acquiring there a good practical English education. When twenty years of age he began teaching, and followed that profession, through the winter months, for eight years, while during the sea-

son of planting, cultivating and harvesting on the farm, he worked in the fields. Since that time he has devoted his attention entirely to agricultural pursuits and is now the owner of one hundred and fifty acres of valuable land, which is under a high state of cultivation and yields to the owner a golden tribute in return for his care and cultivation. All the latest improvement in the way of farm machinery are there found, and substantial and commodious buildings provide shelter for grain and stock. Near the house stands a huge chestnut tree which is one of the landmarks of the neighborhood. Through many decades it has braved the winter's storms, and each year it yields a harvest of nuts.

On the 16th of September, 1874, Mr. Dalrymple was united in marriage to Miss Sarah J. Cooper, of Randolph township. She was born there August 16, 1854, and is the second daughter of James and Phœbe (Davenport) Cooper. Two daughters now grace the union of our subject and his wife: Ella Eugenia, born March 22, 1883, and Mary Jane, born December 31, 1889. The parents are members of the First Presbyterian church of Dover, and in the community where their entire lives have been passed they have a large circle of friends, which fact indicates that their lives have been well spent. In his political views Mr. Dalrymple is a pronounced Democrat, has served as clerk of Randolph township, and during several years' incumbency as a member of the school board did effective service on behalf of the educational interests of the locality.

HENRY M. SMITH.

Prominent among the representative business men of Morristown is Henry Montague Smith, a gentleman of strong character, keen discrimination, unflagging enterprise and energy and unquestioned reliability in commercial circles. As proprietor of the Park Drug Store he is widely known, and by his honorable dealing and uniform courtesy to his patrons he has made his establishment the most popular in that line in the city.

Mr. Smith was born at Jersey City Heights, Hudson county, New Jersey, on the 27th of October, 1856, his parents being Justus and Mary (Becker) Smith. His paternal grandfather was Captain Justus Smith, who was born in Ashfield, Massachusetts, where five generations of the family have lived. He was a member of the state militia and married a Miss Montague, who, like himself, belonged to one of the oldest and most prominent families of the Bay state. The father of our subject was also born in Ashfield, and was graduated at Harvard College, after which he studied law and engaged in the practice of that profession for a number of years in New York city. He

married Miss Mary L. Becker, and they became the parents of two children who reached years of maturity: Henry M., of this review, and Mary E., who resides with her mother in Ashfield. The father died in that village in 1894, at the age of seventy-three years, and was interred in the family burying-ground on the old homestead where he was born.

On account of ill health Henry M. Smith came to Morristown when a lad of nine summers and resided with his uncle, H. H. Becker. He acquired his literary education in the Morris Academy and the Thomas Hunter School in New York city and was then employed in his uncle's drug store in Morristown, after which he spent about five years in a wholesale drug house in New York. Returning then to Morristown, he embarked in business on his own account with capital acquired through his well directed and indefatigable labors, forming a partnership with Frederic C. Geiger, under the firm name of Geiger & Smith. Business was later carried on under the name of the Geiger & Smith Company until 1888, when Mr. Smith became sole proprietor of the Park Drug Store, which he has since conducted with signal success. The store is centrally located, on the corner of South street and Park place, and he carries an extensive and complete stock of medicines, drugs, chemicals, fancy and toilet articles. He makes a specialty of compounding physicians' prescriptions, and in this connection a local publication, in speaking of Mr. Smith and the Park Drug Store, said: "The average person rarely, if ever, stops to give credit to the pharmacist for his share in the healing of the sick. When cures are effected the praise goes to the physician alone, and never a thought is given to the ability, skill and carefulness of the druggist. The course of study and preparation that is necessary to fit the pharmacist for his responsible position as a dispenser and compounder of medicines, is as arduous as that of any profession. Even in New Jersey, where the pharmacy laws are especially strict and the requirements for the obtaining of a diploma are particularly exacting, too much care cannot be observed in the selection of a pharmacist to fill prescriptions. Those who have occasion to enlist the services of Henry M. Smith, proprietor of the Park Drug Store, know him to be a thoroughly capable, conscientious and painstaking dispenser of drugs and medicines, and for many years his store has taken the position of the leading establishment of its kind in Morristown." Such is the estimate of the business carried on by our subject, who justly ranks among the leading representatives of commercial interests in Morristown.

Mr. Smith is deeply interested in all that pertains to the welfare of his adopted city and has taken an especially active part in the work of the volunteer fire department, of Morristown, having been a member of the Independent Hose Company since 1878. He is also a member of the Washington Association of New Jersey, and is widely recognized as one of the most

prominent and influential citizens of the community. He was married in 1885 to Miss Beulah M. Warner, of Newark, and to them has been born a son, Henry Montague Smith.

REV. E. W. STODDARD, D. D.

Rev. Elijah Woodward Stoddard, D. D., of Succasunna, is a descendant of Anthony Stoddard, of Boston, who, in 1639, emigrated from London, where the records of the family are traced back to 1490. The tradition is that their ancestor came with his cousin, William the Conqueror, from Normandy, in 1066. The name Stoddard was derived from the office of standard-bearer. There were fourteen children in the family of Anthony. The eldest son, Solomon, born in 1643, was educated at Harvard College, graduating in 1662. He entered the ministry and was called, in 1669, to the church at Northampton, Massachusetts, where he married Mrs. Esther Mather, the widow of his predecessor. They had twelve children. Of these the oldest three were daughters and married ministers. The second, Esther, became the wife of Rev. Timothy Edwards, whose son Jonathan Edwards, was associated with his grandfather in the pastorate at Northampton, and became well known as a theological writer. The seventh child, Anthony Stoddard, was born August 9, 1678, was graduated at Harvard in 1697, and settled as a minister at Woodbury, Connecticut, where he continued for sixty years. His predecessor had remained there forty years, and his successor held the pastorate fifty years. Eliakim, one of the eleven children of Anthony Stoddard. was born April 3, 1705, married Joanne Curtis in 1729, and resided in Woodbury, Connecticut. John, the eldest son of nine children, born January 26, 1730, was married April 15, 1751, to Mary Atwood, and resided in Watertown, Connecticut. John, the fifth child of nine, born July 1, 1763, married Sarah Woodward in 1785. Their home was in Watertown, Connecticut, until 1802, when they removed to Coventry, Chenango county, New York. Central New York was then an almost unbroken wilderness, famous for its large pine, hemlock and maple trees. The fathers and sons of these New England families began the work of clearing the forests. John, the third son and fourth child of nine, was born July 15, 1794, and married Merab Parker, in September, 1817. They had seven children.

Elijah Woodward Stoddard, the second son, was born April 23, 1820. His first view of life was on a forest farm, and during all his minority the clearing of new land was a part of each day's toil. The log houses and the log school-houses were to be seen in all directions. The seats of the school-room were slabs of pine logs, with two oaken pins at each end for support. The writing desk was a smooth board fastened against the wall, and the

writer turned his back to the school. The pupils usually recited singly, rarely in classes. The blackboard for object teaching was not known. School-going was for three or four months in the winter, and a lady teacher took charge of the small scholars in the summer. Books were few and every child was needed in the daily toil. Fondness for study alone could insure success, and Elijah Woodward gave every moment of leisure to the acquisition of knowledge. The Bible was emphatically the book in that Christian household, and the lad was taught that "the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom." At the age of twelve he united with the disciples of Him who at that age commenced to teach in the temple.

At eighteen such mastery of the ordinary English branches as enabled him "to pass an examination" permitted the beginning of school-teaching. Here was enjoyed a privilege at this day unknown, that of "boarding around." Such a knowledge of parents and teachers was thus gained as cannot be under the present system. Five winters were spent in teaching, the summers being passed at home.

At twenty-three years of age the decision for the ministry was reached. Norwich and Oxford Academies prepared our subject for Amherst College, which he entered in September, 1845. Graduating in June, 1849, he entered the Union Theological Seminary, of New York, in September of that year and was graduated in May, 1852. He was delegated by the American Home Missionary Society to Momence, Kankakee county, Illinois, and labored there a short time, when the uncongenial climate made it expedient for him to remove to Hawley, Pennsylvania. This pastorate continued three years. In November, 1856, a call was received from the Presbyterian church at Amenia, Dutchess county, New York; in May, 1860, a call to the Presbyterian church of Angelica, New York, and May 1, 1864, a call to the Presbyterian church of Succasunna, New Jersey. After Mr. Stoddard's first year in the ministry there were but very few and very brief interruptions from illness. The students of the parish, as they have pursued their Latin, Greek or mathematics, have spent helpful hours in the pastor's study, and gratified his love of teaching.

In September, 1880, Maryville College, of East Tennessee, conferred upon him the unexpected degree of D. D., while those who know him best feel that it was an honor given where honor was due. His faithful ministrations have given a title to that heart reverence that has no synonym in letters. If we were to note some of the characteristics of the man at work, we would say an intense love of delving into the depths of a subject, which inspires to thorough research; a willingness to undertake any hard work in the line of duty and follow it patiently to the end; a practical remembrance of the commission "Feed my sheep;" a desire to spend and to be spent in

service; a faith that overcomes the world in its every-day toils and trials and gives abiding peace; a steadfastness in purpose that proves the anchorage of hope; a courtesy that illustrates the charity that never faileth; an equipoise that will restrain from an impetuous assault on the enemy, but that holds, and guards, and moves steadily forward. But it is at the end of the race that the victor is crowned; it is at the harvest home that sheaves can be numbered; it is when work is done that the Master looking on the folded flock, shall say to the shepherd, "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

DANIEL COOPER.

The parents of Daniel Cooper emigrated from Holland to New York in the year 1695. It is said that he was born at sea, May 1, 1695. In 1726, when twenty-nine years old, he married Grace Runyon. He removed to the Passaic valley, Morris county, in 1732. Here he bought lot No. 2 of the Berkley tract, containing five hundred acres. His children were: Catherine, Daniel, Agnes, Peter, John, Benjamin, Rosannah, George, Providence and Anne. He had six wives,—Grace Runyon, Jane Westbrook, Grace Manning, widow Fannie Jones, Barbara Margaret Gibbs and Hannah Martin, widow of Colonel Ephraim Martin. He died May 2, 1795, one day over one hundred years from his birth. John G. Cooper, Esq., fourth child of George Cooper, son of Daniel Cooper (ancient worthy), lived in the valley where his father did. He married Eleanor Perrine, and their son George went to Michigan, and was treasurer of that state.

JOHN A. CLIFT.

This well known and popular citizen of Morristown was born in Kent county, England, on the 3d of December, 1834, his parents being Edward and Susan (Atkins) Clift. In 1840 the father came to this country, locating in Haverstraw, New York, where, in 1845, he was joined by his family. In that place he continued to follow the vocation of horticulturist and florist until his death, which occurred about the year 1847. His wife spent her last days in Westchester county, New York, where she died in 1881. Their family numbered four children, three of whom are living.

When about ten years of age John A. Clift came with the family to America, and first earned his livelihood in this country by working in Garner's calico print works. He was afterward employed in the Higgins carpet factory in Haverstraw, New York, and at the age of fourteen began learning the shoemaker's trade, which he followed until 1882. He became a

resident of Morris county in 1861, locating in New Vernon, where he remained until his enlistment in the Union service, on the 11th of August, 1862, as a member of Company C, Fifteenth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers. He joined the service as a private, but held the rank of corporal when mustered out. His regiment formed a part of the First New Jersey Brigade, First Division of the Sixth Army Corps of the Army of the Potomac. He participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Spottsylvania Court House, Winchester and many other important engagements, and rendered faithful and efficient service until the cessation of hostilities. He was wounded at Spottsylvania Court House, Virginia, May 12, 1864, and was confined to the hospital until the 12th of the following September, when he rejoined his regiment. On the 19th of September he was again wounded, this time at Winchester, in the Shenandoah valley, where he was shot through both thighs. This necessitated his return to the hospital, where he remained until honorably discharged, on the 30th of May, 1865.

Mr. Clift then returned to Green Village, New Jersey, but in the autumn of the same year came to Morristown, where he has since resided. He followed his trade until 1882, but since that time has been engaged almost continuously in the public service. In that year he was elected justice of the peace and at the same time was appointed by the common council to the position of police justice, continuing to act in that capacity for two terms of five years each. He then retired, but after a lapse of five years was again chosen for the same office, in May, 1897. With the exception of the years 1893 and 1894 he has served continuously as justice of the peace since 1882, and the fairness and impartiality of his decisions is most commendable. In 1893 he was appointed by the common council as assessor of Morristown. In these various preferments he has shown remarkable executive ability and has won the respect and good will of all his fellow citizens.

In 1855 Mr. Clift married Miss Margaret Gurnee, of Rockland county, New York, and to them have been born six children: Charles Edward, who followed harness-making in Morristown, died in 1884, at the age of twenty-seven years, leaving a widow who now resides in Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania; John W., who is married and resides in Summit, is a printer by trade and now the editor of the Summit Herald; Mary Frances died at the age of eighteen months; Edward Frank is married and resides in Bell Haven, Connecticut, where he follows the carpenter's trade; Walter H. died in 1892, at the age of twenty-five years, leaving a widow, who resides in Morris county; Minnie L. is the wife of Robert E. Greene, of Summit, New Jersey, and conducts a photographic studio there.

Not only in political office has Mr. Clift proved himself an active factor

in the affairs of Morristown. For eleven years he was a member of the fire department, belonging to Washington Engine Company No. 1, and for several years past has been financial secretary of the Exempt Firemen's Association. He is a leading member of the A. T. A. Torbert Post, G. A. R., which was organized in 1879, and of which he was elected commander in 1880. In 1897 and 1898 he served as its adjutant. He is also affiliated with Liberty Council, No. 16, Golden Star Fraternity; Morristown Lodge, No. 121, K. P.; and Mohuscowungie Tribe, No. 216, Improved Order of Red Men. Of the Knights of Pythias lodge he served as keeper of the records and seal from its organization in 1890 until recent date and is now past chancellor.